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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Threatening, with showers; light southerly winds.

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LONDON HOPES FOR A VICTORY

News from Buller of a Battle Is Now Looked For.

THE ATTACKS ON MR. BALFOUR

Anger at His Statement as to Result of Jameson Raid.

Prominent Members of the South African Conciliation Committee—The Lord Mayor Expects to be a Baronet Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—To his own no small astonishment the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour woke up the other morning to find himself the best abused man in this country, and by no paper more outspokenly than by The Morning Post, the accredited organ of high Toryism. He has been asking ever since wherein he had sinned, and really he has only been guilty of somewhat flippant and superficial treatment of a subject on which the temper of the country is becoming daily hotter.

For some time angry passions had been nursed in secret, so to say, because no finger was pointed with sufficient decision at any class or individual upon whom they could be discharged. We had been muttering anathemas against the War Office, threatening to have Lord Wolseley turned out, calling on the Marquis of Landsdowne to resign because he is an incompetent duffer, condemning Mr. Chamberlain to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, and in a general way rampaging around to find some victim to immolate. Look how calm we are, we kept calling to the rest of the world, and all the while fiery rage has been gathering at our heart.

To the people in such mood Mr. Balfour presented himself in the guise of a light, tripping comedian, capable of enjoying the humorous side of our misfortunes. He was not quite sure whether this war was inevitable or not, but rather boasted that the Cabinet did not profess to know more about the state of things in South Africa than the man in the street, and might even know less. He followed up a number of inept observations of this description with the jaunty assumption that it would be all right presently. Except in one instance—the American war of independence—we had generally managed to blunder out on top in any quarrel we entered into, and he fully expected we should do so on this occasion. This light, mocking philosophy was gall and wormwood to fuming partisans, but even it might have been endured had Mr. Balfour kept his tongue quiet about the motives that led to the Boer armaments. That was the cruelest blow of all when he admitted that the Jameson raid was the origin of the whole mischief and that as a consequence of that lamentable affair the British Government was wholly debarred from raising objections to the speed and determination with which the Transvaal burghers were importing arms and ammunition.

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WHY BALFOUR IS ABUSED.

Ever since the war began its defenders have been ascribing the resolution of the Dutchmen to fight to their innate cussedness. There was a plot against Great Britain. They meant to drive us out of Africa one day, was the catchword passed round, and it is astonishing how readily the multitude caught the notion up as a conscience salve. These armaments, it was explained, could never possibly have been accumulated in a mere three years' time. The Jameson raid, we were told, had really nothing to do with the present conflict, it was just an untoward episode, nothing more. And behold, Balfour boldly comes forward and says, "This is not so, gentlemen; that unfortunate raid is at the bottom of the whole mischief," or words to that effect.

No wonder the rage against Mr. Balfour is, for the moment, quite unbridled, and that partisan journals are in full cry for his blood. They do not avow the real reason for their wrath, but fix on all sorts of minor grounds of complaint, and seem to be enjoying themselves first rate.

As an example of the extent to which passion is swaying us in politics just now this outburst is interesting, otherwise its significance seems slight. For a day or two the necessity of sitting upon Balfour and teaching him his proper place has caused people to turn partially aside from the South African muddle itself, but we shall all presently go back to it, and the news coming in from the front through private letters sent by officers and men to their relatives at home has already had enormous influence in strengthening the distrust as to the capacity of our Generals.

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RUMORS ABOUT GENERALS.

It seems not improbable that both Gen. Buller and Lord Methuen will be recalled, or the latter at any rate superseded forthwith.

It is the usual story; the seeker after a bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth has as hard fate meted out to him as the old Roman gladiator who was beaten in the arena.

A few weeks ago everybody was boasting of the brilliant genius for strategy possessed by Lord Methuen; the cool-headed determination characteristic of Sir Redvers Buller; the unwearying, resistless energy of Gen. Gatacre; the invincible dash of Gen. French. They meet the enemy, get drubbings one after the other, and now "incompetent bungler" is much too soft a name to apply to each of them. All sorts of unpleasant private characteristics are tacked on to their names. This one is periodically subjected to fits of madness; that other—I am not going to distinguish which—has bouts of drinking, and still another is so self-opinionated that it is impossible to do anything with him.

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TROOPS MAY BE DEMORALIZED.

I do not believe these tales, nor do I see that much is to be gained by changing the leaderships of the various armies at this juncture. It is possible, of course, that the rank and file may have become demoralized through their defeats, and to restore their confidence in themselves it may be necessary to change their commanders. Undoubtedly the handling of the Highland Brigade at Maggersfontein showed both frightful bungling on the part of the General in command and such perfectly reckless disregard of life as was calculated wholly to destroy the nerve of the men. These Highlanders, indeed, finally did get up and fairly ran away from the storm of bullets that assailed them.

Now if this is the result produced upon regiments composed of the very bravest men in the world and the most experienced soldiers, by their being sent to deliver frontal attacks upon a foe defending themselves in concealed intrenchments, what, it may reasonably be asked, is likely to be the effect upon the morale of the ordinary line regiments, composed mainly of the weedier kind of human beings, picked up in the slums of manufacturing towns and mining districts?

My suspicion is that Gen. Buller's inactivity on Saturday last, when Gen. White heliographed to him that he was hard pressed by the Boers at Ladysmith, was possibly due to the knowledge on his part that his men would not come up to the scratch and run again the risk of punishment such as was given to them in the middle of last month.

A temporary paralysis, in short, has come over our armies in the field. Their dash seems to have gone, and for that reason it may be wise to substitute new leaders. If so, the man who is sent to take over Lord Methuen's command ought forthwith to convey his troops back to the Orange River to be there reinforced and brought up to sufficient strength to insure a successful march upon Bloemfontein and Pretoria. To dribble up reinforcements to the Modder River, at the cost of keeping the troops there on short rations in the deadly heat because the railway is not capable of carrying men and materials at the same time, is a bad business.

As for Buller, he at last moves, and we wait on tenterhooks of expectation that perhaps the Sabbath calm may be broken by the news of a great victory calculated to redeem his fame and open our way into the Boer Republic.

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AN INFLUENTIAL COMMITTEE.

While party politicians wrangle with increasing fierceness, and practice the ancient art of trailing the red herring so as, if possible, to lead public resentment away from the real criminals, a large section of the community is slowly beginning to wake up to the true nature of this terrible South African conflict. This week a meeting has even been held openly by friends of peace, and no riots have ensued. Still more important, a South African Conciliation Committee has for some time been quietly being formed, and now embraces a number of most influential political thinkers and not a few persons distinguished in other ways. The President is Leonard Courtney, M. P., and the Chairman Frederick MacKarness, who has long practiced at the Cape Bar, and is a son of the late Bishop of Oxford. Mr. Gladstone's son, the Rector of Hawarden, and the latter's brother-in-law, the Rev. Harry Drew, Rector of Buckley, are both on the committee, although Herbert Gladstone, the politician, is not, he having thrown himself into the camp of the war party.

H. W. Massingham, late editor of The Daily Chronicle, is also to be found upon the committee, and the Deans of Winchester and Durham, as well as the proprietor of The Bradford Observer, and the Countess of Carlisle. Frederic Harrison, of course, is there, and Dr. Colenso, son of the late well-known Bishop of Natal. Rudolph C. Lehmann, Punch's vagrant, and the two daughters of the late Richard Cobden figure in the general list, which really is as yet only a preliminary one, together with Herbert Spencer and Prof. Arthur Sidgwick of Oxford.

In short, a representative aggregation of men and women, not specially politicians, is drawing together with a view to commence a vigorous campaign when Parliament meets, if not before, against the continuance of the war. The Government will be asked to formulate terms upon which it is willing to restore peace to harassed South Africa, and in the meantime every effort will be made to sift out and put the true facts regarding the South African problems before the nation. Already a number of leaflets have been published and scattered broadcast over the country. The noisy party in favor of the war is no longer having it all its own way, and unless some military triumph swiftly comes to reintoxicate the popular mind there is every probability that the attitude of the nation will rapidly change toward this strife, into which it was hurried without adequate information and without time given in which honestly to make up its mind.

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"DRUM AND TRUMPET ZEAL."

But superficially all is enthusiasm still, and our city authorities are doing their very best to magnify their patriotism by dramatically collecting, equipping, and starting away volunteers with the freedom of the city in their pockets and nice little souvenirs in the shape of books upon how to behave in life with which to solace themselves in the African desert.

The way in which our Lord Mayor has seized the chance given by this war and the volunteer craze to make good his claims to a Baronetcy, in spite of all that has come and gone about his company promoting and financing, is a striking testimony to his ability and tenacity of purpose. The Government cannot refuse him the coveted honor after the manner in which he got the corporation to vote £25,000 toward equipping the city volunteers, and generally arranged catching stage effects.

You can hardly understand how coldly the quiet citizen looks upon all these kinds of exhibitions, that fill the newspapers and form the subjects of so many sensational cablegrams but then you do not grasp the real motives at work behind so much of this drum and trumpet zeal.

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THE SEIZURES OF VESSELS.

We have no foreign news at present of any important description. Germany has not gone to war with us because we have stopped some of her merchant steamers to see whether they contained contraband of war, but the stoppages have been used, with his usual instinct for dramatic effect, by the Emperor to render his demands for money to increase the German navy more palatable to his subjects. We are still without knowledge as to whether there was any contraband on the ships stopped, but the impression appears to be that there was in some instances but not in others, and that certainly the vessels contained volunteers for the Boer armies.

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THE GRAIN SHIPMENT QUESTIONED.

It seems unquestionable, however, that you have beaten our Foreign Office over the question of grain and flour shipments. Confused explanations are given, probably designedly, so that the public may not understand how far Lord Salisbury has found it necessary to back down, but the essential substance seems to be that we have agreed to allow vessels carrying grain or other provisions to Lorenzo Marques to take their cargoes there and discharge them, provided the goods are not openly and ostensibly consigned to Pretoria.

As a matter of fact, our Government could hardly do less than that, because, as the Boer Government intimated in November last, if it stops food supplies from entering the South African Republic it will prevent its own soldiers who are prisoners of war from getting sufficient food.

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CONTINENTAL ANIMOSITY.

So, for one reason or another, the Delagoa Bay squabble has passed one acute stage at least, and whatever the Continent may think about us, it is not at present openly clamoring for our destruction. But the bill for compensation promises to be severe, and love of Great Britain does not increase.

Russia will be in Peking three months hence, the French papers gleefully assert, adding that she has 20,000 soldiers within eight hours of Herat. There are ructions all around, in short, and impending ruin is what our amiable neighbors predict for us. But a great Buller victory would probably change this tune. A. J. W.

MR. HANNA STATES THE ISSUES.

Ohio Senator Says They Will Be the Prosperity of Workers and the Retention of the Philippines.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—The sub-committee of the Republican National Campaign Committee began to-day the work of laying plans for the Presidential campaign, which can now be said to be fairly under way. The committeemen visited Mayor Ashbridge. In the party were Senator Hanna, J. Manley of Maine, H. C. Payne of Wisconsin, United States Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia, Richard Kerens of Missouri, Charles Dick of Ohio, the Secretary of the National Committee; President Henry Burke, and Chairman W. S. P. Shields of the local Citizens' Convention Association, and a number of others representing various other local committees.

Senator Hanna said:

"Of course, President McKinley will be renominated, and without doubt he will receive every vote in the convention, but when it comes to choosing his running mate and deciding on the platform there is likely to be an abundance of excitement."

During the conference with Mayor Ashbridge Senator Hanna made a statement on the issues and plans of the coming campaign. He said:

"The National issues will be, first, the prosperity of the working people of the country, and, second, the retention of the Philippines.

"The Republican Party is in pressing need immediate need of funds to carry on the work of the campaign, and it must be begun without a moment's delay. The Democratic Party has labor agitators at work throughout the country, and the Republican Committee finds it necessary to meet them at every point."

PREFERS LABOR TO IDLENESS.

Miss Elise Farrel, Daughter of a Multi-Millionaire, Goes to Work.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., Jan. 13.—Miss Elise Farrel, daughter of Franklin Farrel, the multi-millionaire, of this city, has become a stenographer and typewriter. Although already rich in her own name and one of five heirs to a fortune estimated at between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000, she has become one of the office force of the Farrel Foundry and Machine Company. She takes care of her father's correspondence and has assumed in a measure the duties of private secretary. To-day she finished her first week's work and received her pay envelope with the other clerks.

Miss Farrel is considered a very bright young lady and is a leader in society in Ansonia and New Haven. She is twenty-one years of age. She has shown marked aversion to a life of ease and luxury, and insisted that she be given some steady employment. Some time ago she undertook the management of household affairs at Tower Hall, the handsome home of the Farrels, but this did not suit her, and she tried another plan, taking a course in stenography and typewriting at a business college.

She became a rapid shorthand writer and persuaded her father to give her employment. She is enthusiastic over her work and appears at her desk promptly at 8 o'clock each morning. She will allow no social function to interfere with her punctuality, preferring to send regrets for those which will deprive her of the rest necessary for her labors.

Franklin Farrel, her father, is the head of the Farrel Foundry and Machine Company, and is largely interested in mining industries at Salt Lake City, Utah, and other parts of the West. A year ago he cleared several million dollars in the sale of the Parrot copper mine. He is also half owner of a Cuban sugar plantation.

VASSAR GIRLS ON THE ICE.

Fair Students Enjoy the Annual Skating Carnival.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 13.—The lake at Vassar College resembled to-night a scene from fairyland. Across it stretched rows of Chinese and Japanese lanterns, and from the hedged borders gleamed and sparkled hundreds of colored lights. The surface of the lake had been scraped, and was in splendid condition for skating. Over it skimmed scores of pretty Vassar girls, many of them wearing fancy costumes, adorned with fur trimmings.

The occasion was the annual ice carnival in which all the students at Vassar join once a year. Two hours, from 8 to 10 o'clock, were allowed for the festivities, and every minute was crowded with jollity. The carnival opened with a grand march, led by Miss Alice Lane and Miss Susie Whitcombe. Three hundred students took part in the march. They circled the lake by twos and fours, then singly and performed various evolutions with grace and skill.

Hoyt Family Reunion in Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 13.—Linus Hoyt, who resides with his daughter, Mrs. Hester A. Fancher, in Westport Avenue, will reach the ninety-sixth anniversary of his birth Sunday. A family reunion was held to-day. Mr. Hoyt is a direct descendant of Walter Hoyt, who died in Norwalk in 1698. To-day's reunion brought together the twenty-seven direct descendants of Mr. Hoyt, which include six daughters, ten grandchildren, and eleven great-grandchildren.

Quick Service to Thomasville and Brunswick, Ga.,

Via Penna. and Southern Ry., New York and Florida Limited, beginning Jan. 16. Leave New York daily, except Sunday, 12:40 P. M., arrive Thomasville, Ga., next day 4:10 P. M., and Brunswick 2:05 P. M. New York Office, 271 Broadway. —Adv.

An Extraordinary Record.

109,303 cases of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry imported in 1899, or 72,495 cases more than any other brand, was never before approached. Its quality cannot be excelled at any price, and their 1895 vintage, now imported, was seldom equaled. —Adv.

Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.,

and Florida West Coast Hotels, now open. Information, circulars, &c., Plant System, 290 B'way. —Adv.

THREE PERISH IN FLAMES.

Mother, Son, and Daughter Lose Their Lives in a Fire at Corona, Long Island.

Three lives were lost in a fire at 11 o'clock last night in a two-story frame cottage on Pine Street, near Mulberry, Corona, L. I. The dead are:

Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, wife of Thomas Campbell, a carpenter.

Jennie, her daughter, twenty-four years old.

Archie, her son, ten years old.

Campbell escaped by jumping from the second story window. The family occupied the second floor of the cottage, the first floor of which was vacant. It is believed that the fire was caused by the explosion of an oil stove.

The fire department arrived five minutes after the alarm had been turned in, and soon had the flames under control. The firemen found Campbell running about the yard tearing his hair and shouting that his wife and children had been killed.

When he had become more calm Campbell said he and his wife had been awakened a few minutes before 11 o'clock by smoke. His wife had started to leave the house, but ran back to awaken the children. He had jumped from the window, the flames and smoke in his room having prevented his escape in any other way.

Charles B. Reed, who belongs to Engine Company No. 8, lives near the scene of the fire and did not go to the engine house, but ran direct to the burning building. He went into the upper portion of the house and succeeded in entering the rooms of the two children. The daughter was found first, and he carried her to the street. Returning, he found the body of the son and also brought him down stairs. They were dead, having been suffocated.

By this time the firemen had a stream of water on the blaze and soon had the flames under control. When the firemen were again able to enter the building Reed discovered the body of Mrs. Campbell in her bedroom.

It was terribly burned. At midnight the three bodies were in charge of an undertaker awaiting the arrival of the Coroner.

WRECK IS STILL A MYSTERY.

Stranded Steamer on the Newfoundland Coast Has Not Yet Been Identified.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 13.—The French Cable Company's repairing steamer François Arago, which, it was feared, might prove to be the vessel wrecked and burning in St. Mary's Bay, arrived here to-night. The François Arago is fourteen days from Havre, via Cherbourg. She met stormy weather, and is short of coal. She will remain until fine weather sets in, when she will go to repair the cable fifty miles southeast of St. John's.

Another steamer in distress is just entering the port.

The name of the wrecked vessel is still unknown. The weather continued rough today, and the fisherfolk were unable to board her. She is almost wholly submerged and her hull is badly battered. There is a noticeable improvement in the weather tonight, however, and it is believed that it will be possible to get full news to-morrow. At present the seas are breaking over the ship and running mountain high against the rocks. Much wreckage is strewn along the strand, and many bodies, some of them dismembered, are visible. Portions of the boats remain hooked to the blocks, and this is taken to indicate that the boats were swamped in lowering and that their crews perished.

No reports have been received from any localities whither wreckage, bodies, or boats might be expected to drift.

A watch has been maintained along the cliff ever since the people got there, and fires are kept burning at night and flags waving by day as a signal to any boat's crew that may have escaped. It is not considered likely, however, that any succeeded in getting away from the wreck.

Derricks were erected to-day at likely points to lower men down to-morrow to recover the bodies washed up, and if possible to discover the name of the vessel from the wreckage.

Divers will be sent from here if it is found to be impossible to obtain the steamer's name by other means; but nobody now cares to act until instructions are received from the owners. The recovery and burial of the dead bodies of the ship's company have been ordered by the Marine Department.

STEAMER EDENMOOR ABANDONED.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Norwegian steamer Hirundo, from Pensacola and Norfolk for Antwerp, passed Dungeness today and signaled that she had on board the crew of the British steamer Edenmoor, which sailed from Pensacola Dec. 8, via Norfolk Dec. 18, for Amsterdam. The Edenmoor had been abandoned.

The Italian steamer P. S. Ciampa, Capt. Maresca, which arrived at Lisbon yesterday from New York, reports she passed the steamer Edenmoor on Jan. 1 in latitude 30, longitude 54, waterlogged and abandoned.

Coke Laden Ship Lost at Sea?

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—Capt. James McBride of the British ship Thornly Bank, now at Santa Rosalia, in the Gulf of California, reports that while he was beating around Cape Horn, he passed through a large quantity of coke floating on the ocean. Shipping men believe that some coke-laden vessel has been wrecked, and the overdue craft which are mentioned in this connection are the four-masted Matterhorn and Reliance and the ship Annie Thomas, on all of which reinsurance has been offered.

Steamer Neustria's Cargo on Fire.

BARCELONA, Jan. 13.—The French steamer Neustria, Capt. Sagols, from New York Dec. 27, for Marseilles, with a cargo of wheat, arrived off this port to-night with her cargo on fire. She signaled for assistance, and the cruiser Marques de la Ensenada proceeded to aid in extinguishing the flames. The amount of the damage is unknown.

MR. GOULD IN COTTON MILLS.

Said to Have Subscribed $250,000 to a North Carolina Concern.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 13.—The Observer to-morrow will say:

"Intelligence was received here last night that George J. Gould of New York had become a stockholder in the Louray Cotton Mills at Gastonia to the amount of $250,000, and that a check for this amount had been received in Gastonia. It is also said that another subscription of $150,000 from a Northern capitalist has been sent the promoters of the new mill. The subscriptions, it is believed, will raise the capital stock of the mill to $1,400,000. Contracts for some of the buildings and machinery were given yesterday."

Secretary Cage's Cousin Dead.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 13.—W. W. Gage, cousin of Lyman J. Gage, died here to-day. His last act was to dictate a reply to a letter he had received from the Secretary of the Treasury. Secretary Gage was notified. Deceased was a consumptive and died penniless.

Only a Few Steps

From any one of twenty hotels to Grand Central Station, where trains are leaving almost every hour for Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati, by the New York Central. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie Ball,
Madison Square Garden, to-morrow night.—Adv.

A Beautiful Souvenir Mug Will Be
presented to our bottled beer customers on record February 1st. THE OTTO HUBER BREWERY, Broadway and 42d St. Telephone: 2902-38th St.—Adv.

POLICE IN A BIG SHAKE-UP

Capt. Price Transferred from the Tenderloin to Brooklyn.

GETS CAPT. REYNOLDS'S PLACE

Latter, Who Failed to Catch Franklin Syndicate Miller, Goes to an Obscure Precinct.

A number of transfers of Inspectors, Captains, and Sergeants in the Police Department were made last night by Chief Devery. One of the most important was the ordering of Capt. James K. Price of the West Thirtieth Street Station, or the Tenderloin Precinct, to the head of the Detective Bureau in Brooklyn, to succeed Capt. James G. Reynolds, who is transferred to an obscure Brooklyn precinct. Capt. Andrew Thomas, who has been in command of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, goes to the Tenderloin Precinct. The transfers go into effect at 8 o'clock this morning.

The following were the most important transfers announced by the Chief:

Inspector Donald Grant, Eleventh Inspection District, Borough of Queens, to the Seventh Inspection District, Borough of Brooklyn.

Inspector George R. Rhodes, from the Seventh Inspection District, Borough of Brooklyn, to the Eleventh Inspection District, Borough of Queens.

Capt. James G. Reynolds of the Detective Bureau, Borough of Brooklyn, transferred to Atlantic Avenue Station.

Capt. James K. Price of the West Thirtieth Street Station, Borough of Manhattan, to Detective Bureau, Borough of Brooklyn.

Capt. Andrew Thomas of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, Borough of Manhattan, to the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Capt. John J. Donohue from the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, Borough of Manhattan, to the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

Capt. Stephen G. Brown of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, Borough of Manhattan, to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

Capt. Henry Stainkamp from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, Borough of Manhattan, to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

Sergt. Frank Kear of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, Borough of Manhattan, to command that precinct as Acting Captain.

Sergt. Jacob Brown in command of the Madison Street Station, Borough of Manhattan, to Grand Central Station, as Acting Captain.

Sergt. Samuel Hammond, in command of the Grand Central Station, Borough of Manhattan, to the Madison Street Station, as Acting Captain.

Capt. Alexander Lees of the Vernon Avenue Station, Borough of Brooklyn, to the Eastern Parkway Station, same borough.

Capt. James Ennis of the Eastern Parkway Station, to the Ralph Avenue Station, Borough of Brooklyn.

Capt. Henry C. Velsor of the Ralph Avenue Station, Borough of Brooklyn, to the Vernon Avenue Station, Borough of Brooklyn.

CAPT. PRICE SORRY TO GO.

Capt. Price, who received the order to leave the Tenderloin precinct at 9 o'clock, immediately began packing up his belongings preparatory to taking them over to Brooklyn. He said his transfer was a complete surprise to him. "I will be at my post in Brooklyn on time to-morrow morning," he said. "Orders must be obeyed. If I had been ordered to Sandy Hook it would have been just the same. I would have been there on time. I am leaving the finest command in the city, and the precinct is in better condition than ever before. Every business man here will regret my leaving it."

When asked whether the change would be a pleasant one for him, the Captain said that he did not know, as yet. "I think, however," he said, "that the change is not in the nature of a punishment, although I am getting to be an old man, and it is a very long time since I have done any detective work.

"Brooklyn will be an entirely new field for me, too. I know the Island of Manhattan, and I know the Borough of the Bronx, but I am entirely unacquainted with Brooklyn. It is putting a man at a slight disadvantage to suddenly place him in an entirely new field.

"As I said before, orders must be obeyed. A short time ago the soldiers were ordered to go from New York down to Cuba. They went, didn't they? And the cat came back, didn't it?"

The news of Capt. Price's transfer spread rapidly through the district over which he held sway. It was the one topic of conversation in the cafés and music halls, and every proprietor is wondering how the new Captain will govern them.

There were many callers at the station house, among them many men in high walks of life. They all expressed their regret at the new order, and wished the Captain the best of luck in his new position.

The last arrest which Capt. Price will probably make while in command of the Tenderloin Police Station was made by him shortly after he had received notice of his transfer. He was walking toward Seventh Avenue, on Thirtieth Street, when he saw a man strike a woman in the face and then run. The Captain gave chase and followed the fellow to Seventh Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street before capturing him. He took the man back to the station house and there handed him over to Detective O'Donnell.

The Captain charged the man with wife-beating, and ordered him locked up. The prisoner gave his name as William McMahon of 2,318 Arthur Avenue, Bronx Borough.

CAPT. REYNOLDS SURPRISED.

Probably the most surprised man in Brooklyn was Capt. Reynolds when the order from Chief Devery transferring him to the command of an obscure precinct was handed to him.

The fact that he was to be succeeded by Capt. Price was a further surprise both to Reynolds and the rest of the Police Department in Brooklyn. The transfer of Capt. Price to Brooklyn, as a matter of fact, was looked upon as the more surprising of the two changes, as, in view of the escape of William F. Miller of Franklin Syndicate fame, a change in the head of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau had not been unexpected.

Capt. Reynolds was first informed of the transfer by newspaper men. He refused to believe what was told him, but was apparently greatly concerned, as he immediately went out and hunted up Police Commissioner Bernard J. York, with whom he had a talk about the matter.

When Capt. Reynolds returned to Headquarters he was in good spirits.

"That thing's a pipe dream," he said, jocularly to the reporters. "I've seen some one who ought to know if anybody does, and he has heard nothing of any transfers affecting this bureau."

An hour later Capt. Reynolds was called down stairs to the office of Deputy Chief MacKellar and a letter from Chief Devery, in which his transfer was ordered, was given to him.

"All I've got to say," he said when he came out of the Deputy Chief's room, "is, that I am a good soldier, and will shoulder my gun and go where I am ordered. I would like to remain here, however, until I have succeeded in running down this man Miller. It is my ambition to capture him, and I will still keep on his trail."

Capt. Reynolds has been sent to what is known as the "hoodoo" precinct of Brooklyn. There has been more sickness and death among the commanding officers of the Atlantic Avenue Station than in any other in the local department.

The transfer of Capt. Lees of the Vernon Avenue Station to the undesirable Brownsville Precinct is also looked upon as significant in connection with the Miller case. It was in the Vernon Avenue Precinct that Miller's syndicate conducted its operations.

DIAMOND AND HERLIHY ESCAPE.

The fact that neither Capt. Diamond of the Fifth Street Station nor Capt. Herlihy of the Eldridge Street Station was among the commanders transferred caused some surprise, as it is in their precincts that the Purification Committee, which has made several visits lately to Headquarters, found so much to complain of.

When Capt. Thomas of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was asked about his transfer to the Tenderloin, and what methods he intended to pursue there, he said: "I am going there to do police duty, and stop all violations of the law."

Capt. Brown, who goes from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, said the transfer was unexpected. He was, however, well satisfied with the change as the new precinct was very desirable.

Sergt. Hammond, who goes from the Grand Central Station to the Madison Street Station as Acting Captain, said he had nothing to say in regard to his transfer. His friends, however, look upon the transfer as a promotion.

Capt. Donohue, who leaves the East Sixty-seventh Street Station to go to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, regrets to go away from his friends. All the Captain would say about the transfer was that he had to obey orders.

When it became known the Captain was to go to another part of the city several of the most prominent residents of the precinct called, among them ex-Sheriff Dunn, and expressed their regret.

DEVERY ON THE TRANSFERS.

Chief Devery was found this morning at Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue. He seemed to regard the move of sending Capt. Price to the Brooklyn Detective Bureau as a splendid thing.

"The bureau needs new life," said Chief Devery. "I looked around among my men to see which one was the most capable official to put at the head of this place, and I selected Capt. Price. I have known him for a good many years. He is a hard worker. He knows what is needed, and he has my fullest confidence. I knew him to be the man to send over there to put that bureau in proper shape. Capt. Price is the best man to do it, and I selected him.

"Capt. Price is a man of wonderful tenacity and determination. He is a man that has no medium. He will not stop till he gets the bureau in Brooklyn in the best possible shape. I think he is just the man for the place.

"In fact, I regard the placing of Capt. Price at the head of that bureau as a promotion. It gives him increased responsibilities, and when a man's responsibilities are added to in such a manner it increases his worth to the public. I think it the best choice that could have been made, as Capt. Price is fully aware of what is to be done."

When Chief Devery was asked whether Captain Price had been consulted regarding the change, he said:

"No sir, I never consult my men when I make any changes. It is not necessary."

In regard to Capt. Thomas's removal Chief Devery said: "Thomas is a good officer and knows the district well. He is a competent man and will do good work there."

Of the other transfers Chief Devery said: "The other transfers followed in the natural sequence of police duty, and were made for the good of the service."

Chief Devery then drifted back in his conversation to the Brooklyn Detective Bureau and said: "There is room for improvement in that bureau. It needs vigor, and it has not been capable of putting forth the best efforts possible, and Capt. Price will do that."

When asked if the transfer of Capt. Reynolds to the Atlantic Avenue Station was in consequence of his failure to apprehend Miller Chief Devery twice ignored the question and then said:

"I thought Capt. Price a good man for the Detective Bureau, and Capt. Reynolds a good man for the Atlantic Avenue Station."

CAPTURES A WILDCAT.

Westkill (N. Y.) Man First Stuns It with a Hickory Club.

Special to The New York Times.

LIVINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 13.—William Mead of Westkill, Greene County, had an exciting adventure with a large and fierce wildcat yesterday, finally succeeding in capturing it alive. The brute has been sold to R. W. Patterson of New York City.

Several large wildcats have been killed near Westkill recently, and, hoping to capture one alive, Mead set a trap on the mountain near his home. Yesterday one became caught in the trap, but succeeded in wrenching itself loose, breaking its leg in its attempt. Armed with a stout hickory club, Mead, who came up at this moment, struck at the cat. Despite its broken leg and notwithstanding the blows the hunter rained down upon it, the cat fought savagely.

Finally, Mead succeeded in stunning the cat by a crushing blow on the head, and then, tying its legs together, he dragged it to the village. A veterinarian of the neighborhood has set the cat's leg, and it will not be long before it will be sound again.

FAMINE IN IRON-ORE CARS.

Lake Erie Ports Find It Difficult to Make Shipments.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Jan. 13.—A car famine at this and all other ports in this district on Lake Erie is demoralizing the lake shipments of iron ore to the furnace districts. One of the officials of the Lake Shore Docks here stated tonight that the furnace orders at present warrant the sending South of 500 cars daily from these docks alone. The scarcity of cars, however, has made it impossible to ship a hundred cars per day for more than a week past. A large number of railroad men have been laid off during the past two weeks in Ashtabula on account of the lull in business from this one cause.

The principal other ports outside of Cleveland which are experiencing the famine are Erie, Conneaut, and Fairport. At the latter the furnaces are consuming the iron ore at present their supply will give out before Spring unless more cars can be secured to feed them. The cars usually used for ore shipments are now being used throughout the country in the enormous coal traffic.

GIFT TO CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Rockefeller Presents $550,000 More to the School.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—President Harper has returned from his visit to Mr. Rockefeller with the news that the Chicago University's patron has added $550,000 to his previous donations. The budget for 1900 was discussed and found satisfactory. Mr. Rockefeller will supply the usual $200,000 for current expenses, and other sources of revenue will swell the university's funds to about $700,000.

Snow Prevents a Lumber Famine.

CUMBERLAND, Wis., Jan. 13.—There was a good fall of snow to-night, the first of the present Winter. It relieves an embarrassing situation among sawmill men and log jobbers, and will prevent a lumber famine. The storm is general throughout the lumber district.

Opening of the Florida Season.

The magnificently appointed "New York and Florida Limited" via Penna. and Southern Ry., the handsomest train in the world, begins service Jan. 16, leaving New York daily, except Sunday, at 12:40 P. M. Most desirable train for Aiken, Augusta, Brunswick, Thomasville, St. Augustine, and Florida points on east and west coast. Connections for Nassau and Havana. Perfect dining and compartment car service. Two other fast trains to Florida daily, with dining car service, leaving New York at 12:10 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. New York Office Southern Ry., 271 Broadway.—Adv.

A Day and a Night to Florida.

"Florida Special," 13th Season, begins Jan. 16. Quickest to Georgia Resorts, Florida, Cuba, Nassau. Apply Atlantic Coast Line, 229 B'way, N. Y. Adv.

LOANS OF STATE TRUST COMPANY

Abram Kling Says $5,000,000 Was Secured by Controlling Interests.

SUPT. KILBURN INVESTIGATES

Finds Company Entirely Solvent and Never in Better Condition—President Johnston on the Attack.

As the result of a petition of Abram Kling, a stockholder of the State Trust Company, to Gov. Roosevelt, alleging that that concern had been loaning money to its own Directors and persons interested in the company to the amount of over $5,000,000, an investigation was made yesterday by State Superintendent of Banks Frederick D. Kilburn. Mr. Kling charges that the law does not permit trust companies to lend money to any of their officers.

Mr. Kilburn's personal investigation of the company's affairs had been preceded by that of ex-Adjt. Gen. Avery D. Andrews, who was appointed to make an examination, and whose report has just been completed. Mr. Andrews declined to discuss the matter except to say that nothing in the examination reflected in any way on the solvency of the institution. This was also affirmed by Superintendent Kilburn, who, when seen at the offices of the company, 100 Broadway, made public this letter he sent to Walter S. Johnston, President of the company:

"New York, Jan. 13, 1900.

"Walter S. Johnston, Esq., President the State Trust Company, New York City.

"Dear Sir: In order that the public may get no false impression as to the standing and the affairs of the State Trust Company, I wish to state that I find it in an entirely solvent condition, having a surplus of at least $1,000,000. Very truly yours,

"F. D. KILBURN,
"Superintendent of Banks."

MR. KILBURN'S STATEMENT.

Superintendent Kilburn later made the following statement:

"I have examined into the history of the loans, to which my attention was called, in the complaint or petition made by Mr. Abram Kling, and am satisfied that these loans are amply secured. Beyond an excessive loan of $2,000,000 made to a representative of a syndicate, in which three of the Directors were interested, and which is amply secured, and an excess of about $40,000 in a loan of $500,000 to a corporation which has a deposit with the trust company of about $1,500,000, which last loan has to-day been reduced to the legal limit, I do not believe that the condition of this company was ever better than at present.

"The Directors interested in the two-million-dollar loan offered to pay it at once, but at my suggestion the matter was left until the completion of the examination. Two of the three Directors interested in the syndicate loan of $2,000,000 tell me that the interest of each of the three in this loan is $300,000. They also stated that with this exception they never borrowed directly or indirectly from the State Trust Company."

In regard to a loan of $455,000 which Mr. Kling asserts State Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn secured from the company, Mr. Kilburn said: "I don't think I have seen Superintendent Payn in a year, and I know nothing of his transactions with the State Trust Company."

Charles W. Bacon, a lawyer, who took Mr. Kling's petition to Albany on Thursday, said Superintendent Payn's big loan attracted the attention of the Governor, and he made inquiries concerning it. Mr. Bacon said there was a shrinkage of $100,000 in the value of the collaterals, and Mr. Payn made the margin good with a certified check payable to his order made by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and drawn on the State Trust Company. Superintendent Payn left the city during the afternoon, accompanied by Senator Raines.

MR. JOHNSTON ATTACKS MR. KLING.

Mr. Johnston said last night:

"Now that the Superintendent of the Banking Department after full examination has disposed of the

since that time have controlled the majority of the said Board of Directors.

ELECTION OF MR. JOHNSTON.

"That the then President of said company was retired from office by said syndicate, and soon thereafter one Walter S. Johnston, an ally of the said syndicate, was made President of said company by them.

"That thereupon and about the same time the said William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, R. A. C. Smith, P. A. B. Widener, Walter S. Johnston, Elihu Root, W. H. Vreeland, (who is President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company,) and Thomas A. McIntyre, became and still are Directors of said company, and acted together in the matter hereinafter mentioned.

"That it had been the policy of the said company not to make any loans to any one individual or corporation exceeding the sum of 15 per cent. of its capital and surplus, but that the said syndicate for the accomplishment of their own purposes caused the previous policy of said company to be abrogated or ignored, and proceeded to make various loans in disregard thereof, which are now outstanding and are as follows, to wit:

In Whose Name Borrowed.	Amount Loaned.
Daniel H. Shea	$2,000,000
Moore & Schley	1,000,000
Anthony N. Brady	785,000
William F. Sheehan	412,800
Louis F. Payn	435,000
Metropolitan Street Railway Company.	500,000
Total	$5,132,800

"That at the date of said loans the capital of the said trust company was and still is $1,000,000, and its surplus was and is $500,000, and any greater loan than $225,000 to any one person was in contravention of the previously established conservative policy of the said company.

LAW AS TO TRUST COMPANIES.

"Your petitioner further represents that the laws applicable to trust companies forbid any trust company from loaning any moneys directly or indirectly to any director or officer thereof; but notwithstanding such provision, three of the loans aforesaid were virtually made to Directors of said company, that the said loan of $2,000,000, ostensibly to one Daniel H. Shea, was in reality a loan to William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, P. A. B. Widener, and A. N. Brady, for whose benefit and at whose instance it was negotiated, said Shea being a mere servant or employe of said Ryan or of said syndicate; that the said loan to said Moore & Schley was a loan made indirectly to said Whitney for his benefit and advantage; that the said loan to Sheehan was only in form but not in fact to him, but was thus made for the benefit and in the interest of R. A. C. Smith, said Sheehan being simply his attorney or counsel.

"That the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is a street railway corporation largely owned or controlled by the said Whitney syndicate, and the $500,000 loan aforesaid was in reality to or for the benefit of said syndicate, and in violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the laws aforesaid. That the loan to the said Payn (who was and is the Superintendent of Insurance of this State) was made on various unsalable industrial securities of uncertain and doubtful value, together with what purports to be a certified bank check for $100,000.

"That the laws of the State further provide that no trust company shall loan any moneys to any person, company, corporation, or firm to an amount exceeding the one-fifth part of its capital stock and surplus, unless the collateral security therefor is worth at least 15 per cent. more than the amount so loaned, and provided further that the amount so loaned shall not exceed one-half of such capital stock and surplus.

COLLATERAL FOR LOANS.

"But in violation of this provision, the collateral for the two-million-dollar (Shea) loan consisted of 20,000 shares (preferred) of the Electric Vehicle Company and 20,000 shares of the New York Gas and Electric Company, which companies were organized and controlled by the said syndicate at the time of the making of such loans, while the value of the said securities is problematical and the reasonable value thereof did not and does not exceed one-quarter of the amount of said loan, if put upon the market.

"That the collaterals for the Smith loan of $412,800, or thereabout, placed in the name of said Sheehan, as hereinbefore stated, are as follows: 110 bonds of the Norwalk Street Railway, 110 bonds of Norwalk, &c., 4,000 shares of Norwalk Street Railway stock, 3,500 shares of Norwalk Gas stock, $43,000 bills receivable, which said securities are of problematical value and without ready market.

"That the whole amount of loans by said trust company and secured by collaterals on Dec. 30, 1899, was $11,627,140.85, of which $5,132,800 are the loans, a list of which has been hereinbefore set forth.

"That of the loans of said company included in the $11,627,140.85 aforesaid, there are other existing loans of the said company, the securities for which are of doubtful value or without ready market, a partial list of which is as follows:

John W. Griggs—100 shares of Electric Storage stock, 175 shares of Chicago United Traction preferred, 187 shares of Chicago United Traction common	$22,000.00
W. A. Marbury—1,150 shares of Chicago United Traction preferred, 625 shares of Chicago United Traction common	81,400.00
Purchasing Committee of the Chicago United Traction—2,750 shares of their stock	265,000.00
Henry D. MacDona—1,300 shares of Distilling Company stock, 1,600 shares (common) of same	40,800.00
George A. Huhn & Son—1,500 shares of Chicago Union Traction preferred	100,000.00
Distilling Company of America—5,000 shares of Hannis Distilling Company.	250,000.00
A. M. Young—700 shares of Chicago Consolidated Traction preferred	56,000.00
Purchasing Committee of the Chicago Union Traction—187 shares of stock of the North Chicago Street Railway, 158 shares of West Chicago Street Railway	72,000.00
H. G. Rohde—300 shares of Chicago Union Traction preferred, 175 shares of common	25,000.00
N. D. Dabail, (Clerk of R. A. C. Smith) —1,000 shares of American Tobacco Company	85,000.00

BASED ON INFORMATION.

"And your petitioner further alleges that by reason of the acts and conduct aforesaid of the said 'syndicate' in using and manipulating the funds and deposits of the said trust company in aid of their private interests and to bolster up their various experimental enterprises and business adventures in which they are engaged have reduced the value of the shareholders' stock in said company and materially impaired the security of the trust funds of said institution, and rendered themselves liable to removal, and rendered the said trust company liable to a forfeiture of its corporate rights.

"And your petitioner further says that the facts set forth in the foregoing petition, except as to the incorporation of the said trust company and the shares of stock owned by your petitioner therein, are stated on information, and as to those matters your petitioner believes the same to be true.

"Wherefore your petitioner respectfully asks that the Superintendent of Banks shall take immediate possession of the said trust company and cause an inspection and investigation of its affairs to be honestly and fairly made.

"And the said Superintendent is also asked, in case the said investigation and examination shall disclose the facts in this petition to be substantially correct and true, to report such facts to the Attorney General of the State and request such prosecutions to be instituted against the officers and Directors of said trust company, and such actions to be brought against said company as the law in such cases requires."

MR. WHITNEY TALKS.

William C. Whitney, when asked for a statement regarding the charges, said: "President Johnston has shown what sort of person this man is who has tried to raid the State Trust Company's stock. I do not care to add anything to what has been said, except to say that the statement that I benefited personally by the $1,000,000 loan to Moore & Schley is absolutely untrue. The statements made by Mr. Johnston and Mr. Kilburne are sufficient to explain our position."

H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which is mentioned in Mr. Kling's arraignment as having received a loan of $500,000, declined to discuss the matter. He said Mr. Kling's assertions did not interest him in any way. "I am not connected with the trust company," he added. "I am quite sure of one thing, however, and that is that the Directors of the State Trust Company are perfectly well able to take care of themselves and of the company. The matter of the value of the collateral it accepts for loans is the company's own affair."

Section 25 of Chapter 689 of the Laws of 1892, the State banking law, states that no incorporation or banker to which this chapter is applicable, "shall make any loan or discount to any person, company, corporation, or firm or upon paper upon which any such person, company, corporation, or firm may be liable to an amount exceeding the one-fifth part of its capital stock actually paid in and surplus."

Section 156 of the same chapter states that "no loan shall be made by any such corporation directly or indirectly to any Director or officer thereof."

The American Surety Company was organized in 1884, and engaged in business under the management of W. L. Trenholm. Its capital is $2,500,000. In 1890, Willis S. Paine, one of the Directors of the company, organized the State Trust Company with a capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $500,000.

MR. BACON'S STATEMENT.

"A large block of the stock of the State Trust Company," said Mr. Bacon last night, "was subscribed for by the American Surety Company. Another large block was taken by a syndicate and the understanding was that the two blocks were to be noted together. Under this arrangement Paine became President and the Board of Directors had a majority connected with the management of the American Surety Company.

"Three years ago R. A. C. Smith brought about the resignation of Trenholm and put in Walter S. Johnston, who had been receiver of the Marine Bank.

"In 1898 a syndicate was organized by Smith to purchase the control of the State Trust Company, whose stock at that time was quoted at 200. Francis S. Bangs resigned as President, and after a brief tenure of the office by William A. Wheelock, Walter S. Johnston succeeded to the Presidency, resigning a similar position with the American Surety Company.

"Associates in the Directory with Mr. Bangs left with him, and their places were filled by Joel B. Erhardt, Thomas F. Ryan, R. A. C. Smith, H. H. Vreeland, William C. Whitney, and P. A. B. Widener.

"Ten per cent. of the twenty Directors of the American Surety Company are also Directors of the State Trust Company, namely: Thomas F. Ryan, Elihu Root, W. S. Johnston, R. A. C. Smith, H. H. Vreeland, W. A. Nash H. H. Cook, W. A. Wheelock, Willis S. Paine, and Andrew Mills.

"On May 13, 1899, the Electric Vehicle Company filed papers at Trenton to increase its capital stock from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000, and on May 16 the State Trust Company loaned to D. H. Shea, an employe of Mr. Ryan, $2,000,000 on 20,000 shares of preferred stock of the New York Electric Vehicle Company and 20,000 shares of New York Gas and Electric Company's stock."

The Directors of the State Trust Company are Walter S. Johnston, Henry M. Francis, H. H. Cook, Edward H. Clark, Joel B. Erhardt, Joseph N. Hallock, Andrew Mills, Edwin A. McAlpin, Thomas A. McIntyre, Amos G. McCook, William A. Nash, George F. Peabody, Forrest H. Parker, Edward E. Poor, Willis S. Paine, Thomas F. Ryan, Elihu Root, Henry Steers, Robert A. C. Smith, H. H. Vreeland, William C. Whitney, William A. Wheelock, and Peter A. B. Widener.

Supt. Payn Will Say Nothing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Louis F. Payn said very curtly when asked to-night if he had anything to say regarding his loan from the State Trust Company, "I have no statement to make."

MAZET REPORTS NOT READY.

Official Findings of the Majority to be Speedily Completed—Mr. Mazet's Statement.

The reports of the Mazet committee will be taken to Albany some time this week, probably on Tuesday.

Ex-Assemblyman Mazet stated yesterday that only a rough draft of the majority report had been prepared, but the official document will be speedily completed.

"I am going to Albany on Tuesday," he added, "but I do not say that I shall carry the report with me. Mr. Fallows will present it."

It was stated at Republican headquarters that Assemblyman Fallows would probably introduce some bills in the near future based on recommendations in the majority report. One of these will make it unlawful for candidates for the judiciary in Greater New York, if not throughout the State, to make pecuniary contributions to political organizations.

Judge Hoffman, one of the minority members of the Mazet committee, stated yesterday that the minority report had not been determined upon, and that very much of what was published purporting to be the substance of it was purely imaginative.

ELECTION FOR ASSEMBLYMAN.

Strong Registration in the 31st District, Where Mr. Stone's Successor Is to be Chosen.

The registration books for the special election in the Thirty-first Assembly District for Assemblyman were opened at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and closed at 10 o'clock last night. The election is to be held on Jan. 23. The registry books were opened only for the purpose of giving those citizens who had not registered previous to the last election a chance to register and for new voters in the district, the old registry standing good. Both Republicans and Democrats made extraordinary efforts to bring out every voter and they were astonished at the result of their own work when the returns began to come in, showing in one instance—the Sixth Election District—forty-five new voters. Other districts showed thirty-five new voters, the average, however, being about twenty to a district.

The total vote registered in the thirty-six election districts was 719; this, added to the total four days' registration for the last election, which was 12,444, will make a total of 13,163.

During the day the question was raised as to the right of a citizen to vote who had lived thirty days in the district, but who had moved to the last election, lived and voted in another Assembly district. This question came up in the Thirty-first Election District, and the Board of Registry refused to register the citizen's name. In one or two other election districts where this occurred the citizen's name was registered without any trouble.

Samuel S. Slater, the Republican nominee, who was seen at the Republican Club, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Lenox Avenue, last evening, spoke very confidently of the result, and said that every effort possible would be made to bring the vote out in the Twenty-third.

It was hinted that the Democrats were colonizing, and Alderman Goodman announced that a reward of $250 would be offered by the Republican Committee of the Thirty-first in each case for evidence that would lead to the detection and conviction of any person perpetrating fraud of any kind in connection with the election. He said that a perfectly honest election was desired.

Isaac A. Hopper, the Tammany Hall leader of the Thirty-first, laughed at the idea of colonizing, and said that it was absurd for the Republicans to make such a charge. There is some feeling in the district against the Democratic candidate, L. M. Goldrich. The general opinion is that the Republican candidate will carry the district, which has always been Republican, and it is still a question whether or not Mr. Slater was defeated by the late Edward Stone, whose death was the cause of bringing about a special election.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COFFEY.

P. J. De Cantillon and Rudolph Norte Give Testimony.

The hearing of the charges of disloyalty to the Democratic Party in Brooklyn against Senator Michael J. Coffey was continued last night before the special committee in the Jefferson Building, Brooklyn. John Maguire presided.

The first witness was P. J. De Cantillon. When he stepped up to give his testimony, Isaac M. Capper, Coffey's counsel, made an objection to the whole proceedings on the ground that the committee had no authority to conduct such an investigation. He was overruled by the Chairman.

Then Mr. Kapper demanded to know whether the opposition considered that the trial was a judicial one and whether oaths which they should administer would be binding. There was much discussion upon this question, but Chairman Maguire refused to commit himself on the point raised. Before the examination of De Cantillon proceeded, Mr. Kapper got the Chairman to rule that the hearing should include all the members of the Ninth Assembly District Democratic Committee who had been summoned to appear for trial.

De Cantillon's testimony occupied nearly the remainder of the session. He testified to conversations that he had had with Senator Coffey, with George W. Phillips, and with other members of the Ninth Assembly District Committee, as well as with Alderman Frank Hennessy and Assemblyman Cain, in which, he said, they declared they would have nothing to do with the Democratic ticket.

Rudolph Norte was the only other witness of the evening. He said he is a aborer in the Park Department. Norte testified that he had heard Lieut. Gov. Woodruff say before a crowd at Republican headquarters that if Cain and Hennessy could be indorsed by the Republicans in the Ninth that Coffey had promised to turn over 2,500 votes to the Republicans.

The hearing was adjourned until Friday night.

FELIX MORRIS IS DEAD

Succumbed to Pneumonia at His Home Yesterday Morning.

REMARKABLE STAGE CAREER

Disowned by His Father for Leaving the Medical Profession, He Succeeded After Many Difficulties.

Felix Morris, the well-known actor, died yesterday morning at 42 Irving Place, from pneumonia, after a week's illness.

Mr. Morris appeared last in Manhattan a month ago at Keith's Union Square Theatre, where he played the title rôle in Dion Boucicault's play "Kerry." After this engagement he went to Philadelphia for two weeks, and then returned to Brooklyn, where he filled a week's engagement, giving two vaudeville attractions, "Kerry" and "Behind the Scenes." This was his last appearance on the stage, his illness having become so serious that he was forced to give up his work.

The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 11:30 o'clock from All Souls' Unitarian Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street. The service will be conducted by the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer and Minot J. Savage.

Mr. Morris, although identified with the American stage for many years, was born in England. He was the son of an English sea Captain, who died in London four years ago. He was sent to school in Switzerland, where he became proficient in the classics, mathematics, and modern languages. It is said that his French was so perfect that he was often mistaken for a Parisian, and during a London engagement where he essayed the role of a French ne'er-do-well the purity of his accent was especially commended.

It was his father's desire that he should become a physician, and after a course at Guy's Hospital, in England, he was graduated. He did not take up the practice of his profession, however, but went on the stage at once. In this new career Mr. Morris received no encouragement from his father. Failing to receive financial support from the latter, he determined to come to the United States. Realizing that his dramatic learning was neither of a romantic nor a comedy mold, like David Garrick he determined to overcome the defects, if possible.

After his arrival in this city, Mr. Morris decided to seek an engagement in Albany. When he reached the latter city the theatrical season was over, but he approached the manager of the leading theatre and asked to be engaged. The manager endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose, and advised him to chose some other profession. Seeing, however, that Mr. Morris was determined to try the stage, he promised to do what he could for him. While awaiting an engagement Mr. Morris found employment in a drug store. In his spare time he devoted himself to the study of Hamlet, Claude Melnotte, and Richelieu, and his patience was finally rewarded by receiving a letter from the manager telling him that there was a small position for him in the box office, which he accepted. The opportunity to play came soon afterward, when he was asked to take the part of some one who had been taken ill. He had to learn the rôle in three hours. The part was that of a detective, who arrested the villain, and who was reinforced by two soldiers of the British Army. He "went on" almost paralyzed with stage fright and made a complete failure of his part.

The failure drew his resignation, which was promptly accepted, leaving him with $8 in his pocket. With the money he came to New York hoping that with his knowledge of French and German, he could find a business situation. After vainly trying to get employment he signed articles for a four years' cruise in the Pacific in a New Bedford whaler. He deserted from the vessel and walked from New Bedford to Boston. There he soon found work as a laborer in an iron foundry. His health gave way, however, and his parents, learning of his whereabouts endeavored to persuade him to return to England. He declined, and after another probation in a drug store, went back to Albany.

A friend was then manager of the theatre he had been connected with, and the position of head supernumerary was given to Mr. Morris. He received $5 a week. From this position he arose to that of stage policeman. Then he became a lawyer, with a small practice, and finally he returned to the stage in tragedy. He learned soon, however, that this was not his forte, and he tried other lines more successfully.

Joseph Jefferson was the first actor to give him a word of encouragement. Having watched him play the rôle of the Governor o. Australia in a melodrama, he sent word to him that he was very much pleased with his work.

One of the most important events in Mr. Morris's career occurred when he was in London with his wife Their passage had been engaged and they were to sail the following day. He had agreed to play the part of the Scotch professor in "On Change" for a reappearance at a matinée. The quaint, delightful impersonation was the talk of London the next morning. The passage in the steamer was forfeited, and Mr. Morris played the Scotch professor a whole year. Then followed the long engagement with Miss Rosina Vokes. After Miss Vokes's death he went on a starring tour, appearing in a repertoire consisting of "Kerry," "The Rose," "The Old Musician," "Champagne," "A Game of Cards," and others. It was during this tour that he lost his entire effects in the Henrietta Theatre fire at Columbus, Ohio. This was a great financial blow to him, but he managed to continue his tour. His first American hit was with Lotta in "Musette." Afterward he went to San Francisco, and achieved marked success as Paspartout in "Around the World in Eighty Days." Then returning to New York he made his greatest individual hit as the English reporter in "Michael Strogoff," at Booth's Theatre.

He adapted a play for Helen Dauvray called "Mona," in which he appeared himself. He was also a member of A. M. Palmer's Stock Company at the Union Square Theatre. His last appearance in legitimate drama in this city was as Walter Hinzelman, in Daniel and Charles Frohman's production, "At the White Horse Tavern," at Wallack's Theatre, last February. He leaves a wife, who was Miss Florence Wood of San Francisco, Cal., and who was a member of Augustin Daly's company. He also leaves two daughters, Mildred and Felice.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Threatening with showers, light southerly winds.

Moderate weather conditions continue over the whole country. Abnormally high temperatures prevail in the Missouri Valley, Omaha and Huron reporting 33 degrees, Concordia, 32 degrees, and Kansas City, Dodge, North Platte, and Havre, 30 degrees above normal. The temperature has risen from the Middle and Southern Rocky Mountain region to the Mississippi Valley, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. The storm central to the north of Montana has moved to Minnesota, and has caused rain or snow in the Middle Missouri, the Upper Mississippi, and Ohio Valleys and lake regions. Rain has also fallen in the Middle and Northern Pacific States and northern plateau. It is probable the storm will move in an east or east-northeast direction, and will cause light rain or snow in the lake regions and Upper Ohio Valley, and this afternoon or to-night in the Middle and North Atlantic States. It will grow slightly warmer in the Middle and North Atlantic States, and colder in the Upper Mississippi and Middle Missouri Valleys. Light to fresh south to east winds will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, light southerly winds on the Middle Atlantic, and light southwesterly to southerly winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	25	27	30
6 A. M.	28	25	28
9 A. M.	34	26	31
12 M.	34	29	34
3 P. M.	35	33	36
6 P. M.	37	34	36
9 P. M.	38	32	36
12 P. M.	36	31	33

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	33
Weather Bureau	33⅓
Corresponding date 1898	29⅝
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	32

The maximum temperature yesterday was 35 degrees at 3:30 P. M. and the minimum 25 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 70 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 86 per cent. The barometer at 8 A. M. read 30.12 and at 8 P. M. 30.09.

We Reduce the Cost on Every inch

of heavy weight fabrics remaining on our counters to-morrow morning. This comprises the finest and most select range of novelties imported for custom work—25% to 33 1-3% saving guaranteed, no deviation in the quality of our workmor withdrawal of patterns or qualities.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only,

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

STOMACH A JUNK SHOP.

Miscellaneous Assortment of Nails, Watch Chains, Latch Keys, and Pins Found in John Sasel.

John Sasel, twenty-two years old, applied for admission to the St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, Thursday. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon an operation was performed on the man, and among other junk the following articles were removed from his stomach:

Two nickel watch chains and one brass chain, two latch keys, six hairpins, 128 common pins, ten two and one-half inch iron nails, two horseshoe nails, and one finger ring, set with a stone. The doctors say that there still remain to be removed eight or more horseshoe nails, the pendant of a gas lamp, and several other articles. The man was said last night to be doing well and to have excellent chance of recovery.

Sasel had been employed as "the man with the ostrich stomach" at a dime museum in this borough for the last fourteen months. He told the doctors that such articles had been his daily diet during that time, and that he had thrived upon them until Dec. 10, when after swallowing 320 pins, he felt pains in his stomach. These continued until last Wednesday, when he went to a doctor. He then took an emetic, which brought forth a steel watch chain twelve inches long. The doctor advised him to go to a hospital.

At St. John's Hospital an X ray photograph was taken Friday afternoon. His stomach was seen to be a veritable junk shop, and the operation was determined upon. Dr. George G. Hopkins, chief operating surgeon at the hospital, performed the operation.

AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

An association whose object will be to bring about the abolishment of capital punishment was organized last evening in the assembly hall of the Society of Friends, Sixteenth Street and Rutherford Place. About thirty members were enrolled, and the following officers were elected: President—Gen. Newton M. Curtis; Vice President—Ernest H. Crosby; Treasurer—Franklin T. Carpenter; Secretary—John W. Hutchinson.

Several letters expressing the sympathy of the writers with the object of the society were read. Among those who sent letters were the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, the Rev. Madison C. Peters, the Rev. Thomas P. Hughes, Charlton T. Lewis, President of the Prison Society, and Lillian Devereux Blake. It was announced that Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Bourke Cockran would support a bill to abolish capital punishment. The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer will address a public meeting of the society to be held at Fifteenth Street and Rutherford Place Jan. 27.

TALK OF PAYN'S SUCCESSOR.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Insurance Superintendent Louis F. Payn were among the callers at Republican headquarters yesterday, but neither of them saw Chairman Odell.

There was a great deal of talk about the possible choice of Gov. Roosevelt to succeed Mr. Payn, and there was a pretty general belief expressed that ex-State Senator Myer Nusbaum of Albany may be named.

Politicians who passed the greater part of the past week at the capital assert that while Superintendent Payn may be able to hold some Republicans there is a strong probability that four Democrats will break away from the Democratic column. Those named are Senators Coffey of Kings, Munnger of New York, Rice of Ulster, and Boyce of Rensselaer.

While at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, Mr. Payn emphatically denied the report that he had held a conference with his friends at the Grand Union Hotel. Mr. Payn said:

"There has been no change in the situation since I was last here. Nothing important has happened. I am not here at any conference, nor have I held any conference at Albany. So far as I am concerned, the situation remains the same."

PLIGHT OF A BRIDE-TO-BE.

Mrs. Elsie Elwers, a young widow employed as a servant by Mrs. Sadie Rubin, at 37 Broadway, Williamsburg, was to have been married last night. Samuel Wunderling, her intended husband, and the wedding guests were waiting for her at his home, in East Houston Street, this borough. In the meantime Mrs. Elwers had been locked up at the Bedford Avenue Station, charged by Mrs. Rubin with the theft of diamonds valued at $300, after having been, as alleged, assaulted by Ernest Reich, a baker, of 110 Grand Street, Jersey City, whom she is said to have jilted for Wunderling.

Mrs. Elwers returned to the Rubin residence at 8 o'clock last night, after a short absence, to prepare for the wedding with Wunderling. Reich, to whom she had sent word that she no longer loved him and was about to be married to another, was waiting for her. So, also, were officers from the Bedford Avenue Station, sent for by Mrs. Rubin. When she appeared Reich made a dash for the woman and attempted to strike her. They were both arrested. Reich on the charge of intoxication and assault, and Mrs. Elwers for grand larceny. A search of Mrs. Elwers failed to reveal the missing diamonds, but in her trunk were found, it is alleged, several articles of clothing belonging to members of the Rubin family.

DEATH IN BLIZZARD'S PATH.

People and Stock Perish in New Mexico's Severe Storm.

GORDO, N. M., Jan. 13.—Details of the blizzard which swept over Southwestern Mexico Tuesday and Wednesday are coming in, and they indicate that it was the severest storm ever experienced in that region. A stretch of territory fifty miles in width, with White Oaks and Nogales for the centre, seemed to suffer the most, although the severity of the storm was fully felt throughout the Sacramento Mountain region. The velocity of the wind was terrible, all roads and trails were obliterated, and the driving snow made it impossible for travelers to see their way in the storm.

When the storm abated, wagons which had been abandoned, were found strewn all over the section. Several fatalities are reported, including the driver of the White Oaks and Lincoln stage. It is feared that many sheep herders have lost their lives. Thousands of head of stock perished, and it is estimated that the loss will aggregate over $500,000.

Glazier Breaks Both Legs.

William Tornet, a glazier, fifty-two years old, living at 146 Central Avenue, Williamsburg, while putting a pane of glass in a rear window on the third floor of 98 Hamburg Avenue yesterday afternoon lost his balance and fell to the flagging in the yard below. In descending, Tornet's body struck a clothesline at the first story, which partly broke his fall and caused him to turn a complete somersault. His feet struck the flagging and both legs were broken, the left one in two places. He was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital, where it was said that he would probably die.

Died While Out for a Walk.

While walking on Columbus Avenue last night Charles Joyce, fifty-five years old, of 139 West Ninety-eighth Street, fell in the street unconscious from heart disease in front of No. 808. He was taken into a store, where he died before the arrival of an ambulance. Joyce was a railroad ticket agent in a Broadway office. He came from Baltimore, where he leaves a wife.

AT YE SYGNE OF YE LOTOS

The Club Holds Forth in an Old-Fashioned Yuletide Festival.

Boar's Head, Beef, and Trumpeters in a Merry Procession with Opera Singers and Highland Pipers.

At ye Lotos sygne, a right goodlie house,
Where they foregather who have wit withalle,
To discourse in lordly wise, to espouse
Ye yea or nay of actes politicalle,
To declaim, at divers times, without carouse,
Of bookes, of arte, and matters musicalle,
When cometh Yule Tide, alle such gravity
Now giveth place to pleasaunt revelry.

It takes a strong inspiration to hold back the tide, but the Lotos clubmen, with a clever rein on sentiment and Twelfth Night's shadow hardly spent, succeeded in giving to their Yule Tide feast the atmosphere of the merry Christmas time. The guests to the festive board found themselves, on entering the club's Fifth Avenue home, in a holly hung grotto lighted from amid the deep green leaves and berries red by electric bulbs of vari-colored glass, and to the left and in the apartments beyond, where the laden tables bore testimony to the cook's industry, the same rich green, sprinkled with roses, hung in heavy drapery from cornice and frieze.

If the guest arrived a trifle late—and 6:30 was the proper, old-fashioned hour—he would have found himself entangled in a motley crew parading about the roomy house, four trumpeters in the lead, clad in the garb of ye old England, the time of Henry VIII., then a mighty baron of beef carried on a litter by the stoutest minions of the chef, and the boar's head of story, borne on a platter of prodigious size by four more of the cook's attendants, and behind two lusty pipers, the guests, none other than Van Rooy, Saléza, and Van Dyck of the opera, and Emil Paur and the 'cellist Leo Schultz, found difficulty in keeping tread to the boisterous music of Scotland. These were the only guests. The rest of the revelers were of the club, and it was dubbed just a family party.

Of the members were Chauncey M. Depew, William H. Bradley, David B. Sickles, John H. Flagler, Michael J. Mulqueen, Alexander C. Humphreys, Chester S. Lord, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, David Liebmann, Isaac Joseph, Julian Rix, Louis Paul Dessar, Frederick Kost, George McCord, Charles Peters, Hugh Harrison, and Frank J. Lawrence, President of the club. Dr. W. W. Walker was Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and with him were Richard Arnold of the Philharmonic, William Henry White, Edwin H. Low, William T. Carlton, Townsend H. Fellows, John Elderkin, A. F. Southerland, Major J. B. Pond, and Oscar Weber.

Mr. Arnold had an orchestra of fifty pieces from the Philharmonic, and the club provided a double quartet, composed of W. E. Batcheller, Townsend H. Fellows, George Lenox, Alberto Mora, Paul Dufault, Vernon D'Arnelle, David Williams, and W. E. Dixon. Besides all these, the greater part of the membership seemed to have come out for the feast.

The musical features were brought out between the courses. The menu was a quaint affair in green and red, on very heavy manila paper. The King's fool, in green and red, on the front, sported a lotos, while the Chairman was depicted in ancient costume and trumpet, calling to the feast.

"Will't please you eat,
Will't please your Highness feed?"

On the last page the chef was pictured responding to the query, "Where's the rascal cook?"

"Ye oysters, clear green turtle, English sole, cucumbers, potato croquettes, English ribs of beef, roast notatoes, Yorkshire pudding, punch, English grouse, and plum pudding after ye manner of ye people of England were part of the list of good things.

With this English Christmas dinner there was a curious mixture of orchestral music with that of the bagpipes and songs by the quartet which ran the gamut from grand opera and old folk-songs to the newest productions of the concert halls. Speech making was, according to time-honored custom, barred, and the programme was carried out on the lines laid down: "I had rather have a fool make me merry, than experience to make me sad."

The anonymous greeting in verse on the menu wound up with the lines:

To ye gladdening and ye more delight
Of them about the boarde that neighbors are,
Ye laugh must rule, in care's despite,
Till alle goode fellowes be, and naught must mare
Ye fun, ye feaste, ye appetite.
So after whiles when friendes be scattered farre,
Ye musick, cates and royal jollity
Become a very goodlie memory.

While the hour of gathering was old-fashioned as described, the breaking up was hospitably left to the feasters and that made it strictly up to date.

DEVICE TO IDENTIFY BABIES.

Johns Hopkins Hospital Now Tags Each Individual.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—The physicians and attendants in the obstetric department of Johns Hopkins Hospital have hit upon a happy solution of the difficulty they have always experienced in distinguishing one young baby from another. There are always from one to two dozen new-born babes in the obstetrical ward, and to the inexperienced eye they all look alike. The physicians were afraid of a "Pinafore" mix-up, and determined to tag the babes as they arrive in this world.

On a small square of adhesive plaster is written the baby's name. This plaster tag is then stuck tightly on the baby's back, just between the shoulder blades. The tag is waterproof, so it is not affected by the baths given the baby. It holds on tightly until the time comes for the baby and its mother to leave the hospital, when the tag may be readily pulled off without causing the baby any pain.

FIRE HEROINE REMEMBERED.

Miss Swarts Publicly Thanked by Fire Department Officials.

Miss Minnie Swarts, the heroine of the fire last Wednesday at 308 and 310 West Fifty-ninth Street, in which between forty and fifty firemen were overcome by smoke and gas, was publicly thanked by Fire Commissioner Scannell and Fire Chief Croker yesterday afternoon at Fire Headquarters.

Miss Swarts, who is eighteen years old, lives with her parents at 641 East Ninth Street. She was on a car bound up town last Wednesday morning, when the car was stopped because of the lines of hose stretched across the track at the scene of the fire. Miss Swarts, seeing that firemen were succumbing to the smoke, bought a gallon of milk, had it heated and served it to the exhausted firemen. She entered the burning building and helped the firemen, placing her handkerchief over the mouth of one of the men who was suffering from the effects of the smoke. After climbing a fence, she made an opening with an axe for a line of hose to be dragged through. Later she saved the lives of two firemen by holding them until they were rescued from the danger of falling into the cellar, which was filled with water. Miss Swarts remained at the fire until she was overcome, and had to be led away.

When she appeared at Fire Headquarters yesterday the firemen gave her a hearty cheer. Commissioner Scannell then said:

"It is very unusual for us to send for persons to thank them for a public service. We are deeply sensible of your disinterested work at the fire. Every man in the department in praising your heroic conduct. We all feel that we are deeply indebted to you for your kindness and sacrifice. As to the men you assisted and whose lives you were instrumental in saving, nothing we can say or do can reward you. But we are the kind of men who believe that there is little in mere thanks and gratefulness by word of mouth. We desire to give you something substantial—something by means of which you will have cause to remember that the men of this department appreciate your good work."

The Commissioner then tendered to Miss Swarts a purse of banknotes, but with tears in her eyes she refused to accept it, saying:

"No, no. I cannot take the money. I simply did what I thought it was my duty to do. I want clerical work, but I cannot take money for that. I do not mean to be rude in refusing your kindness."

Miss Swarts consented, however, to accept an engrossed resolution of thanks, which will be prepared for her. On leaving the headquarters she declined the offer of a cab to take her to her home.

Pauline Hall Engaged by Wilson.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—Pauline Hall, now appearing in vaudeville, to-night signed with Francis Wilson as the prima donna of his company. Wilson will revive "Erminie," and has engaged William Broderick for the part of Ravennes.

B. Altman & Co.

Announce an Unusual Sale for several days, commencing

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16th,

at which their entire collection of

PERSIAN SILK RUGS

will be offered at

EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES

Also, in addition,

50 PERSIAN and TURKISH CARPETS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE ASSERT, and our reputation of nearly a half century standing goes with what we say, that the best and finest Whiskies are produced by the HAND-MADE SOUR MASH PROCESS.

OLD CROW RYE

is made that way, and is positively the highest type. It has never been equalled.

H. B. Kirk & Co., Sole Bottlers, NEW YORK.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. Frederick Robie, Maine; M. Sandecki, Paris.

HOFFMAN—S. B. Elkins, Jr., Washington; L. E. Smoot, Alexandria, Va.

MURRAY HILL—F. D. Baldwin, United States Army; Galusha Andrews, Chicago; P. Davis, United States Army.

PLAZA—Gen John C. Cowin, Omaha.

WALDORF—Ferdinand W. Peck, Chicago; Justice Hall and Mrs Hall, Montreal; Commander A. S. Henniker-Heyhan, Naval and Military Club, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; H. M. Rogers, shoes; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Goldsmith, Joseph, Feiss & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Feiss, clothing; J. Joseph, clothing; 258 Church Street; Hotel Netherland.

Hagstrum Bros. & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; A. Hagstrum, woolens; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. A. Stanhope, notions and trimmings; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, T

ALL BRITAIN IS AROUSED

Public Anger Becomes Intense Over the Army's Blunders.

LEADING GENERALS AT OUTS

Reported on Good Authority that Buller, Who Hates Roberts and Kitchener, May Throw Up Command.

[Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.]

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Commenting on the recent speeches by Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House of Commons, The Saturday Review, one of the Government's stanchest supporters, says:

"The Administration is now face to face, not with the Opposition, but with the nation."

The extremist view is well voiced in a public letter written by Mr. Henry Broadhurst, (Liberal-Labor,) member of Parliament for Leicester, formerly Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress. He says:

"The amazing confession of ignorance, incapacity, and almost indifference made by Mr. Balfour makes the stoutest hearts feel that in the hands of the present Government the safety of the empire is not worth six months' purchase."

The Spectator protests against making Mr. Balfour the scapegoat and declares, though Lord Salisbury's is still the wisest mind in the empire, it is impossible for him to continue much longer both Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary. It advocates his retention at the head of the Foreign Office and the appointment of Mr. Balfour as Premier, the Marquis of Lansdowne being succeeded at the War Office by Mr. H. Arnold-Forster. The same paper, gravely reviewing the serious military conditions of the country, advocates an elaborate plan for home defense, including a volunteer army recruited from civilians and former soldiers, which would not actually be called out except in case of invasion, but which would form a nucleus to enable the standing army to be sent abroad without qualms.

"If we are to escape conscription," says The Outlook, "the public must be educated to take a more serious, discriminating, and self-sacrificing interest in the army."

HONORS FOR KITCHENER.

In the meanwhile, it is learned that Lord Salisbury does not mean to be inactive. He believes the salvation of Great Britain's military system depends on Gen. Lord Kitchener, in whom he has long had implicit faith. It has already been planned that if Lords Roberts and Kitchener bring the campaign to a successful termination the latter will be brought home to honors almost equal to those of the Duke of Wellington. He will be put into the War Office and will be given a free hand to brush away the cobwebs which cling to the British Army. Lord Roberts, of course, will not be neglected, but by then he would be too old for such work as is outlined for Lord Kitchener. Perhaps before this can be accomplished Lord Salisbury will be out of power and Lord Kitchener will be discredited. But upon such a rehabilitation by means of the young and brilliant agent has the heart of the British Premier been set. It remains to be seen whether fate will enable him to carry it out.

Mr. Balfour's statement that three army corps were placed in the field without a hitch has given the critics an excellent and not wasted opportunity of pointing out that, though enough individuals to make up three corps are on their way to South Africa, they only have the artillery requisite, according to the British regulations, for one corps, while in cavalry and army service components they are almost equally deficient, proving the very lack of organization so frequently laid at the door of the War Office.

There are many unpleasant stories afloat of fierce service jealousies, and, in short, all the army's shortcomings, which heretofore have been secretly whispered in clubs, are this week finding their place in print, and not in disreputable journals, but in organs that a month ago would have fiercely denounced such tales as unpatriotic, whether they were true or otherwise. It is now well known that Gen. Buller despises Field Marshal Lord Roberts and hates Gen. Lord Kitchener; that Lord Wolseley, the Commander in Chief, shares Gen. Buller's feelings, and that Wolseley is scarcely on speaking terms with the Secretary of State for War, Lord Lansdowne. To such a flagrant extent does this enmity go that Lord Wolseley wrote to Lady Buller that he knew nothing about Lord Roberts's appointment to command the British troops in South Africa, and that he disapproved of t.

One paper, usually well informed on service matters, declares it is quite likely that Gen. Buller will throw up his command and come home and be a thorn in the side of the Government. This is probably an exaggeration, but it is admitted on all sides that he is likely to make himself as disagreeable as possible to Lord Roberts. As if this was not enough, it is openly said Gen. Lord Methuen has gone mad, that his mother died insane, and that all his life, he has been afraid he might share her fate. Hence, it is added, his unceasing restlessness. Only this week a high cavalry officer returned from South Africa with complaints against Lord Methuen, that the General, during one of his first actions, had ordered him to advance with his cavalry, and that, upon the Colonel sending the General word that his horses and men were too exhausted to be physically capable of so doing, Lord Methuen is reported to have said:

"Well, you had better go to hell."

The officer to whom this remark was made has come home demanding a trial by court-martial. But, it is probable that he will not get it, as he has been slated for another command.

OTHER GENERALS ABUSED.

Gens. White, Gatacre, Clery, and French all come in for their share of abuse, and there is evidence presented that the senior Generals are divided against themselves.

How all this will end if the campaign drags on much longer without serious change for the better no one can tell. The resignation of Lord Wolseley would not surprise those who are cognizant of the inner workings of the War Office. A great victory would probably quiet the feeling of discontent till the day of reckoning in Parliament arrived. But, lacking that, there seems pending an upheaval which bodes ill for the Government, the War Office, and some of the Generals in the field, for these ranklings are current not so much among the lower, sensation-loving classes, but among the highest born and most even-minded of Great Britain's best citizens. Nor is the discontent confined to the inaction of the Generals. Several of the most powerful civilian factors in British life, some of them almost as much financially interested in the future of South Africa as the Government itself, have repeatedly urged certain reforms in the methods of carrying on the war, not meddling with the purely military phases, but offering, for instance, to purchase horses for the Cape, pointing out a better method of transport, urging a more vigorous campaign, giving information as to the best routes toward the objectives, and supporting everything by expert witnesses brought, often at a great expense, from the Cape.

A correspondent learns that a distinguished body, including a former Governor and about a dozen men who have held civil, military, or irregular positions of control during the recent troubles in South Africa, waited on Major Gen. Ardagh, Director of the Military Intelligence Department of the War Office, the week previous to that which marked the three disasters to the British arms. These men begged Gen. Ardagh to accept certain offers and intimated that he had underestimated the opposing forces.

The General listened and replied:

"Thank you, gentlemen. But you are wrong. We outnumber them at every point, and we have got 'em like that!"

Thereupon Gen. Ardagh banged his open palms together.

In spite of this discouraging reception the men referred to repeated their offers, and the War Office now seems to have awakened to the seriousness of the position, and the officials are likely to accept one of the most daring projects ever undertaken, the full scope of which the correspondent is not at liberty to disclose, but which, if perfected, will work, independently of the War Office, to achieve one of the most important British objectives.

VOLUNTEERS NOT TRUSTED.

The Imperial Yeomanry, after the first flush of public applause, is being gauged gingerly. It is dawning on the minds of all that what Great Britain wants are crack shots and rough riders after the type of the American cavalrymen, and frequent comments appear, pointing out that the average yeoman, who is a farmer, does not come up to this standard, while the average lordling, who adds brilliancy to the force, is not, generally, much nearer the mark in this respect than his yeoman tenant; that both have far less military training than the members of the volunteer force, and it is a fact that a large percentage of the enrolled Imperial Yeomen have never served even in the yeomanry. What is being forced upon the War Office is that 100 colonials accustomed to bushwhacking, cow punching, and scouting are worth 1,000 English clerks and farmers.

To find instances of the appalling impracticability distinguishing the formation of Great Britain's irregular corps, it is only necessary to read the list of the kit being taken out by the City of London volunteers. The officers of this body carry to the plains of South Africa an air pillow, cork mattress, canvas basin, canvas bucket, a tin box of candles, a lantern, a filter, and a host of other impedimenta that an American officer would burn before starting on a ten miles' march, while the men are laden down with four pairs of pants, four pairs of shoes, three caps, pajamas, two large Turkish towels, a filter, a clothes brush, a writing portfollo, and other domestic articles. No wonder the British forces are not mobile.

AROUSE LONDON'S PATRIOTISM.

Volunteers' Departure for South Africa the Occasion of an Outburst of Enthusiasm.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Though many stirring scenes have marked the departure of the British troops for the front during recent months, to-day's outburst of patriotism, on the occasion of the starting of the London volunteers, was quite unprecedented since the Jubilee. It is the first time in the history of the movement that British volunteers have been permitted to serve side by side with the regulars in real warfare, and the people turned out in hundreds of thousands to fittingly celebrate it.

The crowds began to throng the route before dawn, and increased in such proportions that a detachment of the Lord Mayor's Own was ingulfed at various stages of the march. The ranks were broken, and the troops at times were almost lost sight of in the cheering, shouting, singing mob. Every now and then a halt had to be made in order to reform the ranks, but only again to be broken, as the police were utterly unable to stem the excited, cheering, living mass of people which again and again broke through all obstructions. The handshakings and embracings were so exuberant that the original smartness of the volunteers was speedily impaired, many uniforms being torn. But the troops finally managed to struggle through to the Mansion House.

On the balcony of that building the Lord Mayor, Mr. A. J. Newton, the Lady Mayoress, the Councilors, and others awaited the arrival of the volunteers, and witnessed them actually fighting their way through the dense crowds, assisted by male friends and impeded by clinging women. When the force was finally reformed the Lord Mayor attempted to make a speech, but found it impossible. The din was simply deafening, and the Chief Magistrate had to be content to indicate his good wishes by smiles and gestures, while the volunteers greeted him with cheers and waved their hats on their raised rifles.

There was another herculean effort on the part of the police, and the detachment resumed its march, to the accompaniment of pushing, screaming, cheering, and singing. The column had hardly covered 100 yards when it again intermingled with the surging crowds, who had undisputed sway along the route. Many of the volunteers escaped through side streets and others straggled along in Indian file, twos, or threes. By the time they reached the Thames Embankment the detachment had become a conglomeration, women's hats being as numerous in the ranks as the volunteers' headgear. So slow was the progress that over an hour was consumed in traversing the mile to Westminster. There the police arrangements improved, and the multitudes were marshaled into some kind of order. The windows, roofs, and every other vantage point were crowded with singing and cheering humanity, waving banners, hats, and handkerchiefs.

Finally the column reached Nine Elms Station, bearing numberless traces of the difficulties of the march. The public was excluded, the final leave takings being held outside, and the volunteers entrained and departed amid a commingling of band music and cheering and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," "Rule Britannia," and "God Save the Queen."

The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Councilors, in their State robes, accompanied by many ladies, took another special train for Southampton to bid farewell to the volunteers on board the transport Briton. The latter arrived soon after the Lord Mayor's party, and were saluted with ringing cheers from a huge assemblage on the quays as they boarded the liner.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 13. — Immense crowds filled the streets of Southampton as the volunteers boarded the transports Briton and Garth Castle. Many of the soldiers carried Union Jacks on their guns, while in several instances these were supplanted by the Stars and Stripes, which evoked great enthusiasm from the crowds. The Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, and many officials took luncheon on board the transports, which finally sailed amid the tooting of whistles, the cheers of the crowds, and the playing of national anthems by the bands.

VIENNA HAS A BATTLE RUMOR.

VIENNA, Jan. 13. — The Neue Freie Presse to-day publishes a dispatch from Brussels saying news has been received there from Pretoria to the effect that the Boers have stormed all the heights around Ladysmith and that the capitulation of that place is hourly expected.

LONDON, Jan 14.—The latest story floated here was that intelligence had reached the headquarters of the Scots Guards that Gen. Buller had again sustained a serious defeat. Inquiry at Wellington Barracks showed that while such a rumor had reached there, it was neither official nor in any form deserving of credence.

It is possible that the news received in Vienna, by way of Brussels, from Pretoria, may refer to the fighting of Saturday last, Jan. 6, when the Boers captured the British trenches three times, and were thrice driven out at the point of the bayonet, and to the fact that the Boers occupied one British position all day long, only being driven out of it at night.

French Seizes New Position.

RENSBURG, Cape Colony, Jan. 9.—A strong force of British troops advanced this morning, under cover of a brisk artillery fire, and encamped at Slingersfontein, on the Boers' eastern flank. The Boer patrols retired, but, subsequently, a body of Boers attempted to seize the position, threatening communication between the British encampment and Rensburg.

The New Zealanders, with a brilliant dash, frustrated the attempt. They raced and seized the position first and fired volleys at the enemy, who retired in the direction of Colesberg.

TO ASK £20,000,000 CREDIT.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The London Sun today reports that on the reassembling of Parliament, Jan. 30, the Government will immediately ask for a further war credit of £20,000,000.

PLAINSMEN TO HELP THE BOERS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 13.—John G. Maher, a well-known cattle man of Chadron, Neb., is here en route to Chicago and New York. He says he has raised a regiment of 1,000 "cow punchers" and plainsmen to go to South Africa and help the Boers. Transportation will cost $200 per man, and the money has been pledged in New York, Chicago, and Omaha.

He is on his way to find out how far the pledges can be realized on before getting the men together. The plan, he says, is to embark them as emigrants to the Transvaal, and thus escape Federal interference. He denies that it is an Irish regiment, a number of nationalities being represented. The men are all accomplished rough riders and crack shots.

BRITISH CONSUL GROWS ANGRY.

Representative at New Orleans Accuses American People of Acting in Bad Faith.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 13.—Arthur G. Vansittart, the British Consul to this city, entertains some very drastic views in reference to American methods generally and American friendships in particular, and he does not hesitate to express his opinions on the subject. Speaking to-day on the present attitude of the people of the United States on the war in the Transvaal, he said:

"The English people are thoroughly disgusted with the way the people of this country are acting, and cannot understand the bombast and political buncombe which seems to actuate the Congress. To-day the American people are against Great Britain because the Boers have been successful so far in the South African war. To-morrow the English will be successful and the sentiment will undergo a complete and rapid change. Why? Simply because it's the nature of American people, who are mercenary in everything they do. But what the English cannot comprehend is the bombast of the Senators at Washington, who, to secure a re-election, make political capital by shouting out patriotic encouragement to the enemies of Great Britain, while in private they are anti-Boer in their opinions.

"Can it be that the people of the United States have so soon forgotten that in their war against Spain, British ships were seized and held as prizes of war for months before a prize court passed on the legality of the seizure? England made no protest then, but quietly awaited the action of the court. But when American goods are seized at Delagoa Bay, the Americans send up a great cry that England has trampled on their rights and expect the matter to be adjusted within twenty-four hours. International law recognizes the right of any nation at war with another to seize anything which is contraband of war. Should a mistake be made, why, it is rectified as soon as possible, and there the matter should end.

"But what are the people of my country to think when such men as Senator Mason adopts the rôle of mountebank in the Senate chamber of the United States and hurls invectives at England, the friend, and encourages the half-civilized people who are fighting her? I have been in this country five years, and understand fully what it all means. I know nothing can come of it, except votes from the constituency for whose benefit it was done. It was never intended that such speeches should change the friendly relations between England and the United States, consequently, it was all for show and for votes. I know these men, and I know they are double-faced. They say one thing today, and to-morrow express sentiments directly to the contrary. There is no faith to be put in them. The Administration at Washington understands the status of affairs perfectly, and is very friendly to England. If the people of the country were as well informed as the Administration, there would be much less political capital made of such buncombe as Senator Mason makes use of."

AUSTRALIAN OPPOSES BRITAIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—According to J. F. Archibald, editor and proprietor of The Sydney Bulletin, who has arrived here from Australia, there is a growing feeling in Australia that the British colonies are making a serious mistake in aiding England to wage a war against the Transvaal.

"It was a grave error for Australia to send out troops to South Africa," he said. "It amounts to an abandonment of our independence."

Personally Mr. Archibald considers the war with the Transvaal unjustifiable and entirely unprovoked. He said:

"Joseph Chamberlain is a Judas who has betrayed all parties with which he has been identified. He betrayed the Radicals, he betrayed Gladstone, and now he has betrayed his country for the benefit of the people with whom he was in communication at the time of the Jameson raid. England deserves to lose the fight because of its manifest unjustness."

Opposes the Invasion of Canada.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Edward Blake, Nationalist, member of Parliament for South Longford, formerly Chancellor of Upper Canada, has been speaking very plainly on the subject of the rumors that members of certain Irish societies contemplated an invasion of Canada. He said to the people of Longford that if he believed it was true, he would have armed with a Mauser, have learned the new rifle practice, and have taken passage to Canada to "help defend my wife, children, and grandchildren from my brother home-rulers."

Portuguese Republicans Alert.

LISBON, Jan. 13.—The Republican press is working up an agitation against the monarchy on the basis of England's interference with vessels outside Delagoa Bay. They declare that England's action is a violation of Portugal's neutrality, and is due to the weakness of the existing régime.

More Mules for the British.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—The Iona, Corinthian, and Kildona, British transports, which took out cargoes of mules to South Africa, have returned for more, which they have begun to load. The Corinthian took out 1,180 mules and lost 80, and the Iona only lost 11 mules. The Kildona had an equally satisfactory trip.

One of the men who had made the voyage said:

"Cape Town is all astir over the war. The people generally are frightened over the way the Boers have carried their ends and opinions are rather pessimistic as to the result. Upon landing our mules the men who had taken care of them going over were instructed to accompany the muleteers on shore and assist in taking care of the stock. We were given our pay before leaving the ship, and many of the men failed to return. Not a few of them went out through the lines and will join the Boers, as many of them have their sympathies enlisted in behalf of that cause."

GERMANY PROTESTS AGAIN.

Release of the Bundesrath Urgently Requested and a Guarantee for the Future Demanded.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—It is learned from an official source that Germany has addressed a second protest to Great Britain, urgently requesting the release of the German steamer Bundesrath and expressing astonishment at the undue delay. The protest also demands guarantees from Great Britain against a recurrence of such evident "wrongful and excessive application of a combatant's rights against neutrals." It also requests Great Britain to define the meaning of contraband in a manner acceptable to the nations not concerned in the war.

An interpellation about the seizures will be introduced the coming Friday in the Reichstag, and Count von Bülow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will answer immediately an interpellation introduced by Herr Moelher, National Liberal, all the parties signing it.

It is understood that Mr. White to-day expressed to the Foreign Office the appreciation the authorities at Washington felt at Count von Bülow's words on Wednesday.

Rumors are current that Germany has begun negotiations with Portugal for the purchase of Macao as a coaling station. At the Foreign Office a correspondent obtained neither a corroboration nor a denial.

The seizures of German steamers by British warships have had the effect of intensifying and generalizing anti-British sentiment in Germany. It would be difficult today to find a German here or anywhere who dares profess Anglophilism. All the anti-German utterances in the British press are circulated here. One which causes great imbitterment is a Punch poem, starting "Little Germany talks," which is reprinted everywhere. Referring to this, the semi-official Post says to-day:

"It must be said that this is an unusually impudent piece of impudence by the same English who did not know how enough to flatter our Emperor when the question was to prevent his abandoning the idea of his visit to England."

GERMAN CRUISER AT LORENZO.

LORENZO MARQUES, Jan. 13.—The German cruiser Schwalbe has arrived here.

The courts here have decided against the Pretoria Directors of the National Transvaal Bank, who sought the ejection of the manager appointed by the London board.

Mr. Hay Announces Release of Flour.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Secretary of State Hay said to-night that the British Government had released the American goods on the Dutch steamer Maria, and that they were now in Delagoa Bay. The goods consist of flour and other provisions which the English authorities seized as contraband of war intended for the use of the Transvaal troops. This seizure was made the subject of diplomatic discussion between this Government and Great Britain.

SYMPATHY FOR THE BOERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—A pro-Boer mass meeting was held in the Academy of Music here to-night under the auspices of the Irish and German American societies. There were about 2,000 people in attendance. The President of the meeting was Judge William N. Ashman of the Orphans' Court.

Among the speakers were Robert Ellis Thompson, President of the Central High School; Dr. C. J. Hexamer, President of the German-American League; Col. John M. Vanderslice, President of the Netherland Society; the Rev. Gerald B. Coghlan, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, and others.

Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy for the Boers, and asking Congress to do the same; opposing any alliance with any foreign power, especially condemning one with England as "un-American and opposed to the traditions of the Republic," and requesting the President of the United States to define by proclamation the rights of American vessel owners and shippers trading between the United States and neutral ports.

Boston to Have a Pro-Boer Meeting.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—A call has been issued for a great mass meeting to express sympathy with the burghers of the Transvaal and Orange Free State to be held next Wednesday evening in Faneuil Hall. The meeting will take the form of a protest not only by Americans, native and foreign born, against the war in South Africa, but will in the main be an expression of the feelings of citizens of various races on the aggressions by England in the Transvaal.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your excellent editorial in THE TIMES of yesterday under the above heading I think does not put the difficulties the British have to encounter strong enough. The wonderful improvements in rifled guns and small arms put the advantages of a battle very largely with the defenders of earthworks. The old smooth-bore musket was as good or better handled to the bayonet than the best Mauser, and it is with the bayonet that earthworks are assaulted and taken after the artillery has pounded them sufficiently. In Braddock's time the man behind the tree and rock was as good as several in the open. This is truer now. In fact, these far-reaching breech-loading rifles have made the hastily constructed earthworks almost as formidable as a regular fort with its scarp and counter-scarp walls. Such a ditch or moat gives the garrison practical security from assault, and so do modern arms, as we shall see.

The present small arm, with barbed-wire entanglements enables the soldier in a ditch to beat off four or five on the open plain, who are seen and killed when a mile away. The assailants cannot see the defenders because they are concealed, while they are themselves exposed and must reach the enemy's intrenchments, moving under fire before they can use their cartridge and bayonet.

My point is that the Boer republics present in a certain sense a not unsimilar front to the British Army that they would if dotted with properly located forts, earthworks being forts, to all intents and purposes, at this time.

Again, the Boers are fighting on interior lines, and when a successful resistance has been made at one point and troops can be spared, they can be hurried to another, and confront the Britons again, like an actor playing two parts. If this be the correct view, then the British Army must quadruple that of the Boers and be prepared to indicate a series of sieges, or, leaving a sufficient force to watch the fortified Boer camp, move on with other troops, a very critical kind of warfare. Whichever army attacks earthworks, unless with largely superior numbers, is pretty sure to be defeated, as the records have shown.

No one, I trust, doubts the bravery of the British soldier or the general competency of British officers. English public opinion, quite as much as generalship, hurried the attacks that have been made, without realizing fully how serious a matter it was to abut against ably defended earthworks. When the British have 200,000 men in the field and plenty of shovels as well as rifles, then the 50,000 intrenched Boers may be conquered. War is a growing and changing art, like that of peace. The General who is to win the greatest name in this war may not yet have been heard of.

T. BENTON BROOKS.

Newburg, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1900.

THE BRITISH AND BOER FORCES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article this morning you state that the total Boer force is 50,000 strong, and if this included only the available men of the two republics the estimate would be correct. But there must be added:

1. Hollander, German, and other Uitlanders residing in the Transvaal.

2. Foreigners of all nationalities who have come to aid the Boers in the last six months, mostly via Delagoa Bay.

3. Many thousand Dutch colonists from Cape Colony and Natal.

These additions would probably make the Boer force about 70,000.

The British force now in the field, according to reliable authority, is as follows:

Regulars in South Africa, including Indian contingent, at commencement of war	23,000
Buller's army corps	49,000
Canadians and Australians	2,600
British African irregulars	15,000
Fifth Division, just landed	11,000
Total	100,000

From this total must be deducted 10,000 men owing to losses and sickness, leaving 90,000.

On the way there are the following troops:

Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Divisions	30,000
Yeomanry Cavalry	10,000
Volunteers	10,000
Australians and Canadians	2,500
Reinforcing drafts, (regulars)	12,000
British African irregulars, newly raised	10,000
Total	74,500

The two totals make 164,500 men. Any one with any knowledge of warfare knows that the attacking force, especially in a country of big distances, has to detach a large percentage to guard communications, and after doing that ought to be twice as strong as the defending force to neutralize advantage of position. FAIR PLAY.

New York, Jan. 12, 1900.

NEWARK MAN'S MAIL STOPPED.

Postal Authorities Issue Fraud Order Against O. W. Roper.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Post Office Department has issued a fraud order against Osman W. Roper of Newark, N. J. It is said that Roper operated four different concerns, the Realty Corporation Company of New Jersey, the Realty Loan and Trust Fund, the Loan and Title Company, and the Four Per Cent. Mortgage Company.

Roper's method was to offer loans on advantageous terms of interest, and when he secured a borrower would bring all four concerns to bear upon them. Each would have to perform some service for which the borrower would have to pay. Roper is now held in default of bail in Newark.

BELIEVES HER PASTOR IS GOD.

Domestic Troubles Unbalance a Rondout Woman's Mind.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 13.—A victim of religious mania, Mrs. Anna Wolf, wife of Herman Wolf of North Rondout, was arrested to-day for singing and praying in the streets. For several days the strangely acting old woman has been about the streets and those who have seen her have thought her a religious fanatic or a member of some religious order. She firmly believes that the Rev. Father M. Kuhnen, pastor of St. Peter's Catholic Church in Rondout, is God, and that if people will only place themselves under his protection they will be saved.

Mrs. Wolf will be taken to the Middletown Insane Asylum next week. It is said that her insanity was caused by brooding over her husband's ill-treatment, and the fact that she had recently been obliged to apply for a divorce from him worried her so that she became mentally unbalanced.

Special Bridle Paths in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Col. Bingham, the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, has laid out two bridle paths in the reservations south of the President's mansion for the benefit of Secretary Root, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, and others who do not have time to go to the suburbs for horseback riding. One is around the ellipse in the white lot, and is about a mile long and seventeen feet wide. The other is around the Washington Monument Park. Secretary Root and Gen. Corbin use the bridle paths every afternoon.

Cleveland Iron Workers May Strike.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 13.—It is probable that the rod mill workers in all the mills of the American Steel and Wire Company will strike on Monday. At a largely attended meeting to-night it was decided to stick to the demand for an increase of wages made upon the company several days ago. If the demand is not complied with on Monday, which was the time limit given to the company, the men will strike.

Clearance Sales!

All Cars Transfer to

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59 & 60TH STS

Clearance Sales!

Fur Coats $25.00

$60 and $75 Fur Jackets for $25.00.

The greatest fur offer this season.

As there are but 29 of these coats we cannot guarantee that they will last long at the price named. We have sold many fur bargains, but this is the greatest offer we have ever made. If you wish to secure one of these garments we advise you to call at once.

The stock includes fine quality Nearseal coats, with Persian collar and revers. There are coats among this lot that have been selling at from $55.00 to $75.00 each. Choice of the entire lot until sold at, each $25.00

The above goods are all this season's latest styles, beautifully lined and well finished throughout.

Main Floor.

15% Discount on Sterling Silverware.

We offer a special discount of 15 per cent. on Sterling Silverware from $2.00 upward, including Sterling Silver knives, forks, spoons, flower vases, tea sets, chatelaine bags, purses, &c., &c.

95c. STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES reduced to 65c

65c. and 75c. STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES reduced to 45c

Main Floor.

25% Discount on Dress Trimmings.

Twenty-five per cent. discount will be allowed on our entire stock of Dress Trimmings, including all the French novelties in passementerie yokes, blouses, Empress skirts, fronts, collars, sleeves, &c., in spangles, beads, plain and other effects, in black and colors.

Main floor.

Book Clearances at One-Half Price.

Offers like these can only be had here. Our annual clearance sale of books will create a great stir in the book business. Thousands of volumes of good copyright books, slightly soiled from handling, but perfect in every other respect, will be sold at half our marked prices. This does not mean half the publisher's prices, but half the prices that we ask for books, which are very much below publisher's prices. For instance, $1.00 books will be sold at 36c., $1.25 books at 44c., $1.50 books at 49c. and 54c., and so on in proportion. The entire stock will be displayed on centre counters in our book store. This is a great opportunity to secure fine books at little cost. Special attention of managers of libraries, societies, &c., is directed to this sale.

Main floor.

25 Off on Rich Art Goods

such as Bronzes, Sevres Ware, Ivory Statuary, Miniatures, Curios, &c., for cabinets, fine bric-a-brac, marble statuary, &c.. &c., all at a discount of 25 per cent. from the marked prices.

Main floor.

Sale of Dress Goods.

BLACK SICILIAN, an excellent, heavy quality, very bright and extremely lustrous, popular for separate skirts or waists; this quality is generally sold elsewhere at 79c., on Monday our price per yd. 55c

BLACK ALL-WOOL GRANITE SUITING, 50 inches wide, a very attractive, serviceable, hard wearing popular fabric; usually sold at $1.25, will find quick buyers on Monday at 98c

BLACK MOHAIR AND WOOL CREPONS, in many very pretty designs; a more charming fabric cannot be imagined, and for style, service and neatness is without parallel; this very pretty material has met with much favor at $1.25 yard, on Monday, only 85c

BLACK ALL-WOOL SILK FINISHED HENRIETTA, fully 45 inches wide, is exceedingly bright and lustrous; guaranteed fast black and most serviceable, a quality worth 98c.; will be offered on Monday at only 75c

A large shipment of fine imported SATIN STRIPED CHALLIES, in a large variety of new, very pretty, rich designs, which we place on special counter, marked at incomparable prices.

Just read: — 7,000 yards ALL-WOOL HOMESPUN SUITINGS, 52 inches wide, in the prevailing shades of light, medium and dark grays and browns; these are a belated shipment purchased to retail at $1.25; a rare chance; will be offered you on Monday at the unmatchable price of 79c

Main Floor.

Black Dress Goods.

5,000 yards BLACK FANCY VELOURS, a very neat, serviceable fabric for either street wear or house gowns, and should meet with ready sale if marked at 39c.; on Monday they will be shown on special counter and marked at 19c

BLACK ALL WOOL HENRIETTA, bright and lustrous, guaranteed fast black and in every way most desirable, the best the market offers to-day at 59c., will find popularity here Monday at . . . 49c

BLACK ALL WOOL CHEVIOT SERGE, fully 45 inches wide, excellent value, jet black, and nothing better for actual wear; good value at 79c., on Monday 59c

BLACK MATELASSE, especially adapted for separate skirts, being a very hardy, sturdy fabric; a quality well worth $1.25 per yard, will be offered in many very pretty designs at 75c

BLACK TURKISH MOHAIR, an article of real merit, will not crock or slip in the seams, has a fine silk finished, high lustre, and will be found most serviceable and in every way desirable; a genuine bargain on Monday at only . . 50c

BLACK ALL WOOL DIAGONAL, all pure wool and cannot be equalled for wear; a very popular fabric at this time, and one that should be sold at $1.25, will be offered on Monday at only . . . 75c

Main Floor.

Fine Paintings

At ½ Price.

We offer our entire stock of fine Oil Paintings at half marked prices throughout the month of January.

We anticipate one of the largest sales of Paintings we have ever held, as the opportunity is exceptional. The pictures will be exhibited on Third Floor. An early selection is advisable. Among the prominent artists represented are Wertheimer, Childe Hassam, Pinelo, Thomas Martin, Navarro, Hoeter, Jose Arpa, Weller, Narbona, Bogert and many others.

Choice of our entire collection AT HALF PRICE.

Tri-on-fa Shoes for Ladies.

A MOST COMFORTABLE SHOE.

Monday (to-morrow), we offer over 3,000 pairs at the unusual price of

$1.90 Pair.

Every pair is made with cork inner soles, keeping the feet dry and warm, besides forming an easy cushion for the feet. The makers of these Shoes intended them to compete with three-fifty shoes, and in many respects they are as good; besides, they have the advantage of keeping the feet dry. The varieties of leathers, also shapes and styles, are enough to satisfy the most exacting tastes. Blacks and Winter Russets, all weights, including Golf and Skating Boots, extra high cut, light and heavy soles, sizes 2 to 8, widths A to E E. Every pair newly made, therefore you get the latest fashions. The following are the different shapes:—Foot-form, Bulldog, London, Mannish, New York Opera, Pug. The following are descriptions of styles:

BOX CALF LEATHER, cork inner soles, lace and button . $1.90

DONGOLA KID LEATHER, cork inner soles, lace and button $1.90

GOLF LACE BOOTS, 9 inches high, black or russets, heavy soles, cork inner soles . . . $1.90

VICI KID LEATHER, cork inner soles, lace and button . $1.90

Special sizes in fancy VESTING TOPS, also heavy weight OXFORDS, cork inner soles . . . $1.90

Fall and winter weight RUSSET LACE BOOTS, cork inner soles, $1.90

DONGOLA KID SKIN, lace and button, spring heels, cork inner soles $1.90

DONGOLA KID SKIN, BUTTON BOOTS, extra ankle, cork inner soles, $1.90

THE CONTESTS IN KENTUCKY.

Statements of Both Sides Indicate that Trouble May Follow the Action of the Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 13.—The situation in the contests for the Governorship and the other State offices and the question of what is going to happen when the final result is declared are to-night fruitful of the most extravagant speculation. If the Republican incumbents of the State offices carry out the line of procedure they now threaten by refusing to vacate even in case the Legislature decides in favor of the Democratic contestants, the situation will be serious, and, if the statements of some of the leaders are to be credited, this is what they intend to do.

K. J. Hampton, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, said to-day that the talk of holding an anti-Goebel State convention here next week was purely an invention, but he predicted that several thousand anti-Goebel men from all parts of the State would be here to protest by their presence against unseating Taylor and Marshall and to sustain them if the Legislature votes to turn them out. He denied that any of those now here were soldiers in citizens' clothes, as charged by the Goebel Democrats.

James Andrew Scott, one of the attorneys for the contestants in the minor State contests, said to-night:

"The importation of soldiers and thugs here for the purpose of intimidating the Legislature will not work. They are bluffing, and no trouble will occur. As for their threats that they will hold on in spite of the decision by the Legislature, they may do this for a few days, but the courts would recognize the regular State Government, and if Mr. Taylor did not then give in, he would subject himself to prosecution, and all of the penalties against usurpation, which I have no idea he will want to encounter."

Ex-Gov. Bradley and all of the Republican leaders hold that the contest proceedings are being conducted in an arbitrary manner, without regard to the law, and say that for these reasons the decision, if averse to Taylor, should not be binding on him. They have filed a bill of specifications as to their objections to the trial of the contests, and the reasons why, as they allege, the proceedings are all illegal. They are:

That the Democratic members of the Legislature, with a few exceptions, had their minds made up and were committed in advance of the filing of the contests to vote to seat Goebel and Beckham; that the committees trying the contests are fraudulently constituted, and can have no just powers, because of the fraudulent manner in which they were drawn; that the time allowed for taking evidence is so short as to amount practically to a denial to the contesteers of the right to prove their cases, and that the refusal to accept depositions as evidence operates in the same manner.

The sum total of these assertions, according to Gov. Taylor's attorneys, brings the case within some of the inhibitions of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

APPEALS TO KENTUCKY VOTERS.

Republicans and Anti-Goebel Democrats Review the Situation.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 13.—The Republican State Committee, through its officers, and the organization formed by disaffected Democrats in the recent campaign, have issued statements reviewing the political situation and calling upon the people for their support. The appeal issued by the anti-Goebel Democrats says:

"If the people of Kentucky will speak directly to their representatives in commanding tones they may yet save the State and party from irretrievable disaster and unexampled disgrace. We appeal to you, therefore, to read in the record of the past twelve months the dark record of defeat and disaster that may follow during the twelve months to come. If you are still loyal to the platform of 1896, and desire this year to give your candidate for President the electoral vote of Kentucky, you must not permit the political desperadoes in control of the Democratic caucus at Frankfort to make the party responsible for the action of the relentless and desperate leaders now in control of the Legislature."

The Republican manifesto contains the following:

"A political conspiracy against representative government approaches a climax. Every right guaranteed by your Constitution is violated ruthlessly, alike in party convention, by Elections Commissioners, by officers of the judiciary department and by representatives in the Legislature. Unless you will act so as to instruct your representatives in the Legislature to execute your will, the enemies of representative government may yet triumph, or, in their vain efforts to triumph, may provoke bloodshed."

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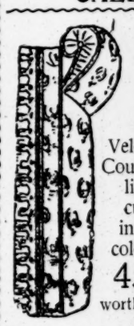
CALL AND MAKE YOUR OWN TERMS.



Velour Couches, like cut, in all colors, 4.98 worth $10.

5-piece inlaid Marqueterie Parlor Suits in silk damask and silk plush upholstery; worth $40.00 . . . . . 19.98

Best Plate Pier Mirror in Oak or Mahogany finish . . . 6.98

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RHEUMATISM

Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica and Sprains, are cured readily by the **Sprague Dry Hot Air Method.** Come and investigate or write **

MORE MEN ACCUSE CLARK

Details of the Alleged Bribery Still Coming Out.

MONTANA WITNESSES TESTIFY

M. L. Hewett, a Miner, States that the Senator Practically Admitted the Charges Against Him.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—When the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections began its session to-day in the case of Senator Clark of Montana, M. L. Hewett, a miner, who was in Helena during the session of the Legislature in 1899, was called. He said that Charles Clark had asked him to see Senator Myers and offer him $10,000 for his vote for Mr Clark for Senator. He had accordingly talked with Mr. Myers and testified that that gentleman had told him, after first declining the proposition, to say to Clark that if he was disposed to do so he could put $10,000 in the hands of Mr. Whiteside to be paid to him (Myers) in case he should vote for Mr. Clark. Hewett said that the Senator's son stated that this arrangement was satisfactory and had afterward told him that the money for Myers had been given to Whiteside and that his vote was assured.

Mr. Hewett said that during the Senatorial contest he had talked frequently with Senator Clark. Once he had remonstrated with the Senator concerning Whiteside as a well-known supporter of Daly, but the Senator had, he said, assured him that Whiteside's fidelity was assured because of the fact that he (Whiteside) was in trouble with the Clark opponents over a building he was constructing in Butte.

The witness also said that he had seen the Senator at his rooms at the Helena Hotel a short time after the Whiteside exposure and had asked him what he proposed to do, when the Senator had replied:

"There is only one thing to do, and that is to make the people believe that the Daly gang have furnished the money and have put up a conspiracy against us."

"I asked him," continued the witness, "if he could make that stick, to which he replied, 'There is no trouble about that, because if we put up a good excuse the people will believe us, and we can again get the members together.'"

The witness also detailed a conversation which he said he had with Senator Clark upon the eve of the investigation by the State Supreme Court, in which he told the Senator that "Tom" Lyons, one of the Senator's workers, had threatened to go into court and testify against Clark, because the latter's friends had not kept their promises to him. According to the witness, the Senator had then replied:

"I don't owe these fellows anything. I have paid them all they asked. I am under no obligation to them, and I expect them to do as they agreed to do by me."

Mr. Hewett said, however, that Mr. Clark added that he would have his son see Lyons.

On cross-examination Mr. Hewett said he was a Republican and not especially interested in any of the Senatorial candidates. He had "just drifted into" the contest. He pronounced as incorrect the report of the testimony taken before the Lewis and Clark Count, Grand Jury furnished the committee by the memorialists, and he added that he had not told all the facts to the jury. Indeed, he had never told all to any one until he had given the details to Mr. Birney, one of the attorneys for the memorialists, in Washington a few days ago. Senator Faulkner's questions were devoted to showing inconsistency on the part of the witness in refusing to give the details to Montana representatives of the prosecution, whom he knew, and then giving them to Mr. Birney, whom he did not know. Concluding his testimony Mr. Hewett said he had received no pay for his services from Mr. Clark and no promise of any. He had been interested with the Senator in a mining company and preferred him to his opponents.

Mr. C. W. Clark, a son of the Senator, was next called. He was questioned concerning letters from Dr. Ector to himself, his father, and Mr. Bickford, which were referred to in Ector's testimony yesterday, and to which the letters from Senator Clark produced yesterday were said to be replies. He said he had last seen them during the Wellcome disbarment trial, and was sure that he had put them in his trunk to bring East. He could not find them, however, and thought they must be in New York. He was sure he had not destroyed them, and said he would go to New York and get them.

The next witness was Charles W. Jackson, a newspaper man, residing in Salt Lake, Utah, and a member of the Legislature of that State. He testified that he had met Mr. Clark at the Knutsford Hotel, in Salt Lake City, during the Senatorial deadlock in that State last February, and that Mr. Clark had tried to influence him to vote for McCune for United States Senator from Utah, intimating that in case he should do so he would be paid for the act. Relating the conversation, Mr. Jackson said that Mr. Clark had said that McCune was a liberal man, who never forgot his friends, and said:

"If I should see my way clear to vote for him, he had no doubt he would do something handsome for me."

Mr. Jackson said he had declined, and that Mr. Clark had then proceeded to argue the point, saying that all scandals of that character soon died out; that it was the custom of men of wealth to spend money to secure election to the Senate. Jackson said Mr. Clark cited the case of Senator Hanna of Ohio as in point. Continuing, he said Mr. Clark stated that in his own case he had used money to secure his own election which had then but recently occurred. His election had caused some talk, and one of the members had foolishly exhibited some bills in a careless way, but he had no doubt that the talk would soon die out, and that he would hear little more of it. The witness said that Mr. Clark had asked him to regard the conversation as confidential.

When Mr Jackson concluded his testimony, it was announced that no more witnesses would be examined before next Wednesday, and after an executive session the committee adjourned.

SHIPPING MEN FAVOR SUBSIDY.

Vessel Owners Outline the Merits of the Frye Bill Before the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day resumed its hearing on the Hanna-Payne Shipping Subsidy bill. Thomas Clyde, of the Clyde Steamship Line, was recalled. He took up the cost of the construction of vessels, their maintenance and operation, showing that the figures under the American flag were much higher than under any other flag. The cost for production, for materials and maintenance would, in his opinion, gradually decrease as the demand for them increased. So that if, by the enactment into law of the pending bill, the demand for vessels should increase, as it naturally would, the cost of construction would just as naturally decrease in brief course of time.

Mr. Clyde said that what it was desired to do by the bill was to encourage low-speed vessels—vessels that would at low cost extend American export trade. Mr. Clyde said that his company, on the day the bill became a law, would sign a contract for the construction of two vessels to cost in the aggregate about $1,000,000. President Munson of the Munson Steamship Line had stated that his company would place at least 100,000 tons of shipping that was now under foreign flags under the American flag. He had no doubt that other lines would do the same thing.

P. H. Thurber, representing the United States Export Association, said the universal belief among American manufacturers and shippers was that this country must have a merchant marine to export American products. The bill, he said, was a potent factor in the interests of the great masses of the laboring people of the United States.

Mr. Theodore C. Search of Philadelphia, President of the American Manufacturers' Association, maintained that the enactment of the pending bill would be of immense benefit to the manufacturers of the country and would largely increase American export trade.

Mr. Search argued that the enactment of the bill would build up a great shipbuilding industry, thus giving employment to tens of thousands of persons and directly and indirectly benefiting the entire Nation. The United States, he said, had taken its place definitely as one of the great manufacturing export nations of the world, and it was desirable that our export trade should be carried in American vessels.

Chairman Frye announced that the hearing would be adjourned until next Tuesday, in order that some figures might be prepared relating to the general subject under consideration. Up in the Northwest, he said, considerable opposition to the pending measure had developed. Mr. James Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, who one year ago was favorable to this bill, was now in favor of an export bounty. This was likewise true of several important newspapers in the Northwest and of the Farmers' Alliance in the West. He had asked former Senator Edmunds to prepare a concise statement in regard to the operation of bounties, and he probably would have it ready for submission to the committee on Tuesday next.

TO FILL A HOUSE VACANCY.

Judiciary Committee May Act to Fill Seat of Gov. Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Some interest has been aroused by the report that Gov. Smith of Maryland, who has resigned from the House of Representatives in consequence of his election as Governor, will not call a special election to choose his successor. This will deprive the district of representation for two sessions of Congress. Mr. Ray of New York, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has been looking the matter up, and it is said that the committee may take some action with a view to establishing a uniform method of procedure in such cases. Mr. Ray does not like the idea of such a precedent as Gov. Smith's failure to act will make.

"Suppose," said he, "that the House were Democratic by one majority and two Democratic members from the City of New York should die. It being substantially certain their successors, in case a special election would be held, would be Democrats; and suppose then, the Governor of New York, being a Republican, would decline to order a special election to fill these vacancies? That would change the House from Democratic to Republican, and naturally would result in materially altering the course of legislation. Thus it would be within the power of a Governor of a State to change the political complexion of the House of Representatives."

ITALY ASKS REPARATION.

Wants the Government to Punish Louisiana Lynchers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Italian Government has signified to the Government of the United States in the polite and courteous method known to modern diplomacy, a wish that the persons guilty of lynching the five Italians at Talulah, La., last Spring, should be punished. Heretofore, in cases of the lynching of Italians the matter has been compromised by the payment of indemnity, but this does not meet the present demand of the Italian Government.

As under the existing law the trial and prosecution of such cases as this is left entirely to the State authorities, the National Government is well nigh helpless to meet the request of the Italian Government. The investigation made by the State of Louisiana was so unsatisfactory that the National Government undertook investigation through its own agents, to learn the facts attending the lynching. The result of this inquiry is now on file. But the United States Government at present cannot make the report the basis of any legal proceedings against the lynchers.

The President will probably make fresh representations to Congress urging the speedy passage of the pending bills intended to remove from State courts jurisdiction in cases where persons claiming treaty protection are the victims, and transferring jurisdiction over them to the Federal courts.

Fourth-class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day: New Jersey—Fairfield, Cornelius Dey, Jr. New York—Lysander, Milan McCarthy; Penelope, F. D. Silvernail.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers, to consist of Col. Wallace F. Randolph, Third United States Artillery; Lieut. Col. John Simpson, Deputy Quartermaster General United States Army, and Capt. Charles H. McKinstry, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, will be convened at Key West, Fla., at the call of the senior member, for the purpose of examining the location and reporting upon the relative cost and utility of erecting quarters for the accommodation of garrisons at Fort Taylor and Fort McRae.

A board of survey, to consist of Lieut. Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, Quartermaster's Department; Major David J. Craigie, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, and Capt. Silas A. Wolf, Fourth United States Infantry, will assemble at the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department, Philadelphia, from time to time, at the call of the senior member thereof, for the purpose of fixing the responsibility for any deficiencies or damage to Quartermaster's property received at that depot during the remainder of the present calendar year.

First Lieut. A. T. Marix, Marine Corps, has been ordered from the Marine Barracks at League Island, Penn., to the New York Navy Yard, to take command of a detachment of marines there which will sail for the naval station at San Juan de Puerto Rico on the army transport McPherson.

Navy.

Medical Director G. S. Beardsley is detached from the Naval Retiring Board, Navy Yard, Washington, Jan. 20, to wait orders.

Medical Inspector John C. Wise is detached from the Naval Medical Examining Board, Navy Yard, Washington, Jan. 20, and assigned to duty as a member of the Retiring Board on the same day.

Medical Director D. Dickinson is ordered to report for duty as a member of the Naval Medical Examining Board, Navy Yard, Washington, Jan. 20.

Lieut. Commander T. S. Phelps, Jr., is detached from the Independence Feb. 5 and ordered to report for duty at the navy yard, Mare Island.

Lieut. Commander J. B. Collins is ordered to report for duty on the Independence Feb. 5 as executive officer.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Potomac has arrived at Norfolk.

The Eagle has left Nuevitas for Gibara.

The training ship Adams sailed for Southern California from San Francisco. San Diego will be the first port of call, whence the Adams will proceed to Magdalena Bay. The ship was to have gone to Honolulu, but the presence of the plague at the port made the change imperative. From the South she is to return to San Francisco and then proceed to Puget Sound.

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Ex-Official of Sandusky Charged with Crime, Says He Can Explain.

Special to The New York Times.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Jan. 13.—A sensation was created here this evening by the arrest of William J. Affleck, ex-Secretary of the Water Works Board, and one of the best-known residents of this county, on the charge of having embezzled public funds. Affleck was formerly County Clerk, has been prominent in business and politics, and has always enjoyed an excellent reputation.

Two or three days ago it was discovered that there were discrepancies in some old accounts of the water works office, and an examination of the books kept by Affleck as Secretary during the eight years he held the office disclosed some startling things. It is alleged the cash books were found not to tally with ledgers and journals, and experts soon found discrepancies ranging as high as $1,000 a month. Frequent erasures and changes in figures were found, and, it is alleged, a shortage of over $4,000 was found in accounts covering sixteen months. A peculiar feature of the affair is that the bonds given by Affleck as Secretary and Treasurer cannot be found. He was custodian of his own bonds.

Affleck was arraigned before a Magistrate, pleaded not guilty, and gave $10,000 bail for his appearance next Saturday. He stoutly maintains that he will be able to explain satisfactorily all of the alleged discrepancies in his accounts.

Sunday Carnival Permit Refused.

The Hoboken Quartet Club, composed of prominent German residents of Hoboken, recently announced a carnival Sitzung to take place to-day. Mayor Fagan yesterday notified the club that the affair could not take place. He said that he and the Police Board were under indictment for allowing Sunday entertainments, and he would take no chances till the question had been settled in court.

Record Price for Turpentine.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 13.—Spirits of turpentine was quoted to-day on the Board of Trade at 51 cents. This is a new price, not only for this season, but for many years past. The highest price heretofore has been 50½ cents, which was reached a few weeks ago. The tone of the market is firm.

Chicago Clergyman's Plight.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 13.—A man of fifty-five years was picked up in the street here to-night in a state bordering on collapse. A card reading "Rev. Joseph Haber, No. 986 Union Street, Chicago, Ill.," was found in his pocket, and he muttered to the officers that that was his name.

A WATCH ON MORRISON

Fear Man Accused of Wife-Murder Will Commit Suicide.

Mrs. Morrison's Sister Expresses Strong Suspicions on Her Arrival from Her Home in Middletown.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Alfred Morrison, who was arrested yesterday on a charge of murder, in having shot and killed his wife at Mount Vernon, has not had a calm hour since he was placed in a cell in the Westchester County Jail here. Last night he did not sleep, but passed the night tossing about on his cot or walking up and down the cell. It was the same to-day.

By order of District Attorney Andrews, his supply of cigarettes was very much curtailed, and this seemed to add to the discomfort of the accused man. The District Attorney says he does not propose to allow Morrison to get into a state of insanity by the excessive smoking of cigarettes. Morrison is being closely watched day and night, as the Sheriff says he fears he will make an attempt at suicide if he gets the opportunity.

Judge Appall, Morrison's counsel, visited the jail to-day and had a long conversation with his client. Later Morrison's aunt, Mrs. Cahen, also visited the jail.

MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 13.—Mrs. Ellenberger, Mrs. Morrison's sister, arrived in New York from her home, in Middletown, this morning, and came at once to this place to see Chief of Police Foley. Chief Foley had, however, gone to Manhattan, and Mrs. Ellenberger, after waiting at the police headquarters for over an hour, took a car for Tarrytown to see District Attorney Andrews. She was accompanied by her married daughter, Mrs. O'Neill.

Mrs. Ellenberger was not disposed to talk much about her sister's death.

"Do you think Morrison murdered your sister?" she was asked while waiting at the station.

"I won't say positively that he did shoot with the intention of killing her, but I think from all I have heard of the circumstances that there is no doubt of it. He led my sister an unhappy life."

The affidavit made by Mrs. A. W. Wells of 243 South Tenth Avenue, a neighbor of the Morrisons that she had seen powder stains upon Mrs. Morrison's night dress was borne out to-day by an examination of that garment. It had been laid away together with some other effects of the dead woman, but was found and given to Chief Foley. A close examination shows that Morrison must have been very near his wife when he fired the shot. Chief Foley found for a space of three or four inches around the bullet hole, which is just under the arm pit, about thirty separate powder grain marks distinguishable under the microscope. The powder stains, however, can be seen with the eye alone.

The night dress was turned over to District Attorney Andrews at Tarrytown this afternoon.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 13.—District Attorney George C. Andrews when seen at his home to-day denied that Mrs. Ellenberger, Mrs. Morrison's sister, had made any statement disclosing new facts in the case against Morrison. He refused to state the facts as presented by the woman this afternoon, and said that she had not even made anything in the shape of an affidavit.

District Attorney Andrews said that he had not sent anybody to Middletown, as reported, with word for Mrs. Ellenberger and her daughter not to go to Mount Vernon. The District Attorney was indignant over what he termed the trick played upon him. He would not say anything more about it than that he was investigating, and would make trouble for the man who was alleged to have met Mrs. O'Neill at the railroad station, if he found him.

COLONISTS START FOR CUBA.

Steamship Yarmouth Carries 150 Persons Bound for Nuevitas—Stories of Pioneer Emigrants.

About 150 colonists sailed last evening by the steamer Yarmouth for Nuevitas, Cuba. On arriving there they will journey thirty miles overland to the new town of La Gloria, which has been founded by the Cuban Land and Steamship Company.

This is the second party of emigrants that have started for their new homes in the Pearl of the Antilles.

The Cuban Land and Steamship Company announces that it has purchased 50,000 acres of good land at La Gloria and other places near Nuevitas, and it has advertised its scheme of colonization extensively. All kinds of semi-tropical fruits and vegetables, it was said, could be raised on the land, and settlers would be able to make large profits.

Colonists who returned from Nuevitas last Wednesday related sad stories of the sufferings of their fellow emigrants who went to La Gloria some time ago. The land, they said, was a swamp to a large extent, and several colonists had spent all their money and were in want.

The officers of the company said that those colonists who had complained had gone away before the colony had been opened and made ready for occupancy. The Yarmouth came in from Nuevitas Thursday, and two of the sixteen returning colonists signed a statement that the company was doing all in its power to develop the settlement.

One of the colonists, J. S. Johnston of Truro, N. S., said before the vessel sailed: "I carefully investigated the statements of the company from reading its own and other literature, and I found them to be correct. Why, Commissioner Porter, in his report to the Government, said it was a splendid place."

When asked whether Mr. Porter had referred to La Gloria in his report, Johnston said: "No, not about Gloria itself, but Mr. Porter said that the soil of Cuba is excellent and the climate salubrious. The New York Post Office has also indorsed the scheme, you see, for if it had disapproved of it it would not have allowed the prospectuses to go through the mails."

Johnston said he would begin by raising potatoes and tobacco and other vegetables which always brought good prices in New York.

There were a good many women among the passengers. Most of them accompanied their husbands, but several were going alone. A Miss Brooks, who is a teacher by profession, said she had bought ten shares, but she intended to start a school at La Gloria for the colonists' children.

PAVING CONTRACTORS' CHARGES.

Counsel Alleges that Commissioner Keating Used Oppressive Methods.

It developed yesterday that among the complainants against the action of Highways Commissioner Keating in awarding contracts for repaving was the New Jersey Mexican Asphalt Company, a New Jersey corporation, with its principal office in Jersey City. None of the company's officers would talk of the matter yesterday, but L. Laflin Kellogg, who has been selected as counsel by one of the aggrieved concerns, declared that the indications were that Mr. Keating had discriminated against several of the concerns which desired to compete. These discriminations, he alleged, were in the preparation of the specifications, which allowed only one quality of asphalt to be used. Another complaint that had been lodged against the Commissioner was that he had required companies which were incorporated in other States to present evidence of their financial ability to carry out the terms of the contract.

These conditions, Mr. Kellogg said, were oppressive and tended to restrict the bidding to concerns which had their principal place of business in this State. This, he said, was against the law, and he intimated that suits to restrain the awarding of the contracts would certainly follow, unless it should be proved that bids were confined to domestic corporations in conformity with the law.

Boy Accidentally Kills a Companion.

BROCKTON, Mass., Jan. 13.—James Hixon, the thirteen-year-old son of Charles Hixon of this city, was accidentally shot and killed this afternoon by Charles E. Johnson, a companion, of the same age. Johnson borrowed Hixon's rifle to fire at a crow. As he raised the weapon to his shoulder the charge exploded, the ball entering Hixon's temple, killing him instantly. The Johnson boy was arrested pending an investigation, but was released this evening.

MRS. FISH'S MUSICALE.

First of Her Series of Three "Saturdays"—The Guests and the Artists.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave the first of her series of three "Saturdays" last evening at her residence, 25 East Seventy-Eighth Street. The affair was a musicale preceded by a dinner. This was succeeded by a supper for 125 guests, many of whom arrived in time simply for the musicale which followed the dinner. There was no attempt at elaborate decoration. The musicale took place in the ballroom, and supper was served in the ballroom story at small tables. The ballroom was not large enough to accommodate the number of invited guests, and it was made larger by the removal of the partition which separated it from the main foyer at the head of the stairway. During the dinner a Hungarian band played.

The musicale was very late, as Mr. Mackenzie Gordon, who had arranged and managed it, was singing with the American Opera Company in "Martha" in Brooklyn. It was nearly midnight before the first number was rendered. The artists were Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mr. Mackenzie Gordon, and Mr. Leo Stern. The programme was as follows:

'Cello, "Le Cygne".....Saint-Saens
Humoresque.....Stern
Leo Stern.
Aria, "Die Allmacht".....Schubert
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Songs, "Thy Beaming Eyes".....MacDowell
"Ich Liebe Dich".....Schultz
Mackenzie Gordon.
Study.....Chopin
"Am Spring-Brunnen".....Davidoff
Leo Stern.
Songs, "At Parting".....Rogers
"Madrigal".....Harris
Mackenzie Gordon.
Songs, "Nur Wie Du"—Sehnsucht Kennt..
Tschaikowsky
"Wohin".....Schubert
"Nurein Gruss".....Adolph Mehokeus
Mme. Schumann-Heink.

Among the guests were Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Miss Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Miss Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Pendleton, Miss Pomeroy, Miss Daisy Post, the Misses Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, Mr. Harry Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. John Drexel, Mr. James de Wolf Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Storrs Wells, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Freylinghuysen, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, the Misses Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. Frederic Baldwin, Mr. Isaac Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Miss Barbey, Mr. William Cutting, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Suydam, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parrish, Jr., the Misses Hall, Miss Marie Winthrop, Mr. E. L. Winthrop, Sir Roderick Cameron, the Misses Cameron, Mrs. Fred Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Miss Bishop, Lady Colebrook, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Miss Lilly Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, Miss Beatrice Bend, Mr. Valentine G. Hall, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Miss Clare Bryce, Mr. Alfonso de Navarro, Mr. David Bishop, Mr. Robert Gerry, Mr. Frederick Bull, Mr. Worthington Whitehouse, Mr. James Gerard, Jr., Mr. Frank Polk, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Clews, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Mamie Field, Mr. Livingston Beekman, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortwright, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Childs, Mr. Montgomery Hare, Mr. Charles Robinson, Miss Laura Swann, Miss Marion Haven, Miss Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker, the Misses Rutherfurd, Mrs. John Cowdin, Miss Eloise Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Callender, Mr. Phoenix Ingraham, Mr. Robert Van Cortlandt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Witherbee, Mr. Walter S. Gurnee, the Misses Gurnee, Mrs. George Hoffman, Miss Emily Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, the Misses Kernochan, Craig Wadsworth, and Creighton Webb.

MISS SCHIEFFELIN MARRIED.

The Bridegroom, Mr. C. B. Ismay, Off for South Africa.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Mr. C. B. Ismay and Miss Constance Schieffelin of New York were married in London this morning by special license.

Mr. Ismay started for South Africa this afternoon.

MRS. STERN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

A Musicale at Her Fifth Avenue Residence—The Guests.

Mrs. Louis Stern gave a charming musicale at her residence, 993 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Over 900 invitations were sent out. The entire Stern house was thrown open, and the many guests filled the apartments and admired the works of art.

Mrs. Stern received the guests in the main drawing room. She wore a gown of steel gray satin, combined with gray tissue and heavily spangled in steel. In her hair she wore a white ostrich feather. The decorations were ferns, palms, lilies, and red and pink roses. The following programme was executed in the ballroom and picture gallery:

1. Von Fielitz, a. "Rosenzweige."
   b. "Ergebung."
   Mr. Hobart Smock.
2. a. Bach, Aria.
   b. Schubert, Moment Musical.
   The Dannreuther Quartet.
3. a. Fischer, "Under the Rose."
   b. Franz, "Mutter, Oh Sing Mich Zur Ruh."
   c. Schumann, "Widmung."
   Miss Sara Anderson.
4. a. Tschaikowsky, "Andante Contabile."
   b. Boccherini, "Menuetto."
   The Dannreuther Quartet.
5. a. Wildenberg, "Ich Liebe Dich."
   b. Ronald, "Daphne's Love."
   Mr. Hobart Smock.
6. a. Fauré, "Petite Romance."
   b. Bach, "Gavotte."
   The Dannreuther Quartet.
7. Bach-Gounod, "Ave Maria," (with violin obligato.)

Miss Sara Anderson and Mr. Gustav Dannreuther.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Selgman, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. Straus, Mr. and Mrs. Haas, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar L. Richard, Mr. Adolph Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Reckendorfer, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Sands, Miss Sands, Mr. and Mrs. S. Stern, and Mr. and Mrs. Leipziger.

Newport Society Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Lispenard Stewart are spending a few days here.

Gordon McKay arrived from Washington to-day with a party of guests.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield have rented Pinard Cottage No. 5 for the coming season.

LIS PENDENS ON BIG BUILDING.

Brooklyn Savings Bank Begins Action Against a Structure at Wall and Nassau Streets.

A lis pendens was filed yesterday against the property at the northwest corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, a fifteen-story building, owned by Helene L. G. Asinari and others. Foreclosure proceedings have been begun by the Brooklyn Savings Bank, which holds two mortgages on the parcel.

The mortgages amount to about $350,000, bearing 4 per cent. interest, and are the only incumbrances on the property. The defendants are in default on only one interest payment. The bank has opened proceedings merely to protect itself, and it was learned last evening that there is small probability that a judgment will ever be entered against the property, and a still smaller chance that it will ever be sold under foreclosure.

"The foreclosure is a regular one, and presents no extraordinary features," said James Punnett, of Schenck & Punnett, the attorneys for the Brooklyn Savings Bank. "It simply means that our interest has not been paid and in the natural course of business we take this step."

Fourth Appellate Division Justices.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Justice William H. Adams will preside at the next term of the Fourth Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which will convene in this city next Tuesday, and the Associate Justices will be Peter B. McLennan, Alfred C. Spring, Pardon C. Williams, and Frank C. Laughlin, who has just received from the Governor a second appointment to that position.

The Oldest Postal Clerk Dead.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Charles Bingham, the oldest postal clerk in the United States, died this evening at his home, 30 Montgomery Street, aged eighty-five years. He leaves one son. He worked regularly up to last August, when he was badly injured by a fall from a balcony.

The *Pianola* is an instrument by means of which *any one* can play the piano

PRICE $250.

It is bringing into use thousands of pianos which have been silent for many years.

It is making players of people who, lacking musical training, had never expected to experience the pleasure of producing music for themselves.

It is increasing the repertory of amateur and professional pianists by making the entire literature of the piano available without study and without practice.

PRICE $250.

The PIANOLA is the only piano player which has been indorsed by musicians.

When not in use the Pianola may be easily detached and removed to another part of the room. The Pianola can be used in connection with any Grand or Upright Piano, and does not in any way mar or disfigure the instrument. It can be adjusted by any one.

THE AEOLIAN CO., 18 West 23d St.

Wherever there is a piano there should be a Pianola

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	7:23	Sun sets	4:56	Moon sets	4:22

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	0:28	Gov. Isl'd	7:00	H. Gate	8:56
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:01	Gov. Isl'd	7:31	H. Gate	9:27

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JAN. 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Coronda, La Plata Countries	12:00 M.	.....

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.

Asti, Pernambuco	10:00 A. M.	.....
	*10:30 A. M.	
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Aragonia, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Astoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Benedict, Para	7:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
U. S. transport, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	.....
Yucatan, Havana, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 18.

La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Niagara, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, JAN. 19.

Cherokee, Turks Island	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Daggry, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston, &c.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20.

Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	.....
Coleridge, Pernambuco	9:00 A. M.	.....
Lauenburg, Nuevitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	.....
Ravensdale, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Bloemfontein. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. $30 and up to Jan. $20, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Jan. 20, for dispatch per steamship Moana. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $21, for dispatch per steamship Riojun Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Papeiti. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Melbourne of Dec. 19, Sydney Dec. 20, and Auckland Dec. 25, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Moana, and the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, re due to arrive in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JAN. 14.

Aragonia, Antwerp, Dec. 30.
Astoria, Glasgow, Jan. 3.
Auguste Victoria, Genoa, Jan. 4.
Bendo, Hamturg, Dec. 31.
City of Macon, Savannah, Jan. 11.
Clematis, Gibraltar, Dec. 27.
Colorado, Hull, Dec. 30.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 10.
Critic, Dundee, Dec. 30.
El Norte, New Orleans, Jan. 9.
Exeter City, Swansea, Dec. 31.
Florida, Brunswick, Jan. 11.
La Gascogne, Havre, Jan. 6.
Moyune, Gibraltar, Dec. 31.
Panama, Pauillac, Dec. 29.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Dec. 27.
Prinz Willem, Port au Prince, Jan. 8.
St. Paul, Southampton, Jan. 6.

MONDAY, JAN. 15.

Antilia, Nassau, Jan. 11.
British Empire, Antwerp, Dec. 31.
Burnside, Havana, Jan. 11.
Glanton, Hamburg, Jan. 1.
King Bleddyn, Rotterdam, Jan. 3.
Mesaba, London, Jan. 4.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Jan. 12.

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.

Altai, Port Limon, Jan. 9.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 6.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Jan. 11.
Friesland, Antwerp, Jan. 6.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Jan. 10.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Jan. 8.
Stalheim, Christiania, Jan. 2.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17.

Advance, Colon, Jan. 10.
Cevic, Liverpool, Jan. 7.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Jan. 10.

THURSDAY, JAN. 18.

Alamo, Galveston, Jan. 12.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Jan. 4.
Horatio, Fara, Jan. 6.
Lahn, Bremen, Jan. 9.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Jan. 4.
Ohio, Hvil, Jan. 6.

FRIDAY, JAN. 19.

Excelsior, New Orleans, Jan. 13.
Gera, Bremen, Jan. 7.

The Great Big Sale

of the

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO.

Stock of Fine

Clothing—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings

STILL CONTINUES.

This will be a lively week here. All the advertised bargains still on sale—

NEW HAVEN ROAD CHANGES

William E. Barnett, Its Attorney, Elected Third Vice President.

NEW DIVISION OF THE WORK

Ex-President Clark Denies a Vanderbilt Offer for the Company's Stock Has Been Hinted At.

At the monthly meeting yesterday of the Directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, at the Grand Central Station, plans were agreed on for perfecting the official organization of the company, under President John M. Hall. The meeting was called to order by ex-Judge Hall, and it was well attended, fifteen of the nineteen members of the board being present, the absentees being Henry C. Robinson, Henry S. Lee, William Rockefeller, and Leverett Brainard. The new Vice President, W. F. Merrill, was at the meeting.

On adjournment, it was announced that William E. Barnett, the attorney of the Consolidated, had been elected its Third Vice President, and that the plan of completing the official organization was as follows: There are to be three Vice Presidents, not counting William D. Bishop, who may be regarded as Vice President at large. His election was due to the by-laws, which do not permit of a vacancy in this office, and require the vacancy to be filled by a Director.

W. F. Merrill, who was Second Vice President of the Erie Railroad Company, is First Vice President, and he will devote himself to operating, maintenance, and construction. Mr. Barnett's duties as Third Vice President will be those of a corporate Vice President, to have, under the direction of the President, general supervision of the strictly corporate affairs of the company, as distinguished from construction, transportation, and traffic matters. A Second Vice President, who will attend to freight business and passenger traffic, will be appointed as soon as a thoroughly competent man is selected. At present neither Mr. Merrill nor Mr. Barnett is a member of the board, but Mr. Bishop may resign as Vice President next month.

Senator Depew left the meeting early to go to Washington. Asked about the reports that the Central was reaching out for the New Haven and Hartford and the Delaware and Hudson, he said: "Nothing in them. The Central's through in the matter of new acquisitions for this year."

Several members of the Consolidated's board made explicit denials that a Vanderbilt offer of guarantee on the company's stock had been made or officially hinted at. Ex-President Charles P. Clark said:

"The people who have been doing so much talking about New York Central and New Haven forget one very important thing, and that is the very close relations between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New Haven Road. These relations are of great importance to both roads, and for New York Central or W. K. Vanderbilt to take the New Haven Road for the Vanderbilt system would be to serve notice on the Pennsylvania that its relations with New Haven would terminate.

"In view of the present situation which is the outgrowth of a close understanding between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Vanderbilts, any attempt by the latter to 'corral' the New Haven would necessarily be equivalent to a breach of faith with Pennsylvania, and could hardly fail to upset the whole position. It is not to be supposed that the Vanderbilt interests are not well aware of this, and therefore it is the wildest nonsense to suppose they have any designs on the New Haven Road.

"Our relations with Pennsylvania date back twenty-six years, and are not likely to be changed. The Consolidated cannot be said to be aiming at returning to a 10 per cent. dividend basis, so that the stories of an 8 per cent. guarantee are plausible. But we are earning more than 8 per cent. and prefer to 'plow under' all earnings over 8 per cent. and so strengthen and vitalize our system."

J. Pierpont Morgan attended the Consolidated meeting, and his official and social relations with his co-Directors and the officers of the road were spoken of as markedly cordial. A Director remarked that it was about time to have done with talk about the clashing of Morgan and Clark interests in the administration of the Consolidated system, as there never was any basis for them outside of idle gossip.

Mr. Barnett, the new Vice President of the New Haven Road, was born in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 20, 1845, studied for college in the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Conn., entered Yale College in 1860, was graduated in the class of 1864, and after teaching school for one year, took a course of law at the Albany Law School, where he was graduated in 1867. He then served a short term in the law office of George H. Watrous, formerly President of the New Haven Railroad, and started to practice law for himself in Bridgeport in the Fall of 1867.

In 1869 he took the position of President's secretary and attorney of the New York and New Haven Railroad, with office in New York, and served in that position until 1887, when he was made executive secretary, with office at New Haven. He continued in this position until July 1, 1898, when he was appointed attorney for the company in charge of its Department of Law, Real Estate and Taxes, which position he has held until the present promotion.

RAILWAY TO ISSUE NEW STOCK.

United Traction Company of Albany Contemplates Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The United Traction Company, formed by merging the Albany and Troy City and Cohoes Railways, today, through its Directors, authorized the issue of $1,000,000 in new stock with which to pay for re-equipping the Troy Division of the company, improvement of property, and retirement of old Troy City debentures.

F. S. Mann, Jr., of Troy was named Vice President, to succeed Charles Cleminshaw, resigned. The Directors decided to purchase twenty-five new open cars and thirty-five box cars.

The past month's receipts show a gain of $9,982. The capital of the company will be $5,000,000.

Resume Work on a Chicago Road.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Twenty-two carloads of structural steel, forming the spans of the Northwestern Elevated Road necessary to complete the line from Montrose Boulevard to its northern terminus, Wilson Avenue, a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile, arrived to-day from the mills in the East. The consignment was at once switched on a siding, parallel to the road. Construction was begun immediately, and it is proposed to push the work to a speedy completion.

Track Elevation in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 13.—Mayor Seymour to-day appointed ten citizens to form, with certain city officials and ten members of the Common Council, a committee to confer with the representatives of the several railroads entering Newark, with a view to abolishing grade crossings. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western officials, after a conference with a number of city officials last evening, announced that plans are making for an amicable adjustment of the question, the railroad company being willing that the tracks shall be elevated. The matters to be adjusted concern engineering problems and a change in the route of the railroad through the city.

Railway Concessions in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 13.—The Government has granted the Mexican Coal and Coke Company a concession to construct a system of railroads connecting extensive coal fields in the Barrotoran district, and it is proposed to build lines from that place to Monterey, Torreon, and points on the Mexican National, the Mexican Central, and the Mexican International Roads.

Syracuse City Employes Discharged.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 13.—Under the ruling of Attorney General Davies concerning appointments since April 19, 1898, Mayor McGuire to-day dismissed fifty employes of the Water Department. He also dismissed twenty-three on the ground of economy. Ex-Representative John H. Moffitt, Republican, was appointed by the Mayor Superintendent of the Water Department.

TEACHERS TO GET THEIR PAY.

December Rolls Will Be Completed To-day—Controller on the Remedy for Delay.

The pay rolls of the teachers in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, which have been in the possession of experts from the office of the Commissioners of Accounts for the last two weeks, will be completed to-night, and the payment of the teachers will begin to-morrow or Tuesday. In preparing these pay rolls and separating the amounts due under the Ahearn law, and those due under the salary schedule, the clerks found that the blanks contained no columns in which the items could be separately set down. In consequence, they were forced to make up schedules which will be attached to the pay rolls as explanatory data. The pay rolls themselves will exhibit only the gross amounts due the teachers, the items indicating how much is to be charged, in each case, to the appropriation, and how much to the Ahearn law fund appearing only on the schedules.

Controller Coler, in speaking yesterday of his bill vesting in the Board of Estimate the power to make transfers of unexpended balances in the appropriations for the Board of Education, and Senator Ford's comments on that measure, said:

"I am really sorry for my friend, Senator Ford, who is like the boy who stood on the burning deck, whence all but he had fled. In all the difference of opinion that now exists as to the school problem, there is but one point upon which I have found a practical unanimity of opinion—that the system of arbitrary apportionment of the General School Fund provided by the charter is utterly vicious and is at the bottom of all the financial difficulties of the Board of Education. Senator Ford alone seems to be so wedded to this preposterous system that he is willing to make the rashest statements in its defense, though in his own bill he practically confesses away his whole case by raising to the maximum the allotment on the basis of the number of teachers and reducing to the minimum the allotment for attendance.

"So far as concerns the Senator's charge against me in relation to the steps which were necessary to prepare properly the pay rolls for the month of December, after the Manhattan School Board had deliberately refused to obey the instructions which the charter authorizes me to give, all I have to say is that I stand ready to commit any number of similar "outrages" to accomplish similar results.

"So far as the power to transfer unexpended balances is concerned, Senator Ford speaks as though this were some new and unheard-of power. As a matter of fact, it exists and always has existed in regard to all the appropriations of every department of the City Government except the General School Fund of the Department of Education, where it is prevented by the ridiculous 'apportionment' provision.

"Senator Grady's bill is favored by practically every school interest, by all the teachers, and by the city administration. It will end all the financial difficulties of the school system past, present, and future, and will enable the school teachers to be paid. I think if Senator Ford will take a little time for reflection he will withdraw his objections."

FOR NEW SALARY SCHEDULE.

Another Conference of the Representatives of Teachers' Associations.

All boroughs were represented at a conference of members of the various organizations of public school Principals and teachers of the Greater New York held at Grammar School No. 1, in Henry Street, yesterday afternoon, when another effort was made to agree upon some compromise salary plan which shall be satisfactory to all and supply a graded increase of salaries between the minima of the Ahearn law, which only provides for the first and tenth year salaries.

The meeting resolved itself into a general discussion of plans for future action, and it was decided to hold similar conferences every Saturday afternoon at the same place. Those who attended yesterday will report back to their various associations and accredited delegates will be appointed to future meetings.

Dr. William L. Ettinger, President of the New York City Teachers' Association and Principal of the school where the conference was held, presided over the conference, which was behind closed doors. He said that one result was that it was decided that a salary schedule uniform in its application to all boroughs should be prepared either for the purpose of presenting it to a charter revision committee or else to be made the basis of a separate measure to be introduced into the Legislature.

To Resume Bible Reading in Schools.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Jan. 13.—Through the efforts of Principal Charles W. Armstrong of the Union School here, the reading of the Bible is to be resumed at the opening exercises in the schools. About fifteen years ago it was discontinued, owing to a controversy which arose between the different religious denominations.

FACTORY INSPECTION LAW.

Proposed Improvements Discussed at St. Stephen's Church.

Representatives of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, University Settlements, and the Clothing Makers' Union, met yesterday afternoon in the guild room of St. Stephen's Church, 122 West Sixty-ninth Street, to consider proposed improvements in the factory inspection law. Among those present Mrs. Florence Kelly, formerly Factory Inspector of Illinois; Miss Harriet Keyser, and Henry White, General Secretary of the Garment Makers' Union.

The Rev. Dr. Francis Clay Moran, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, presided at the meeting. Most of the session was devoted to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Amendments. The nature of this report was not made public, Dr. Moran announcing that it was deemed advisable not to give it out at this time.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Indianapolis Board of Fire Underwriters has passed a resolution requiring agents to maintain rates on business located outside of that city.

At the annual meeting of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President—Charles W. Gammons; First Vice President—D. F. Appel; Second Vice President—F. J. Hammer; Secretary—George E. Williams; Treasurer—Francis Marsh; Executive Committee—Courtney Baylor, J. F. Cranston, Louis L. Hopkins, F. J. Sanborn, and William L. Tyler.

The specific advance in fire insurance rates on storage stores, ordered by the New York Fire Insurance Exchange last Wednesday, has been followed by a discussion on the part of the Chicago Underwriters' Association of a proposition to increase the rates on cold-storage warehouses in that city, the decision finally going over until this week. The rates on tobacco in Chicago warehouses were advanced 50 cents per $100 of insurance.

The difficulties in the fire insurance rating compact at Trenton will be taken up at the monthly meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department, which will be held on Tuesday at Philadelphia. A recommendation in regard to the matter is expected from the Mercer County (N. J.) Committee. It was reported in this city yesterday that the general question of rates in Middle Department territory may come up for consideration.

It was reported yesterday that the Russian Insurance Company, as well as the St. Petersburg Fire Insurance Company, is actively considering the advisability of entering the United States in the near future. Should both of these companies come in there will be four Russian companies operating in this country, the Moscow Fire Insurance Company and the Salamandra of St. Petersburg having recently been licensed by Superintendent Payn of the State Insurance Department.

The manager of one of the fire insurance companies which wrote a large volume of suburban business last year said yesterday that the experience of his company showed that out of every 100 dwellings in the suburban territory burned during 1899 sixty were situated within the protection of some Fire Department and forty were located outside of all protection, so that the risks for which the larger premiums were received were those on which the smaller amount of losses was paid.

The insurance on the buildings at 213 to 217 Grand Street, which were damaged by fire Thursday night, was distributed as follows: On building 213 Grand Street, Aetna, $3,500; Springfield, $1,000; Providence-Washington, $500; Reliance, $500, and Pennsylvania, $500. On building 215 and 217 Grand Street, Hartford, $4,000; Pacific, $3,000; Westchester, $2,000; Fire Association, $1,500; Citizens' of New York, $1,500; Lancashire, $1,500; Imperial, $1,500; Traders', $1,500; Phoenix of Hartford, $1,500; Springfield, $1,000, and Pennsylvania, $1,000. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Such a charming day as Saturday naturally brought to Central Park an unusually large number of strollers and riders, and the drives were thronged as they have not been in some time. Speaking comparatively, of course, the crowd was the greatest on the bridle path, and it is doubtful if there was a saddle horse in the city that was not in use some time during the day. From early morning until the shadows began to fall the paths were lively with men and women and boys and girls who rode over the winding paths anywhere from one to a dozen times, faces aglow from the beneficial effects of the exercise and the inhalation of the fresh air. A feature of the parade was the presence of parties of from a half dozen upward, one such party being made up of fifteen young ladies, with a chaperon and a riding master. All could ride well, all had good mounts, all were good-looking, and there was a continuous chorus of laughter in their wake as they went galloping over the paths, which were in first-rate trim for the exercise. A feature of the afternoon riding was the number of elderly gentlemen who were out for a bit of the health-giving exercise. There were Judges, bankers, clergymen, doctors, and men whose names constantly figure in the social and financial life of the city. Many of these were superbly mounted, for they were members of the exclusive New York Riding Club, who had come from their handsome house on Fifty-eighth Street, where there are housed more fine saddle horses than in any similar building in the country. One of the regular riders who was missed from the parade was Viola Allen, the actress, who is a fine horsewoman, and who has been a picturesque figure on the drive riding her fine chestnut horse Gloria, as long as her engagements at local theatres would permit her to do so. Horseback riding has never been so popular or so generally indulged in as this season, for the fad for automobile riding has made no such impression among the riders as did the bicycle craze of a few years ago.

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"There may be others," remarked the bank cashier between bites, "for I have no time to look up such things, but in a notice received at the bank to-day I happened to see in the list of Directors elected at a bank meeting at Portland, Conn., the other day the name of Mrs. Myra D. Pickering. She is the first woman that I ever happened to hear of who was a regularly elected Director of a National bank. I have heard of women engaged in the banking business in various parts of the country, and if I am not mistaken there is a State bank in Connecticut that has a female cashier. This is, however, the first woman that I know of who is a regular member of the Board of Direction of a banking establishment of this sort."

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He stood on a corner rubbing his face, and was in a meditative mood. He was also plainly provoked about something. That his face needed the attention of a barber was very evident, and that was the cause of his troubles. "I have been in the habit of going to one barber's shop and being shaved by the same barber every day for five years," said he. "Judge of my disgust, if you are a man who is the slave of a barber, when I went there this morning to find that the man who has shaved me all this time has disappeared as completely as if he had been swallowed up by the earth. The boss of the shop told me that 'Bob' had left him very unexpectedly the night before without the least warning, because he had been offered better wages in some other shop and in some other part of this big town. Where he had gone the barber pretended that he did not know. As I only know him by his nickname, I have no means of finding where that rascally shaver has gone to. I haven't had anything bother me so in many years as the disappearance of this man has done. Of course I have no particular friendship for him, but he is the one man I have ever been able to find who could shave me without leaving my face so sore that it was a positive misery to undergo the ordeal. As I cannot shave myself, I am now engaged in that search for my needle in the hay-mow, the whereabouts of that particular barber. I am absolutely afraid to let any other man put a razor on my face, and it looks now as if I must go unshaved until I find my runaway. Three of my neighbors are enduring the same misery, and we have agreed to telegraph one another if we can locate our barber. Meanwhile, I have an engagement to go to a theatre to-night, a promise to attend a dinner to-morrow, and I am on the verge of desperation. Do you happen to know of a man who can shave you without butchering you?"

"I did until this morning, but now I, too, am afloat, for my barber, too, has escaped me, and I am now searching for him more energetically than I ever chased any 'lost love,' and have no idea where he can be found. I'm now headed for the Fifth Avenue Hotel to see my friend Luther Little and get him to have a law passed by the Legislature making it a criminal offense for a barber to remove from one shop to another without first giving proper notice to his regular customers. Will you join me?"

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He who walks much about town would be led to believe that a wave of evangelistic work was sweeping over the city. There are probably a score of churches in town on which are displayed bulletins announcing that special evangelistic services are to be held nightly during the coming week, for which, perhaps, the just ended week of prayer is in a measure responsible. In most of the churches the "special effort" is under the management of a score of preachers who have banded together and who go from one church to another. All of them have thus to speak every night in the week, being assisted in several instances by the professional evangelists, who used to be more numerous in the "revival" days than they are at the present time. Ministers say there is plenty of room for some of the old-fashioned revivals in about every section of the city.

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One of the society men who went in for racing a few years ago was August Clason, a member of a number of the city clubs, and a nephew of the late D. D. Withers. He used the "all black" colors of his race-loving relative, and went in for breeding on a small scale. Somehow Mr. Clason could not make a success of either the racing or breeding any more than Fred Gebhard has been able to do of late years. Now he has decided to drop out of the game, though he has a genuine fondness for it. Fortune has, however, persistently refused to smile on him, and he will hereafter try to find his amusement in some less expensive and more satisfactory fashion. He will continue his membership in the several clubs devoted to the sport, and it is pretty good betting that he will be about the tracks as much the coming season as ever before, even if his sombre and unsuccessful colors are missing from the course.

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"Let me give you a tip," remarked the golfing enthusiast as he came up on the boat from Staten Island the other morning. "If you are not playing this Winter, do as I have done, and get your golf balls in training for the coming season. I've got six dozen of them laid by seasoning for the good weather in the Spring. I hate new balls as a rule, for they are too soft to play with when you first take them out. But let them season now for three or four months instead of waiting a month for them to do so after you buy them in the Spring, and they will be in prime condition when the links are. I wouldn't sell the lot I have seasoning for $10 the dozen in April, though I only paid $3 for them when I bought them. Incidentally, too, you can save about a dollar a dozen on them, for the price of gutta percha has gone up so now that they will cost you that much more in the Spring, if what the dealers say is at all the truth."

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Never since New York City was settled has there been such a considerable collection of beetle-browed, short-haired, scarred-faced men promenading its streets as has been noticed on Broadway from the Greeley statue north to Forty-second Street and thereabout during the past week. There was something of a falling off in the numbers yesterday, as the last of the two big "scraps" that brought them here having been decided, they have started for their homes in the West and South. Philadelphia and Pittsburg have the honor of claiming a lot of these "plug-uglies" as their children, and there will be a general relief among women and respectable men as well when those cities claim their own. A bunch of them will now invade Lakewood, where one of their number, "Jim" Corbett, has gone to train for his fight with that particularly repulsive looking "pug," "Jim" Jeffries. Even these absentees were scarcely missed from the obtrusive promenade of these offensive fellows, who ogled the matinée girls and shoppers yesterday in the intervals between blocking the sidewalks, while a lot of hoodlums shook hands with them, and admired these "heroes of the squared circle" and patrons of the near-by barrooms and "sporting resorts."

Our name on the goods stamps them select—and our work is faultless. If you think otherwise, your money back.

Our Remnant sale gives you a high grade suit for $14.00, formerly $20.00 to $40.00; trousers, $4.00, formerly $5.00 to $10.00. We are making 250 Dress Suits and Tuxedos weekly. Why shouldn't we, when we make them for $30.00, lined throughout with silk? Other tailors charge $75.00 for equal value. Up-to-date Overcoat, Raglan, to order, $25.00.

ARNHEIM,

OUR ONLY STORE,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

LEGAL NOTES.

DAMAGES FROM JAR, SMOKE, AND CINDERS.—Justice Truax, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, granted judgment in favor of Sarah A. Bly in her suit against the Edison Electric Company restraining it from conducting its business at its power house, in Twenty-sixth Street, in such a manner as to constitute a nuisance, and the plaintiff is awarded $5,000 damages. Justice Truax says the evidence showed that smoke and cinders were emitted from the company's premises, great quantities of which fell upon Mrs. Bly's boarding house; that the jar and vibration caused by the running of the company's machinery were to such an extent and degree as to interfere seriously with her enjoyment of her premises; that she was prevented from renting rooms in her house, and that her furniture and household effects were injured, and extra expense for laundry work also resulted.

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ALIMONY PENDING SEPARATION SUIT.—Charles H. Kidder brought an action in the Supreme Court against his wife, Caroline C. Kidder, for a legal separation on the ground of her alleged abandonment. She denied the charge, and counter-claimed for a limited divorce and separate maintenance on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment on the part of her husband. Justice Beekman yesterday granted Mrs. Kidder's application for alimony and counsel fees, awarding her $5 a week, with $50 for her attorney. Justice Beekman says the court will not award alimony in such actions unless the wife submits proof showing that she has a reasonable prospect of success. He holds the weight of the evidence in the motion papers is with her on that point.

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IMPROPER EVIDENCE IN ACCIDENT CASE.—On the morning of the 10th of June, 1898, while Frederick Seipp was standing on the rear part of an ice wagon which was crossing Grand Street at the intersection of Forsyth Street, a car of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company struck the wagon and threw Seipp off, causing injuries from which he died. In a suit by Frances Seipp, as administratrix, against the railroad company for damages, the defendant claimed on the trial that the car never struck the ice wagon, but that accident was caused by the latter's jolting against the tracks of the Second Avenue Railroad Company. These tracks were superimposed upon the defendant's tracks at the crossing, and projected an inch and a half above them. The contention of the defendant was supported by the testimony of the driver of the car. In rebuttal, the plaintiff was permitted to prove, under defendant's objection, that on this driver's next morning trip after the accident he was arrested by a police officer, and that he told the police officer he was the man he wanted. A judgment given on a verdict in favor of the plaintiff has been reversed by the Appellate Division on the ground that the evidence was improper, and also because the driver of the ice wagon was permitted to testify that the conductor of the car told him the driver was at fault. This, the Court held, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, was inadmissible as not being part of the res gestae.

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SEARCHES IN THE REGISTER'S OFFICE.—Curtis R. Hatheway sought, by writ of mandamus, to compel Register Fromme to make return of a search of title to property, for which a requisition was made, without exacting an extra charge. Mr. Fromme claimed it was made as an expedited search, within the meaning of the statute. The relator claimed there was no indorsement on the search in writing calling for a return by the Register at any time or date, and that, therefore, no extra charge could be made. Mr. Wagstaff, representing the relator, had asked the Deputy Register, who was an old acquaintance, if, as a personal accommodation, the search could be made and returned by the latter part of the following week, to which the deputy answered that he would be glad to accommodate him in that regard. After consultation with another person, he said the search would be ready on Thursday of the following week. Mr. Wagstaff made affidavit that he did not expect or wish to pay an extra charge for the search, and that if he had supposed there would be an extra charge he would not have asked for expedition involving any such consequences. The requisition was indorsed "Search wanted Oct. 18," which was put there by a clerk in the office. On the other side an affidavit was presented that Mr. Wagstaff said he wanted the search as soon as possible, and when told he could have it the following Thursday he replied, "All right." Justice Beekman, before whom the application was made, said the question was whether the party for whose benefit the search was to be made directed the return of the search on the 18th of October and authorized an indorsement that it was wanted on that date. As there was a conflict in the affidavits upon the disputed question of fact, a peremptory writ should not issue, but, if it was desired, an alternative writ would be granted.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"INQUISITIVE."—Twenty-five-cent notes, United States fractional currency, have always been, and still are, received for all debts due the Government. The Post Office clerk was wrong in refusing to accept these notes in payment for postage stamps.

"M. W. B."—There was no bolt from the Democratic National Convention previous to adjournment. Those delegates to whom the financial plank of the platform was obnoxious remained in their seats and took no further part in the proceedings, but they did not "bolt" in the sense of leaving the hall in a body.

"INQUIRER."—The constitution and by-laws of clubs usually provide for the succession to the Chairmanship of executive committees, composed of officers and others. Generally there is a Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the absence of the President. When such a provision is not made, however, it would seem that the Vice President should act as temporary Chairman of the committee. Resignation of a committee Chairmanship does not carry with it resignation from the committee unless explicitly so stated.

"M. M. C."—A citizen who feels that he has been unjustly assessed on his personal property can obtain a reduction or, indeed, the vacation of the assessment by appearing before the Tax Commissioners and swearing that the valuation is too high. If the Commissioners feel that deception has been practiced, they can, by pursuing such methods as may seem fit, inquire into a taxpayer's holdings, and may require him to reply under oath to such questions as they may deem fit to put. Ordinarily, however, a citizen's affidavit is sufficient to obtain a reduction of assessment.

W. A. BURKE.—A compilation of the British casualties to date, issued by the War Office in London on Tuesday evening last, showed a total of 7,213—1,027 killed, 3,675 wounded, and 2,511 missing. These did not include 140 who have succumbed to disease. To these figures must now be added those issued Friday with regard to the battle at Ladysmith on Jan. 6. In that fight 13 officers were killed and 27 wounded, while 135 of the rank and file were killed and 242 wounded. As to the losses of the Boers, no estimate any way approaching accuracy can now be made.

"READER."—Your bet that Dixon would not be knocked out and hundreds of other bets that were made on the same proposition have brought up a vexatious question in sporting circles. In the general sense in which the term "knock-out" is used in pugilistic circles, Dixon was not "knocked out," for he was not rendered unconscious, but the throwing of the sponge into the ring by his manager, "Tom" O'Rourke, was an admission that defeat, with all of its accessories, was acknowledged. The sign of submission was equal to an admission that a knock-out was inevitable, and big sporting men who bet there would not be a knock-out have not refused to settle their bets. The decision of the referee, John White, governs all bets on the Dixon-McGovern contest, and his ruling is as follows: "Those who bet that Dixon would not be knocked out might avoid payment on a technicality, but no true sportsman will take advantage of the technicality. An honest sport will not fail to make good."

The Daily Story of The Big Store.

SIEGEL COOPER Co

Sixth Ave., 18th and 19th Streets.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1900.

A Sale of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Manhattan Importing Co
WINE & LIQUOR MERCHANTS,
131 West 42nd Street,
BETWEEN BROADWAY & SIXTH AVENUE.
New York, Jan. 10, 1900.

Telephone Connection.

Dear Mr. Butler:-

I have had a hard fight to get your proposition accepted but they have finally consented and the goods are yours at your own figures.

The entire retail stock will be delivered to you,-Wines, Liquors Cigars and all. Please send check for the amount offered so that we may close the deal at once.

I think you have bought the greatest bargain of the Century.

Sincerely yours.

MANHATTAN IMPORTING CO.,
Per A. Blum

You know the Manhattan Importing Company who did business on 42d street a few doors from Acker, Merrall & Condit, and who catered to a very fine class of trade and whose stock consisted of one of the nicest lines of fancy and staple Wines, Liquors and Cigars we have ever seen. It included *Imported and Domestic Wines, Liqueurs, Brandies, Rums, Cordials, and a superior stock of high-grade Cigars.*

As their letter shows, we have bought it all and bought it for spot cash, and in spite of the fact that after the holidays is supposed to be "out of season" in this line, we are determined that the entire stock shall be sold before our annual inventory, which takes place Feb. 1st.

Here are some of the goods and prices. No such favorable chance will offer itself this year to stock up liberally on high-class Wines and Cigars *at less than wholesale prices.*

Just Note a Few of the Quotations.

Wines and Liquors.

	Manhattan Importing Company's Price.	Our Price.
H. B. Kirk's Old Crow Rye, per bottle	$1.25	85c
James Hennessey & Co. Three Star Cognac, bottle	$1.75	$1.35
Martini & Rossi Vermouth, per bottle	65c	47c
Sir Robert Burnett & Co. Old Tom Gin, bottle	90c	69c
Cherries in Maraschino, imported, in glass, per case	$8.00	$5.50
Cherries in Maraschino, imported, in glass, per bottle		50c
Guinness's Dublin Stout, per dozen	$1.85	$1.53
Moet & Chandon White Seal Champagne, per case	$31.50	$28.75
G. H. Mumm & Co. Champagne, per case	$31.00	$30.00
Fisse, Thirion & Co., Rheims, French Champagne, per case	$30.00	$19.75
IMPORTED RHINE WINES.		
Laubenheimer, Imported Fried Krote, Coblenz, A Rhein, per case	$7.50	$5.25
Deidesheimer, Imported from Fried Krote, Coblenz, A Rhein, per case	$10.00	$7.50
Niersteiner, from Burckhardt & Sohne, Deidesheim, A Rhein, per case	$8.00	$5.50
Rudesheimer, an Imported Rhine Wine, per case	$11.00	$7.00
IMPORTED CLARETS.		
St. Julien, Imported from Armand Freres, Bordeaux, France, per case	$7.50	$5.00
Pontet Canet, Imported from Armand Freres, Bordeaux, per case	$10.00	$6.00
P. & E. Rudelle, Bordeaux, St. Julien	$7.25	$4.25
P. & E. Rudelle, Bordeaux, Pontet Canet	$9.00	$5.75
Macon, a fine Burgundy, imported, in glass, per case	$12.00	$8.75
SAUTERNES.		
Castle A, Imported, in glass	$9.00	$6.00
Haut Sauterne, imported in glass from Bertal & Martin, Bordeaux, per case	$11.00	$7.00
FAMOUS OLD JORDAN WHISKEY, GENUINE OLD-FASHIONED HAND-MADE, BOTTLED AT THE DISTILLERY AND SUPERIOR TO ALL HAND-MADE WHISKEYS, CASE	$15.00	$11.00
Superior Port and Sherry, per bottle	75c	60c
California Port and Sherry, per bottle	65c	40c
Port and Sherry, per bottle	50c	30c
St. Julien, a fine old California Claret, per bottle, 20c., per case 1 doz. bots	$3.50	$2.20
Pepper Whiskey, per bottle	65c	40c
Pepper Whiskey, per bottle	80c	60c
Old Spanish Port	$1.00	70c
California Grape Brandy	$1.00	65c
California Hock & Riesling, case of 12 bottles	$4.00	$2.85
BULK WHISKEYS. Guaranteed all pure and straight goods.		
Pennsylvania Rye, per gallon	$2.50	$1.75
Old Maryland Rye, per gallon	$3.00	$2.00
James E. Pepper Whiskey, per gallon	$3.50	$2.25
Mount Vernon Rye Whiskey, per gallon	$3.75	$2.50
Old Crow Whiskey, per gallon	$4.00	$2.75
Monticello Rye Whiskey, per gallon	$4.50	$3.00
Guckenheimer Rye, per gallon	$5.00	$3.50
Irish and Scotch Whiskey, per gallon	$4.00	$3.00
California Port and Sherry, per gallon	$1.25	75c
California Port and Sherry, per gallon	$1.50	$1.00
California Port and Sherry, per gallon	$2.00	$1.25
California Port and Sherry, per gallon	$2.50	$1.50
California Claret, sound, old, bottle-ripe Wine, actual value, special price, gallon	90c	60c
Imported Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon	$2.50	$1.50
Imported Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon	$3.50	$2.00
Imported Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon	$4.50	$3.00
Imported Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon	$5.50	$3.50
Imported Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon	$6.00	$4.00

Fine Cigars.

On sale in Cigar Dept., (Main Floor, Rear,) also in Grocery Dept., (4th Floor.)

	Manhattan Importing Company's Price.	Our Price.
We reserve the right to limit quantities. MAIL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE prompt attention.		
IMPORTED MANUEL GARCIA AND HENRY CLAY Conchas Selectos; only a limited quantity; box of 50	$5.75	$4.75
LA FLORILLO, highest grade clear Havana Cuban hand-made, equal to imported, in two sizes—		
Conchas Fina Especial, box of 50	$3.95	$2.75
Puritanos Finos, box of 50	$5.00	$3.50
LA INTIMIDAD, high-grade clear Havana hand-made, a sensational value, in two sizes—		
Conchas Bouquet, box of 50	$2.90	$2.00
Regalia Especiales, box of 50	$3.50	$2.50
EL AMORIO, Sumatra wrapper, full long Havana filler, hand made; three sizes, all at one price—		
PACIFICOS, CONCHAS BOUQUETS, AND REINA VICTORIAS, box of 50	$3.75	$2.50
ESCLARMONDE, Sumatra wrapper, fine long Havana filler, hand made; two sizes, at one price—		
Conchas Bouquet and Reina Victoria, box of 50	$3.25	$2.25
NEW NETHERLAND, Sumatra wrapper, Havana filler, actual 10c. value, Perfectos, box of 50	$3.00	$1.95
ASTOR BOUQUET, Sumatra wrapper, fine long combination Havana filler, Puritanos, box of 50	$2.50	$1.75
CREMO CIGAR, (Acker, Merrall & Condit,) for this sale, box of 50	$2.25	$1.65
LA INSURIDAD, Havana wrapper, Havana filler, hand made, Caballeros size—		
Box of 50	$2.50	$1.75
Box of 100	$5.00	$3.50
DUMPLINGS, Sumatra wrapper, fine long mixed Havana filler, Puritanos, box of 50	$2.25	$1.50
LA MACETA AND BISMARCK, two brands, Sumatra wrapper, fine long mixed Havana filler, choice, box of 50	$2.00	$1.25
5,000 SUMATRA WRAPPER long Havana filler Cigars, assorted sizes, several brands—Bouquets and Perfectos, boxes of 25	$1.90	$1.25
FIRST EDITION, Sumatra wrapper, N. Y. make, fine quality, long combination filler, Conchas Especiales, box of 50	$1.75	$1.00
LUCKE'S ROLLED CIGAR; for this sale, box of 50	$1.25	90c

Also many smaller lots—not enough of a kind to advertise.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

MOTHER ROBBED BY HER BOY.

Poughkeepsie Youth of Thirteen Tells a Weird Story to the Police.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 13.—James Albertson, aged thirteen walked into the police station yesterday. To Day Sergt. Morgan he said:

"Will you come down to our house? There's been some money stolen."

"Where was the money?" queried the officer.

"Mebbe it was in the trunk, but I guess it was in the closet, 'cause the man went there," said the little shaver.

He continued: "Mother went down cellar, and while she was there a man walked in the door. He had a mask on and told me he'd kill me if I made a noise. He took something out of the closet and said to me, 'Come along.' He led me up Church Street by the hand and down the South Road to some woods, where he tied me to a tree."

The victim of the alleged masked robber's exploit told how he wriggled loose and came direct to the police station to report his experience. Chief of Police McCabe came in at this juncture, fresh from an interview with the boy's mother. He made the boy tell his weird tale all over again, when he glared at him and said that he had a place behind bars in a prison cell for liars. The boy would not weaken until he was locked up, when he began sobbing and acknowledged that he had stolen a considerable sum of money from his mother, a part of which he had spent for a watch and the balance he had hidden. The money and watch were recovered.

RESCUER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Seized and Made Helpless by Drowning Woman He Was Assisting.

Bridget Thompson, a homeless woman about sixty years old, fell into the river at East Twenty-second Street early yesterday morning. Her cries were heard by Capt. John Roberts of the canalboat Walker, who, with his brother George and a man named Williams, hurried to the woman's rescue.

Capt. Roberts climbed down the side of the canalboat until he was waist deep in the water. Williams climbed down after him and caught hold of his coat, while George Roberts, clinging to the sides of the boat, steadied Williams. The woman had sunk once, but had come to the surface and was floundering in the water. Capt. Roberts caught her by the skirts and pulled her toward the boat. She seized him by the legs in a frantic attempt to get out

WILL OF DORMAN B. EATON

Notable Bequests to Harvard and Columbia Universities

THE TESTATOR'S ADMONITIONS

He Pleads Against Partisan Despotism and for Teaching Leading to Better Municipal Government.

The will of Dorman B. Eaton, who died on Dec. 23 at his home, 2 East Twenty-ninth Street, was filed yesterday for probate by George E. Gartland, attorney for the estate. According to the petition filed with the will the value of the estate is not known. An estimate that it amounted to $500,000 was said to be excessive. The expounder and advocate of civil service reform leaves in his will a last message on the cause with which his name was so prominently identified, and with the message substantial bequests for the support of chairs of science of government at Columbia and Harvard Universities. These bequests are of $100,000 each, to be paid on the death of the widow, with provision, however, for earlier partial payment under certain contingencies. The Society for the Suppression of Vice is to receive $25,000 and the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital $10,000.

Aside from the clauses devoted to civil service reform, the will was regarded as remarkable for the great number of bequests, considered with reference to the approximate value of the whole. Not only are many institutions remembered, but there is a large number of private legacies, the beneficiaries including narly all of those closely related to the testator, and servants and others in whom he took a personal interest. To the widow is bequeathed the use of the house at 2 East Twenty-ninth Street, with all of the books, paintings, engravings, furniture, &c.; also real estate, buildings, and personal property at Brattleboro and in the town of Dummerston, in Vermont. He also leaves to her six registered bonds which stand in her name, and she is during her life to receive the net income from the residue of the estate, not in excess of $10,000.

Everett P. Wheeler, John B. Pine, and the testator's wife, Annie S. Eaton, are the executors under the will, and Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Pine are appointed trustees. In the clauses providing for the bequests to Harvard and Columbia the trustees are directed to pay to those institutions any excess of the income of the residue over $10,000 each year, as an excess may occur, to be on account of the legacies; and in case the estate on the death of Mrs. Eaton should be inadequate to pay the one-hundred-thousand-dollar legacies, the amount available is to be divided between them. In case there be any excess of the amount required to pay these legacies, it is to be paid in equal sums to the Society for the Suppression of Vice and the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, (additional to the bequests already referred to,) and to the State Charities Aid Association.

ON THE HARVARD BEQUEST.

With the written consent of Mrs. Eaton, the trustees may pay all or any part of the Harvard and Columbia bequests before they become due. In the clause making the bequest to Harvard the testator says:

"The principal of said sum is to be held as a permanent investment, and only the income is to be used for the support of said professorship.

"I do not attempt to prescribe the specific instruction through this professorship; but I may say that I have endowed it not only in the faith that it will always be filled by an able and patriotic citizen, zealously devoted to its purpose, but in the hope that through its teaching the great principles upon which our National Constitution is based, and in conformity to which administration should be carried on, will be vindicated and strengthened; that the fit relations between parties and Government will be made plain; that the obligations of the moral law and of patriotic endeavor in party politics, and all official life will be persuasively expounded; that the just relations between public opinion, party opinion, and individual independence will be set forth; that an effective influence will be exerted for making public administration and legislation in the United States worthy of the character and intelligence of their people; and that not only the salutary lessons of history will be presented, but that the most appropriate and effective means of practical wisdom in our day will be considered for preventing corruption and partisan despotism in politics and Government and for inducing and enabling the most worthy citizen to fairly exercise a controlling power in the Republic.

"It seems to me that these lessons—and especially such as may be drawn from the history of the ancient Italian and Dutch republics and from that of England—have been by no means adequately expounded in the teachings of our political sciences."

ON MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The Columbia bequest is made with similar provision as to the use only of the income, and after stating that the explanations made as to the other professorship are applicable here also, the testator devotes especial attention to municipal government. He says:

"The problem of municipal government is one of great difficulty and peril, and there is little in our early Constitution to aid in its solution. A true and safe municipal system is yet to be created in the United States. Nowhere is patriotic and wise leadership on such a subject more needed, or can it be more useful than in the City of New York.

"To determine a definite sphere within which cities and villages shall substantially control their own affairs; to fairly mark the limits of co-operation between them and the States beyond this sphere; to provide the best methods of municipal administration; to create councils in cities and villages which shall, in substance, exercise their local authority and represent their public opinion rather than their party opinion; to greatly reduce the number and frequency of elections in municipalities; to prevent the control of their affairs by parties and factions, and to make good municipal government the ambition and endeavor of the worthiest citizens—these seem to me to be great problems of statesmanship, toward the solution of which I trust this professorship will largely contribute.

"Through it I hope municipal wisdom, gathered from the most enlightened cities of other countries, and from all the best governed municipalities of the Union will find effective expression."

BEQUESTS TO INSTITUTIONS.

The other bequests to institutions are as follows: Free Library of Brattleborough, Vt., $100; the Unitarian Congregational Society of Brattleborough, $500; the Society for the Employment and Relief of Poor Women, connected with All Souls' Unitarian Church, New York, $500; the American Unitarian Association, $2,000; the Civil Service Reform Association of the City of New York, $1,500; the Hampton Industrial Farm, in the State of New York, $1,000, and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, a series of volumes on debates and proceedings of Congress.

The largest private monetary bequest, next to that of Mrs. Eaton, is to his nephew, Dorman B. E. Kent, who is to receive the income of $10,000 until he is twenty-five years old, when he receives the principal. He also may select 100 volumes, other than law books, from the testator's library.

To his niece, Ruth Eaton Kent, he gives his several lots of land and buildings in the City of Montpelier, Vt., and the sum of $1,000.

Other private bequests, mainly to relatives, are as follows: Caleb Curtis Eaton, $2,000; Mrs. Flora Priest, $2,500; Mrs. Emily Hepburn, $2,500; Philip Sidney Bennett, $500; Mrs. Marcia J. Eaton, $1,500; Mrs. Mary A. Magoon, $1,000, and to her son Dorman, $250; William Kent Forster, $1,000; Victor H. Bridgman, $2,500; Axalina Nystrom, employed in the family, $1,000, and to persons formerly in the household employ sums of $500 and $250 are bequeathed.

To George E. Gartland is given the testator's law library. Sums of $500 are given to each of the sons of the late Gen. Joseph Hatch, of Burlington, Vt., "in whose house," the will reads, "I made my home while in college."

The will was drawn June 14, 1895, the witnesses being William J. Minor, Force Parker, and J. Gale Needham. All interested have waived service, and the will is to be proved to-morrow.

Middletown Woman Dies from Burns.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Miss Emma E. Law, for many years the companion of Mrs. J. J. Huyler, the spiritualist medium of this city, died here to-day from burns received several days ago.

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD.

Edward Lauterbach Denies Rumors of Reorganization and Consolidation with the Metropolitan System.

In view of the meeting of the Directors of the Third Avenue Railroad Company tomorrow, Wall Street yesterday was full of rumors to the effect that methods touching on the financial condition of the road would be thoroughly gone into at the meeting and that a reorganization would be one of the possibilities. This talk about the Third Avenue Road was brought about through the large increase in the floating indebtedness of the company since it voted to increase its capital stock from $12,000,000 to $40,000,000, which debt was incurred by the change in the motive power and the affiliation of the properties of the Huckleberry Road, the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery, and the Forty-second Street Roads.

When seen on this subject last night Edward Lauterbach, the counsel for the road, said that he had heard of the rumors, and that so far as he could see there was not the slightest foundation for any of them. The only question with the company, he said, was the funding of its debt, and that could be very easily accomplished by issuing only a part of the increase in stock voted at the meeting in July last and authorized by the Railroad Commissioners. Of this increase Mr. Lauterbach said only $4,000,000 had so far been issued, and it was necessary only to issue a part of that already authorized to provide for the funding of the debt.

"There is no railroad of its proportions in the country," said Mr. Lauterbach, "which has so small a bonded debt—$5,000,000—as the Third Avenue, and it is as valuable as any system in New York. It has been the policy of the company not to increase its bonded debt, but rather to authorize increases in its capital stock from time to time. Its debt was incurred in the change of motive power and equipment, and in the acquisition of stock of affiliated companies. In the case of the attributes of the Huckleberry Road, the Court of Appeals has this week sustained their constitutionality, which makes the property more valuable than ever. The Mayor also signed resolutions for an additional grant in Upper Broadway and the King's Bridge Road of great importance. It is therefore easy to see, in view of all these facts, that the talk about reorganization is unfounded."

It was learned yesterday that an agreement had been entered into between the Third Avenue Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, by which the latter will be enabled to bring its Second and Fourth Avenue cars down Broadway, crossing the loop of the former company at Ann Street. The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery road, after putting in independent power, will, with the consent of the Metropolitan, run down Broadway to Fulton Street, and through Fulton Street to Greenwich Street. The Third Avenue has a right of way over the Fulton Street route west of Broadway.

These arrangements gave rise to the usual rumor that the two railroads had consolidated, or rather that the Metropolitan had absorbed its rival. This was positively denied last night by President Elias and Mr. Lauterbach. They said that there were all sorts of arrangements between the roads as to the crossing or using of each other's tracks, but that no thought of consolidation had ever been entertained.

SICK WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Unable to Escape from a Fire Started in Her Bed.

While alone in her room and confined to bed with rheumatism, Mrs. Mary Munson, 60 years old, was burned to death yesterday forenoon in a tenement house in the rear of 340 East Forty-eighth Street.

Mrs. Moessner, who lives on the second floor of the house, smelled smoke, and found that it came from Mrs. Munson's rooms, the doors of which were locked. Some men who heard Mrs. Moessner's cries, forced a door leading to Mrs. Munson's rooms. They found the woman on the floor. Her clothing had been burned off, and the bed was in flames. Mrs. Munson died before an ambulance could be called. A few buckets of water extinguished the fire. The explosion of a lamp is thought to have caused the blaze.

Mrs. Munson was a widow. She was partly supported by her adopted son, John H. Barrett, who lives at 321 East Forty-eighth Street.

TROUBLE IN ULSTER COUNTY.

Citizens Are Dissatisfied with Action of Board of Supervisors.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The building of a new county jail in Ulster County and the consequent expenditure of many thousands of dollars, together with the alleged wholesale robbery of the taxpayers of the county, through the reported actions of members of the Ulster County Board of Supervisors, who, it is said, are in league with the contractors, has stirred up the greater part of the taxpayers to such an extent that there is now much talk concerning an investigation as to the acts of the last Board of Supervisors, with a view to inquiring into the methods adopted by the Supervisors in letting out the contracts for the building, furnishing, and equipping of the jail.

The jail was to have cost something under $40,000, but it is now definitely known that by reason of alleged wrongful acts the cost when completed will not fall short of $100,000.

There is a strong impression that the proposed investigation of the Board of Supervisors will result in the indictment of some of the members, as steps have been taken already to bring the matter before the next Grand Jury. Prominent Republicans as well as Democrats will doubtless be involved if this takes place, and already various members of the County Legislature are trembling in their shoes at the thought of being examined as to their participation in the letting of contracts.

From the very inception of the scheme to build a new jail here, there have been various deals put through, the worst of all being that which caused the adoption of the plans and specifications submitted by Myron S. Teller, a beardless boy, who was at the time studying architecture in New York City. Notwithstanding the fact that his plans called for a jail building to cost at least twice the amount decided upon, they were adopted, one of the reasons given being that George Teller, the young architect's father, was a member of the Jail Committee.

It is claimed that the work that has been done, and that is now being done on the jail, is not according to contract, and that nevertheless the architect has issued certificates in payment for such work to the amount of thousands of dollars.

Although the expenditures on the new jail are called the most reckless extravagances of the last Board of Supervisors, there have been other large sums drawn from the county funds for alleged services rendered. Supervisor McNamee of Ulster, the Chairman of the last board, has received $1,900 from the county, though but few of those in the board know what the amount is for. Clerk Everett Fowler, who for five years past has openly avowed himself a Republican, has had over $2,200. John F. Cleonan, who is now the new counsel of the board, was paid $775 for services which he rendered last year to the Jail Committee, despite the fact that the board and Counsel Lawyer Cloonan's politics are mixed, he being either a Republican or Democrat from year to year.

The taxpayers of the county are now wondering whether the newly elected Board of Supervisors is going to follow in the footsteps of the preceding board.

Money for Newark's City Hall.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 13.—Ever since the city authorized the erection of a new City Hall there has been much discussion as to the amount necessary to build it. The City Hall Commissioners were to spend $750,000, but it was found that this sum was insufficient. Mayor Seymour and the Commissioners held a meeting to-day, and it was decided to ask for additional power to increase the amount of bonds now authorized to be issued to pay for the structure.

Estate of George B. Newton.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Frank L. Young, who has been appointed appraiser of the estate of George B. Newton of Tarrytown, the civil engineer, to-day filed his report in the Westchester County Surrogate's Court. It shows the estate to be worth about $200,000.

Brooklyn Murderer's Execution.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The Court of Appeals to-day fixed the time of execution of Antonio Ferraro, the Brooklyn murderer, whose conviction was affirmed on Tuesday, to be during the week commencing Monday, Feb. 26.

SECRETARY GAGE AND NATIONAL CITY BANK

Correspondence Between His Department and the Institution, as Given in His Report to Congress.

The correspondence given below is taken from the report of Secretary of the Treasury Gage, in response to the resolutions of Congress calling upon the Secretary for the correspondence between his department and the National City Bank of New York:

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 5, 1897.

Hon. Lyman M. Gage, United States Treasury, Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Gage: The National City Bank of this city, of which I recently became Vice President through the consolidation of the business of the Third National with it, is one of the banks designated as a United States depository, and I write to request that in any changes which may be made under the Administration we may not be disturbed in this respect. We should like to remain a United States depository, as at present. Of course the bank is very strong, and if you will take the pains to look at our list of Directors, you will see that we also have very great political claims in view of what was done during the canvass last year. Very truly yours,

"A. B. HEPBURN."

On Oct. 27, 1897, Mr. Hepburn wrote to the Secretary:

"It is in the hope that a considerable portion of these (Union Pacific) bonds will be left with the bank for a sufficient length of time to afford a reasonable profit that we undertake the expense of procuring the necessary bonds to qualify us as a depository."

Under date of Oct 28 the Secretary wrote to Mr. Hepburn:

"I have expressed a preference for your institution as the original recipient and distributer of the fund, (Union Pacific.) In reply to your inquiry, or, rather, expression of hope that a suitable portion of the fund will be left with the bank for a sufficient length of time to offer a reasonable profit to cover expenses in procuring the necessary bonds to qualify as a depository, I can only say that, while we can make no specific promises in that direction, the purpose which we have in using depository banks for the fund, namely, to save disturbance of the money market, will induce us to use wise discretion in covering the money into the Treasury proper. There probably will be no disbursements of the fund until Jan. 1."

President James Stillman of the bank, replying Oct. 30, 1897, wrote:

"I wish to express my appreciation of your kind consideration in selecting this bank as the original recipient and distributer of the depository funds. * * * I note with pleasure the contents of your letter received this morning with reference to the length of time which these deposits will be allowed to remain. Your banking experience enables you to appreciate our position. * * *"

Secretary Gage wrote to Mr. Stillman under date of Dec. 21, 1897:

"I would like to confer with you or with Mr. Morgan on the general subject, (the money market,) though I think the presence of the latter gentleman here (in Washington) would perhaps be more disturbing than an order on the banks to transfer all of their money to the Sub-Treasury.

"I shall go to Philadelphia on Thursday morning, arriving there at 12:54. I go as the guest of the Bank of North America. On an intimation from you that you or Mr. Morgan or any other gentleman whom you may name would like to confer with me there I will go to the Walton and meet him at 1:15."

Under date of Feb. 10, 1898, Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, wrote to Mr. Hepburn:

"Your letter of the 9th inst., inclosing authority to withdraw $1,000,000 registered United States 4 per cent. bonds of 1925, held to secure public moneys, and receipt for same, is received. Said bonds have been assigned to Standard Oil Company of New York and sent to the Register of the Treasury for transfer, as requested, who will forward the new certificates to you, in denominations of $10,000 each. These are, as you are aware, the highest denominations issued of the new fours."

Mr. Stillman addressed the Secretary on June 2, 1898, as follows:

"My Dear Mr. Secretary: I presume that the Government will have more or less financial business to transact with our new colony. It seems to me that as we are a National bank and have the very best connections in the Philippine Islands, it would be proper for the Government to transact its business through us."

The following letter was written by Secretary Gage to Mr. Stillman on Feb. 26, 1899:

"Dear Mr. Stillman: It is probable that by the 15th of March the Treasury Department will realize an advance payment of $12,000,000 or thereabouts on account of the Central Pacific Railway. If the department acted without regard to any consideration except its own convenience it would require the payment to be made at the Sub-Treasury in New York in one sum. * * * In view of your suggestion that you must qualify to take any deposits on that account that the department might see fit to make with you I now wish to inquire whether you would be disposed to put up the bonds required and accept the deposit. * * * If during the day, on receipt of this, you can find it convenient to call me up on the telephone we can talk it over."

President Stillman wrote to the Treasury on Feb. 27, 1899:

"Referring to your valued favor and our conversation over the telephone, I beg to confirm our understanding that you will place with us, say, $5,000,000 of this money, the same to remain with us for about sixty days."

Secretary Gage wrote to Mr. Stillman on Feb. 27, 1899:

"It is best that we should have no misunderstanding. Any moneys deposited with you or any other depository will be subject to the immediate demand of the Government, although it may be fairly assumed that unexpected or unreasonable requisitions will not be made. If you take the deposit our probable orders will be to make transfers in sums of $1,000,000 each about ten days apart, which would carry the final transfer to sixty days hence."

On April 6, 1899, Mr. Stillman wrote to the Secretary:

"As you have doubtless noticed in the press the money market has been quite unsettled. We have loaned very liberally in order to allay apprehension, but at such rates as would tend to force a liquidation in highly speculative securities.

"I think this has been accomplished and the declines which have taken place will have a wholesome check. * * * I think it would help matters if you can see your way to deferring the payments which we are to make on account of Central Pacific moneys for one week each. * * * Our own position is right: Its call loans on Wall Street of $55,101,000, and cash in our vaults $31,698,000."

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip wrote to President Stillman on April 12, 1899:

"You are instructed to deposit with the Assistant Treasurer in your city $500,000 of Central Pacific money and continue to deposit a similar amount each Thursday until further advised. Department instructions concerning transfers of $1,000,000 are hereby revoked."

Then follows a communication from Secretary Gage to the cashier of the National City Bank on July 5, 1899, as follows:

"Department instructions to transfer $500,000 each Thursday are hereby revoked, and no further transfers need be made until further advised."

On Dec. 19, 1899, Mr. Stillman wrote to Secretary Gage:

"If it be found expedient to make a change in the depository of the Post Office funds or any of the other Government departments in this city, would be pleased to have this bank considered in regard to receiving one of the accounts, and would very greatly appreciate anything that you may be able to do in our behalf. Thanking you in advance for your kind offices, &c."

Treasurer Roberts, under date of Dec. 20, 1899, telegraphed to Mr. Stillman:

"Retain all deposits of revenues and transfers made with you until directed to transfer to my credit with other depositories."

On the following date the Treasurer of the United States wrote to Mr. Stillman:

"The Secretary of the Treasury directs that the proceeds of the internal revenue shall for the present be concentrated in your bank. * * * Care will be taken by this office to insure the retention of your fair and increasing share of the funds gathered by this process, and the transfers (to other depository banks) will be adjusted with this plan in view."

BANKS AND POST OFFICE FUNDS

Gen. James Says It Is Not Necessary for One to be Used for Money Order Check Clearing Purposes.

Gen. Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank, talked yesterday of what led to the Post Office money order account being taken from the Sub-Treasury to a bank. "The Post Office at New York," he said, "is the clearing house of the United States for money order funds, and all internal Postmasters have at stated periods to send funds to the Postmaster at New York. The remittances come in the shape of drafts on different New York banks.

"When I was Postmaster at New York, about 1878, we made up our deposits on account of money orders and sent them to the Sub-Treasury. The Assistant Treasurer, Thomas Hillhouse, refused to receive the checks, saying we must collect and deposit the money with him. There was no appeal from this autocratic decision, so I went to the late E. K. Wright, cashier of the National Park Bank, and told him of my embarrassment. He cashed the checks and the money was deposited at the Sub-Treasury. In view of the trouble this way of transacting business gave, I lost no time in notifying the Post Office Department—Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, was Postmaster General—while the Park Bank continued to cash our money order checks and furnish currency to deposit at the Sub-Treasury.

"Finally the Post Office Department issued an order for the Park Bank to deposit Government bonds to the amount of about $200,000 to secure this account, and every week we used to draw on the Park Bank for anything over $100,000 and deposit it in the Sub-Treasury. As my memory serves me the Park kept the account until Cornelius Van Cott became Postmaster, when it was transferred to another bank."

In reply to the question: "Is there any necessity now for a bank to be used for money order check clearing purposes?" Gen. James replied: "Certainly not. The Sub-Treasury is now what it was not when the Park Bank was first used, a member of the Clearing House Association."

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY PICTURES.

During the past few years, and with the growth of other art organizations in New York to divert public interest from the old Academy of Design, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the second oldest representative art organization in America, has come to represent more of the artists of the country than of yore. Like the New York Society of American Artists, and unlike the Academy of Design, it does not confine its annual exhibition to pictures never displayed before, but selects works here and there, or chooses from the canvases sent in those which individually and in the aggregate not only interest the public but give even to the more experienced art writer and student a comprehensive view of the progress that America is making each year in art.

The sixty-ninth annual exhibition of the old Pennsylvania Academy will open to the public to-morrow morning. Yesterday was press day, marked, as usual, by the attendance, not only of local writers and critics, but of those from the Eastern cities, and the annual reception, always a social event in the Quaker City, was held last evening. There are 465 oils in the exhibition, 150 water colors, a few miniatures, and 42 pieces of sculpture, and there are few of the better-known American artists painting here or abroad unrepresented. While the display is generally catholic in character, the influence of the newer schools is manifest, and the general average is a good one—and one, it must be confessed that is much higher than that of the annual Academy of Design display, now open in this city. Such able painters as John W. Alexander, Celia Beaux, Frank W. Benson, George De Forest Brush, H. Caliga, Mary Cassatt, William M. Chase, Kenyon Cox, William T. Dennat, Frederick A. Dumond, Thomas Eakins, Childe Hassam, Winslow Homer, Eastman Johnson, John La Farge, John Lavery, P. D. Millet, Robert C. Minor, Leonard Ochtman, Robert Reid, Charles Sprague Pearce, John S. Sargent, Jules Stewart, Fritz Thaulow, D. W. Tryon, Robert Vonnoh, J. Alden Weir, and James McNeill Whistler, are all represented for the most part by new canvases, not seen in New York or Philadelphia at least before, and some, notably Miss Beaux and Sargent, by works which will, if possible, add to their already high reputation. The display would be an important and interesting one did it contain nothing beyond the examples of these painters.

Portraiture and figure work is more to the fore in the exhibition than landscape or marine, but there are almost too few of the last. The "star" pictures in the galleries are unquestionably Winslow Homer's marine, "The Gulf Stream," and his new Maine coast subject, "High Seas"; John S. Sargent's portraits of Miss Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr College, and of the late Senator Bryce—the last seen before; John W. Alexander's three new portrait figure works, George De Forest Brush's modern Madonna, which he calls "A Family Group," and Cecelia Beaur's portrait of Mrs. Robert Abbe of New York and her Carnegie Institute prize picture, the double portrait of Mrs. and Miss Griscom; John Lavery's distinguished and beautiful ideal portraits of a Florentine and a Roman lady; Carrol Beckwith's "Portrait of Percy Griffin," and R. W. Vonnoh's "Portrait of J. V. Merrick," must also be mentioned among the portrait work. The show picture of the display is Frederick M. Dumond's "Theatre of Nero," a huge and dramatic tour de force depicting a combat between elephants and tigers in old Rome, which was such a feature of last year's Paris Salon. In landscape work, the "star" pictures are by W. L. Lathrop, his well-remembered "Clouds and Hills," which won the Webb prize in the society exhibition in this city last year; James M. Whistler's old but always attractive "Fireworks," Thaulow's "Old Mill—Norway," Leonard Ochtman's "Autumn Twilight," Margaret Kendall's "Pastures and Pudding Stones," Childe Hassam's "Fifth Avenue in Winter," three landscapes by Charles H. Davis, Charles P. Gruppe's "Grey Day—Holland," Robert C. Minor's "Sunset," and A. D. Gihon's "Evening." The most notable genre are by Gari Melchers, William T. Dannat, H. H. Lathangue, Robert Reid, (his breezy and clever "Summer Girl,") J. Alden Weir, Frank W. Benson, Anna Lee Merritt, Henry O. Tanner, Frank H. Richardson, and W. A. Reaser. William T. Richards, Charles H. Woodbury, Winslow Homer, Sergeant and Margaret Kendall, and E. M. Bicknell lead in marines.

The water color and sculpture display is not particularly large or notable, but there are many good bits to be found. Everett L. Warner, Frank C. Mathewson, Caroline C. Haynes, Lydia F. Emmet, Alexander C. Robinson, Robert C. and Jane C. Child, Charles W. Jeffreys, Henry McCarter, and Harvey Ellis all show works in the lighter medium more than ordinarily good, and there are extremely clever character work and local color in Everett Shinn's street scenes in New York, and also in the work of George Luks, having the same subjects. Ellen Macauley sends a painting on polished wood, "A Bulletin Board," with charmingly and gracefully drawn mediaeval figures and rich color. The sculpture work of Edith W. Burroughs, Alexander Sterling, Calder, and Ralph Girard must be mentioned, and there is a delightful little portrait bust by H. K. Bush Brown.

So much for the general character of the display, which is well worth a trip to Philadelphia to see. The art lover will not lose time on first entering the galleries, however, before repairing to the end gallery to study and enjoy there the portraits and figure work of Miss Beaux, John S. Sargent, and John W. Alexander, and the characteristic marine and coast scenes by Winslow Homer. The wisdom of the committee which awarded the prize at Pittsburg to Miss Beaux for her double portrait canvas "Mother and Daughter" will be justified by all who see the work. Its naturalness and truthfulness, its charming refinement of color and expression, and its strength and breadth of handling all combine to make of the canvas one that reflects honor not only on the artist, but on American art. The two standing figures are painted coming from a reception of a Winter afternoon. The elder woman, with her kind face and soft, gray hair, is as attractive as the younger, who has all that freshness and delicacy of complexion typical of a Philadelphia maiden. Very effective is the contrast between the older woman's rich black silk cloak, relieved by the lining of yellow just visible down the front, and the soft, gray cloth coat of the younger woman, with its collar and front trimmings of gray fox fur. The texture of both cloaks is cleverly and well rendered. The force of the picture lies in the naturalness of pose and expression, and in its refinement. These women live and are ladies, painted by a lady. Miss Beaux's full-length portrait of Mrs. Robert Abbe, formerly Mrs. Courtlandt Palmer of this city, whom she has painted seated, full face to the front, in a gray walled room, and in a white satin evening dress, trimmed with black sequins, is hardly as successful as her Carnegie Institute picture. The likeness is striking, the color scheme one of cool grays and whites, and the flesh color very truthful, but the artist has failed in the drawing and foreshortening of the right arm, which is out of proportion, and of the hand, which almost resembles a bird claw. This arm and hand might be redrawn and repainted with benefit to the picture.

It is difficult to speak in terms of too high praise of John S. Sargent's portrait of Miss Thomas, the President of Bryn Mawr College. It would be hard to imagine a more satisfactory depiction of a sweet-faced, intelligent, middle-aged woman in her academic robes than he here presents. Sober and dignified in treatment, the portrait has all his virility of brushwork and draughtsmanship and his always rich and warm flesh color. Note how cleverely the dark-blue velvet band tones with the black silk of the gown. Near by hangs the same artist's well-known three-quarter-length standing portrait of the late Senator Brice, with its keen face and striking pose. It is a little difficult to determine which of the three examples of John W. Alexander shown one likes the best. There is much good painting in all. "The Café," with its cool grays and blues, its clever profile portrait sketch, and its well-painted details, is attractive, but not as much so, perhaps, as "The Toiler," with its splendidly drawn figure in the sage green dress, its delicate color scheme, and its charming effect of reflected light, or "The Rose," with its equally delicate color scheme in light yellows, and again its reflected light. There is much of sentiment and expression in all these works.

William M. Chase shows two strikingly good bust portraits of men, a delightful one of his daughter, Miss Koto Chase, and one of his old-time clever still lifes, "The Big Brass Bowl." Frank W. Benson has an extremely clever portrait of "A Child," fresh and natural in color and delightfully naïve in expresion, and J. Alden Weir is at his best in "The Orchid," a cleverly worked out simple and delicate color scheme, full of refined sentiment and expresison. Mr. Benson also shows a very good piece of decorative work in his "Decorative Figure." It is some time since Winslow Homer has painted so thoroughly dramatic a work as "The Gulf Stream," which might better be called "An Ocean Tragedy," a dying negro on a dismasted sloop gazing fixedly upward, while around him in the dark-blue water sport huge sharks, awaiting their prey. Hard and crude in color, but instinct with life, is this canvas. The sharks may look wooden, but one feels their rush and the hopelessness of the doomed man, and one notes the far-off white cloud mountains, and even the water spout outlined against them. The Maine coast scene, "High Seas," is again one of those rugged depictions of a Winter day on the iron-bound cliffs which he paints with so much sympathy and power. Before closing this necessarily brief review, mention must again be made of the landscapes of Charles H. Davis, who has been studying Monet and his fellows of the modern French impressionistic school to a purpose. Mr. Davis's "Clouds Over Water" shows Monet's influence, but has a freshness of color and sunlight and air that makes it stand out from all the landscapes in the display.

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Four Hundred Yards Stolen While the Power Was On.

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Six Families Burned Out.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 13.—Six families were made homeless by a fire, which destroyed property valued at $10,000 in Bloomfield this morning. The electric fire alarm was out of order and a citizen had to procure a pair of rubber gloves before he could send in the signal by placing the ends of two wires together. The fire started in the rear of a Chinese laundry kept by Lee Wing, at 31 Washington Street, it is thought from an overheated stove.

Safe Blowers Get Seven Dollars.

BUFFALO, Jan. 13.—A special from Rushford, Allegany County, says five men attempted to rob the Bank of Rushford this morning. Dynamite was used, but only the outer door of the safe was opened. One hundred and sixty-five dollars in currency and $7 in silver were in this compartment. In their hurry the thieves overlooked the currency, but took the silver.

Canadian Sleeping Girl Awakes.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Jan. 13.—Eva Roch, the famous French Canadian sleeping girl, has been awake for a few minutes, during which she asked for a drink of cider, but is now again in a sleep or trance. The doctors say she cannot live this time. She fell asleep on Christmas Eve. Last year she fell asleep at about the same time and slept for twenty-eight days.

BEST & Co.

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Sale of Babies' Dresses.

Not a lot of goods made for a "bargain sale"—but selections from our regular stock, of styles we have decided to discontinue—all good materials, neatly made and daintily trimmed.

Long Slips.

Former Prices.	Now.
75c.	48c.
80c.	59c.
85c.	65c.
$1.15	80c.
1.35	98c.
1.45	$1.15.

Short Dresses.

Former Prices.	Now.
85c.	59c.
90c.	65c.
$1.10	75c.
1.68	$1.25.
1.85	1.45.

60-62 West 23d St.

are ladies, painted by a lady. Miss Beaux's full-length portrait of Mrs. Robert Abbe, formerly Mrs. Courtlandt Palmer of this city, whom she has painted seated, full face to the front, in a gray walled room, and in a white satin evening dress, trimmed with black sequins, is hardly as successful as her Carnegie Institute picture. The likeness is striking, the color scheme one of cool grays and whites, and the flesh color very truthful, but the artist has failed in the drawing and foreshortening of the right arm, which is out of proportion, and of the hand, which almost resembles a bird claw. This arm and hand might be redrawn and repainted with benefit to the picture.

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CZAR THANKS MURAVIEFF

Eulogy of the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE MISSION OF THE EMPIRE

Ice-Free Outlet to the Sea in the Far East Part of a Scheme of Maritime Power.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 13.—The Czar has addressed a rescript to Count Muravieff, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, highly eulogistic of the eminent qualities displayed by the Minister in bringing about a happy solution, in conformity with the Czar's instructions, of the disquieting political events arising from the Cretan insurrection and the Turko-Greek war, thus showing true appreciation of the historic mission which has fallen to the lot of Russia. After remarking that the introduction of an autonomous administration in Crete ended the agitation which had so long troubled the repose of the Turkish East, while the maintenance of the most friendly relations with all the powers shows the fruitful influence of Russia's peaceful and continuous policy, the rescript proceeds:

"Appointed guardian of the most important interests of the State, you have, cooperated, while conforming exactly with the indications I gave you, in the realization of the traditional tendency of Russia to obtain in the Far East an ice-free outlet to the sea. The agreement arrived at with the Government of China relative to the cession in usufruct of the Kwang-Tung Peninsula, with Ports Arthur and Dalmy, while testifying to the reciprocal friendship and confidence which exists between the two great neighboring empires, fulfills the evident necessities of Russia as a great maritime power, and will create in the Pacific a new centre for the commercial and industrial enterprises of the entire world.

"The negotiations subsequently undertaken under my direction with the British and Japanese Governments led to the conclusion of partial understandings, which, by removing any reasons for misunderstandings in the political domain, enable Russia to devote her strength to the progressive development of the prosperity of her possessions in the Far East.

"I feel particular satisfaction in recording among the services you have rendered the efforts and care you have consecrated to the fulfillment of my inmost desire to assure to all peoples the benefits of real and durable peace. The results of the labors of the conference at The Hague give me steadfast hope that solid bases have been established for the realization of the aim so dear to my heart. All the powers having recognized the possibility and necessity of generally settling this question, I recall with real pleasure your eminently useful labors and devotion to the throne, and I particularly appreciate the assistance you have rendered in increasing the prestige of Russia by your brilliant execution of my directions and views, with the object of securing a pacific settlement of the complex problems of external policy.

"I regard it, therefore, as an agreeable duty to express to you my cordial gratitude, and I remain, ever your invariably well-disposed and sincerely grateful,

"NICHOLAS."

NEW RUSSIAN DEPARTMENT.

Appointment of Its Chief Gazetted After His Death.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 13.—In connection with the Russian new year honors, The Gazette this morning announces the establishment of a State Department of Trade, Art, and Commerce, with the view of spreading education amongst the people and promoting national production.

Privy Councillor Kachanoff was gazetted Chief of the new department this afternoon, but now comes the announcement that he died suddenly last night.

SANTO DOMINGO AND FRANCE.

Difficulty Between the Countries Satisfactorily Arranged.

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 13.—Another French warship arrived here to-day, but the difficulty between France and Santo Domingo has been satisfactorily arranged through the French Admiral and the officials of the Government. The latter will probably issue a proclamation thanking the public for their patriotic feeling and declaring at the same time that there was no intention to offend France in the patriotic demonstrations, or to molest its representative. The French warship Suchet left here yesterday.

According to rumors the Government will employ the amount raised by the people in useful public purposes, the amount due to France being covered by an interior loan.

SON OF GARIBALDI DEAD.

Born Too Late to Participate in Any of His Father's Campaigns.

ROME, Jan. 13.—A dispatch from Bordighera, on the Riviera, to-day, announced the death of Manlio Garibaldi, a son of the late Gen. Garibaldi.

Manlio Garibaldi was not one of the children of the famous Italian patriot by his first wife, whom he married in 1860. She was Anita Riviera de Silva, a beautiful Creole, whom he met in South America when he escaped from an Italian prison and took part in the rebellion of Rio Grande against Brazil. After her death he married a woman, whom he divorced in 1879, and she was the mother of Manlio. The latter was born too late to take part in any of his father's campaigns, as did the other sons, Menotti and Ricciotti, and Garibaldi's son-in-law.

FRENCH NAVAL PROGRAMME.

M. Lockroy Prefers Cruisers to Ironclads—Carrier Pigeon Tests.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The Government has not quite settled the details of its naval reconstruction programme. Probably only another council will be needed before the bill can be submitted to the Chamber. M. Lockroy, the former Minister of Marine, intends to submit a counter-proposition to the Chamber demanding that 400,000,000f. be spent, not on big ironclads, as the Government proposes, but on the construction of fast cruisers, which could prey on Great Britain's commerce in the event of war.

As a result of the successful experiments with carrier pigeons on board the French transatlantic liners, the Minister of Marine, M. de Lanessan, has asked the company to furnish particulars and assistance in order to carry out a series of tests. During the coming naval manoeuvres in the Channel, an endeavor will be made to keep the squadron in communication with the coast by a special pigeon service. The officials of the company say that out of the experiments on thirty-two voyages only one proved a failure.

PARIS EXPOSITION OUTLOOK.

American Machinery and Art Exhibits —Restrictions on Photographers.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The amateur photographers visiting the Paris Exposition will meet with obstacles to the freedom of "snapping" enjoyed in the United States. In order to take a camera inside the grounds a permit is necessary and only buildings and groups can be taken. Shots at individual exhibits are prohibited.

Frank E. Drake, Director of electricity and machinery in the American section, has arrived here to hasten the construction of the building and Machinery Hall, at Vincennes, which the exhibitors will build on account of the limited space allotted to American machinery. The structural iron came in the Prairie, with a gang of American workmen, whose rapid work and improved appurtenances create interest among the foreign workmen. Mr. Drake expects to have the building under its roof in a month and ready to accept exhibits. He says progress on all the buildings of the Exposition is further advanced than at the Chicago Fair at the same time, and he believes the Exposition will be opened at the promised time.

In consequence of his long illness, Charles M. Kurtz has resigned his post as Assistant Director of Fine Arts and H. B. Snell of New York has been appointed to succeed him. A circular issued by John B. Cauldwell, Director of Fine Arts, says it is hoped that every artist will appreciate the importance of making the United States fine arts section represent the highest achievements of American art of the past decade.

GERMAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Ambassador White Hopes for a Treaty of Commerce and an Agreement as to Meat Inspection.

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BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, in an interview to-day about the present status of the relations between Germany and the United States, said:

"The Samoa question between the United States and Germany, the insurance question, and sundry minor matters have been happily settled. The main questions which remain are the commercial treaty and the proper inspection of American meats. The former will be mainly considered at Washington. The latter must depend on the action of the Reichstag. Though the Agrarian Party shows bitter hostility to the alleviation of the present arrangement, so oppressive to American interests, it is hoped that the proposal made in President McKinley's message for the appointment of a special commission may be accepted.

"There is no doubt that the Government, apart from the Agrarians, would be heartily glad to see some such fair settlement. This was foreshadowed when the Emperor expressed at considerable length to me on New Year's Day not only his own personal satisfaction, but that of the German people, at the part of the message referring to Germany. It is also an open secret that Prince Hohenlohe and Count von Bülow are especially anxious to see some such just solution of this most troublesome of all the questions now pending between the two Governments."

AMERICAN LEATHER IN FRANCE.

New England Men Ask Amendment of the Reciprocity Treaty.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—The Foreign Trade Committee of the New England Shoe and Leather Association has reported the following resolution, which the Board of Directors has unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The import duties of France discriminate against American leather and manufactures thereof; and,

Whereas, A treaty with France is now under consideration in the United States Senate; be it therefore

Resolved, That the New England Shoe and Leather Association urge the New England Senators and Representatives in Congress to insist that the treaty be amended so that our leather and manufactures thereof shall be admitted to France on payment of as low duties as the most favored nation, and that the shoe and leather dealers and associations throughout the United States be urged to take similar action.

French Opposition to Reciprocity.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The reciprocity treaty with the United States meets with the same objections here as in the United States. It is considered by certain industrial classes as being too favorable to the United States. The measure is still in committee and there is no chance of immediate action.

SAGASTA MINISTRY'S PLEA.

Senor Gullon Says Spain Was Forced Into War Unprepared.

MADRID, Jan. 13.—In the Senate to-day, replying to criticisms of the Government's policy toward the United States during the incumbency of the Sagasta Ministry, Señor Gullon, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared that the note presented by Gen. Woodford demanded the pacification of Cuba within a short period. Spain, he said, desired the arbitration of the Pope; but, unfortunately, the United States provoked the war.

Señor Gullon concluded by demanding the good will of the Senate on behalf of the Sagasta Ministry, which saw Spain drawn into a war for which she was unprepared.

FRESH DEMAND ON LIBERIA.

Germany Imitating France in Attacks on the Republic.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Advices from Liberia indicate that Germany is emulating France in her endeavor to grab territory and is working strenuously to persuade or coerce Liberia into accepting a German protectorate. The latest attempt has taken the form of a demand by Herr Humplemeyer, the German Consul at Monrovia, who has just returned from a visit to Berlin, for immediate reparation for the alleged maltreatment of a German subject in 1897. The case is that of a German planter named Koch, who, refusing to obey a civil summons, was taken to the courts by force. He claimed damages, the matter was taken up in Berlin, and has since been pending between the two Governments, and, though not settled by the Liberian courts, Herr Humplemeyer threatens to take severe measures unless Herr Koch's claims are paid.

The Liberian officials fully believe that both France and Germany wish to take advantage of Great Britain's war to force them to accept a protectorate. The unfortunate little republic is shut off from cable communication with the rest of the world, and is anxious to learn the feeling existing at Washington toward it, as there is a growing sentiment toward requesting an American or British protectorate in order to put an end to harassing demands.

German Powder Test Unsatisfactory.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—A test occurred to-day in Vilbel, near Frankfort, of a newly invented smokeless and noiseless powder. Among those present were the French Naval Attaché at Berlin, the American Consul General, Mr. Guenther; representatives of the Prussian War Department and Prussian Army, and representatives of the powder works at Cologne and Breslau. The inventor claimed his powder possessed ten times the explosive and propelling force of ordinary smokeless powder, at a cost of 10 cents per kilo, and that it left no residue. The test, however, was rather unsatisfactory.

Sale of West's Picture Criticised.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The announcement that Sir Benjamin West's picture "The Raising of Lazarus," which has hung in Winchester Cathedral for over a century, has been sold for £1,500 for New York's new cathedral, has called out numerous criticisms. The Dean of the Chapter of Winchester, in his defense, says the picture was not presented to the cathedral, and that its new home is much more fitting than Winchester, where it was out of harmony with the surroundings.

Army Promotions in Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 13.—Gens. Argollo and Camara have been promoted to the rank of Generals of Divisions, and Cols. Serra Martins and Marciano Magalhas have been made Generals of Brigade. Gen. Costallat has been appointed Director of the Military School, Gen. Teixeira has been appointed Commander of Artillery, and Gen. Castro has been appointed Commander of the First Military District.

German Exports to America.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The official report of the Frankfort Consulate General of the United States for the last quarter shows that the exports to the United States were $10,583,046, an increase of $2,397,857. For 1899 the figures are $38,709,110, being an increase against 1898 of $7,188,325. The chief gainers were Nuremberg, $1,572,674; Kehl, $1,265,585, and Frankfort, $1,210,486.

Return of Ambassador Cambon.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador to the United States, will sail next Saturday for New York. M. Taigny, the Second Secretary of the French Embassy, sailed from Havre to-day. M. Boenfve, Chancellor of the Embassy, is in Italy. He will sail for the United States within a month.

German Training Ship Society.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The German Training Ship Society was formally organized to-day, under the Presidency of the Hereditary Prince of Oldenburg in the presence of representatives of the shipping and commerce societies. It will start with equipping one such ship.

Henry E. Gourd Decorated.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Henry E. Gourd, President of the French Chamber of Commerce of New York, has been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor.

Female Officials in Prussia.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—Prussia has now begun appointing female Factory Inspectors. The budget contains appropriations for their salaries of 2,400 marks each.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE CZAR EXONERATES THE RUSSIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE.—It may be recalled that for the last month or two rumors have come by way of Berlin tending to show that M. Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, was in disgrace. It has even been announced that his Government would prosecute him; that he had actually been arrested. When queried by their papers, the foreign correspondents in St. Petersburg made only vague replies and called attention to the fact that of late the financial affairs of the empire had been the cause of much concern on the part of the Czar's Government. At length the stories told about M. Witte actually tended to divert foreign capital from Russian investments. A recent copy of The Official Gazette of St. Petersburg contains an imperial rescript, which, concluding with words penned by the Czar himself, is intended to discredit once and for all the stories concerning M. Witte.

It would seem that M. Witte had appealed to the Financial Committee, which in due time made its report in the form of resolutions approving the conduct of the Minister of Finance. The rescript, which is addressed to the Minister, repeats the resolutions and concludes: "In approving the above resolutions of the Financial Committee, which fully justify the measures you have taken, I am convinced that during the present temporary difficulty you will be completely successful in watching over the economic interests of the State and the nation. Of this I am assured by the enlightened experience, the indefatigable energy, and ability which have always distinguished your control of the Department of Finance and which have earned for you my special confidence. I remain always well disposed toward you and sincerely grateful."

The immense importance of this rescript is shown in the fact that on the day following its publication it was announced in financial circles in St. Petersburg that M. Witte was preparing to send some 40,000,000 rubles to London on the invitation of London financiers conveyed through private banking establishments in St. Petersburg. The latest mail advices, however, are that such a shipment will not be made, for Count Muravieff, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, had pointed out that, while it might increase the confidence of British capitalists and investors in Russian funds and industry, it might be regarded by the rest of Europe as a breach of neutrality—a help given to Great Britain to tide over the difficulties caused by the war in South Africa.

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FRENCH EDITORS RESIGN ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAR.—The resignation of M. Clémenceau from L'Aurore mentioned last Sunday by the Paris correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, was on account of the difference of views maintained between the proprietor, M. Vaughan, and himself in regard to the Transvaal question. M. Clémenceau has strong Anglophile proclivities. In replying to his letter of resignation M. Vaughan wrote that he could not regret M. Clémenceau's decision more than the readers of the paper regret it; that neither he nor they will ever forget the noble and generous campaign carried on by M. Clémenceau with so much heart and talent from the founding of the paper. It will be recalled that L'Aurore was the first Dreyfusard organ, and that in its columns Jan. 13, 1898, appeared Emile Zola's famous letter, "J'Accuse."

The latest number of Le Siècle to arrive in this city contains a letter from M. Joseph Reinach dissassociating himself from M. Yves Guyot on the Transvaal question. Le Siècle has also been a staunch supporter of the Dreyfus cause. M. Reinach, while expressing his admiration for Great Britain, which was the cradle of liberty, condemns "the policy which tends to make it the cradle of imperialism." Commenting on the above letter, M. Yves Guyot says he cannot understand that M. Reinach should be at one with the anti-Semites on the matter in question, for the anti-Semites treat the Jews who in their eyes are Uitlanders, in France as the Boers treat the Uitlanders in the Transvaal. In conclusion, M. Guyot remarks that the war will have the effect of producing an outburst of military passion in Great Britain.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA IN AFGHANISTAN.—In the light of the contradictory reports that come by cable concerning Russia's menace to Afghanistan, a paper read recently before the Kaiser at the Berlin Military Society is deemed to have considerable significance. Col. Count York von Wartenburg, chief of a department of the General Staff, was the author of the paper, the title of which was "Afghanistan and the Anglo-Russian Rivalry in Asia." The Count, after comparing the Russian and British military forces in Asia that would immediately be engaged should war break out, revealed the probable plan of operations of both countries.

He said that the occupation of Herat by Russia would be followed by the seizure of Kandahar by the British, and this would give rise to a struggle for the possession of Kabul. In such a case an important point would be the attitude of the natives of Afghanistan, and it would remain to be seen which side the Afghan forces of 37,000 men would espouse. Count York von Wartenburg believes that diplomacy will be employed in winning over the Ameer before a military struggle arises for the possession of Afghanistan, and that the victor in diplomacy will then proceed to decide the question by war, for which eventuality Russia's position is not unfavorable.

The Ameer, the Count pointed out, would feel far less concern at the seizure of Herat than at the occupation of Kandahar, since the latter place, in comparison with Herat, is more closely allied to Afghanistan. Moreover, Great Britain has given way so frequently, while Rusisa hitherto has always steadily carried out its own aims.

The Count asserted that if once the Russians gained Kabul, India would be seriously threatened. On the other hand, if Great Britain succeeded in preventing Russia from occupying Kabul and driving it from Herat, then the present condition of affairs would simply be restored. It was impossible, he said, for Great Britain to attack and defeat decisively the Russian fighting strength at Samarcand and Merv, and in the event of war in that region Russia would have at stake only a part of its forces and political position in Ahia, while Great Britain would be risking its all. As Count York von Wartenburg is an acknowledged military authority in Germany, his remarks are widely cited and commented on by the military press of Europe.

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TRADE OF THE TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC.—M. Aubert, the French Consul at Pretoria, has just sent to his Government a report of the trade of the Transvaal for the fiscal year of 1898. Although the report does not include the period of the beginning of the war, the certain commercial tendencies denoted are deemed most significant. M. Aubert writes that in 1896 the imports of the republic amounted to £14,072,880; in 1897, to £13,552,880; but in 1898 they dropped to £10,632,880. M. Aubert, after pointing out that President Krüger's defiant policy had an immediate effect upon trade, says:

"The political crisis became more acute than ever in 1898. Capital became alarmed, business was practically paralyzed, and the foreign population left the country in considerable numbers owing to the fears of a possible war. This state of things has had a very prejudicial effect on trade and commerce; on the other hand, and in spite of the heavy charges imposed upon it by the Government, the mining industry is more prosperous than ever."

The total import trade of Cape Colony with the Transvaal fell from £5,611,880 in 1897 to £4,347,840 in 1898. The decrease in imports from Europe was £2,242,960, from Natal £77,360, and from Delagoa Bay £275,000. On the other hand, the imports from the Orange Free State during 1898 had increased by £48,500. It is deemed as significant that the value of such articles designated as "munitions," "goods imported by the Government," and "various machinery," imported in 1898 amounted to £1,462,351, a decrease of £414,080 on the previous year.

The falling off in the Transvaal customs receipts in 1898 was very considerable, the total amount collected being only £898,240, as against £1,289,040. This is attributed by M. Aubert to the fact that the special duties on a number of articles of consumption were suppressed, owing to the ravages caused to agriculture by the cattle pest, and also to the fact that the Government itself imported a large quantity of supplies free of duty.

The Way to Reform.

"No," she haughtily replied, "I would not think of marrying a man to reform him!"

The look he gave her was terrible.

"You are right!" he said, in a strange voice. "The only way to reform a man is to be kind to him!"—Detroit Journal.

SUNDAY CLOTHES AND FROCK COATS.

There has been some controversy recently as to the proper manner of dressing on Sunday. It has been frequently contended that a man should dress differently on that day from any other, simply because his daily routine is somewhat changed.

New York, however, has grown so very cosmopolitan these last few years that all the old rules have been set aside. Fifteen years ago the majority of New Yorkers went to church on Sunday, had a little street promenade afterward, and reached their homes about half-past one. The time for dinner, which during the week was set at about 6 o'clock, was changed to 2, and almost the whole city partook of the early Sunday meal. The afternoon was devoted to reading, a little walk, or a visit to near relatives, and at 7 o'clock there was high tea. At this last meal inimate friends would drop in, and in houses where there were young people there was an open invitation to young men to come to Sunday tea. In fact, there were but few houses where this informal hospitality on Sunday evenings was not the rule.

Men consequently dressed but once on Sunday. They arrayed themselves for church in the morning, wearing their frock coats, their top hats, dark trousers, and patent leather shoes. Except for an afternoon tea, a reception, or a wedding, this outfit was seldom worn. It was considered and is still considered entirely out of place to wear evening clothes in church except on the occasion of a night wedding, and no one to-day would go to evening service in white tie and swallow tail. But other habits and customs have crept in, and the Continental Sunday is adopted very generally both in New York and London. The building of many handsome hotels and restaurants has proved in one way a boon to housekeepers, and in another to those who are not churchgoers and who do not know what to do with their Sunday evenings. Even in the most fashionable houses, where large staffs of servants are kept, there is always the problem concerning the "Sunday evening out." It has been solved with a great many people by having an elaborate luncheon in the middle of the day and by going to a hotel or a table d'hote in the evening. Others again have evening receptions and musicales, and make such arrangements with their servants as to preclude the half Sunday holiday. With the majority of men, these domestic questions are not of interest, except as it affects their dress. A recent article in a trade publication on this point gives the following ruling:

"The man who desires to be correctly dressed for morning, afternoon, and evening on the Sabbath is apt to be confounded by the merging of one function into another. The morning churchgoing gives one no opportunity for changing one's dress before attending the afternoon dinner, and the afternoon call is made so late and is so generally followed by an invitation to stay to tea and spend the evening, that again the impossibility of changing dress becomes evident. A man may dress in his frock coat for church and for afternoon visiting, tea, and evening. The well-bred gentleman never wears evening clothes on a Sunday evening."

This is arbitrary and entirely wrong. If a well-bred gentleman is asked to a dinner Sunday evening, he must wear his evening clothes. If he is asked to tea even, he is supposed to wear evening clothes, or at least dinner coat and black tie, unless he has been visiting at the house and is informally asked to stay and share the evening meal. Then it would be ridiculous for him to run home and change his dress.

If you go into any one of the large restaurants on Sunday evening, you will see the majority of men dining there in evening dress; formal or semi-formal. If you go to a Sunday evening concert at the Metropolitan you will find quite a number there also in the same costume.

Again, it is just as absurd to insist upon a man wearing a frock coat and top hat because it is Sunday. If he is going to church, it is the proper dress. If he is going to walk on the avenue and make calls, it is the proper dress. If he is going to stay at home, he can dress as he pleases, and if he is going out in the country to play golf or to pass the day, it is very bad form to travel in frock coat and top hat. The entire matter must be governed by common sense. There is no reason in the world why people should dress entirely differently on Sunday than they should eat differently. Unfortunately, the latter idea still prevails in some households. Of course where it is a question of servants, the custom must be kept up, but as a rule nothing so upsets the digestion as a heavy meal in the middle day on one day in the week, when on six others a light one is taken.

Sunday has become, owing to Continental custom, more of a day of recreation and rest, and it is therefore, as regards dressing, more or less go-as-you-please. The rules for men's dress are simple. Every man who wants to follow the rules governing the well dressed should have three suits of clothes. There is his business or morning suit with sack coat, loose and comfortable and informal; there are his evening clothes, "swallow-tail" coat, dress waistcoat, and trousers of black evening dress cloth for all evening entertainments, to be worn with a plain white shirt, a tall standing collar, and a white lawn or linen tie, and there is finally the afternoon or formal day suit of frock coat, with waistcoat of black or of fancy pattern and cloth, trousers of some dark material, striped generally, white shirt, straight standing collar, dark or light silk tie, Ascot or four-in-hand shape, buttoned patent leather boots, high silk hat, and kid or suède gloves. For a man who wants to observe all the little changes and variations there is added to these three suits a fourth, consisting of a dinner or Tuxedo coat of black dress cloth, with waistcoat and trousers to match. The waistcoat and trousers of the evening dress suit can serve also for the dinner or Tuxedo coat. A man wears this latter suit at home, on informal occasions at his club, in Summer in the evenings, when formal dress is discarded; and as there is some latitude given it, even at the theatre or to dine informally in a restaurant. Like the evening suit, it is only worn in this country after dark. The Tuxedo or dinner coat is nothing else than a short sack coat of the same material as the evening "swallow-tail" coat. It is usually faced with silk or satin and has two pockets. It is only a variation of the mess jacket worn in English regiments at dinner or the smoking jacket. It is loose and comfortable. It has been adopted so generally in this city that to-day there are signs at some of the second-hand shops on mean streets offering "Tuxedo coats" for hire. Within the period already spoken of New York has become very formal in many of its observances. Men who are down town during the day come home at dusk and feel as if they would like a thorough change from the garments which they have worn during business hours. The custom of dressing in evening clothes for dinner or wearing evening clothes to the theatre has gradually become almost universal. It is as much a fashion as the placing of a flowering plant or a fern in the middle of the dinner table. It has had a splendid effect on the New York woman who stuck to walking gown and bonnet when she went to the opera and sat in the orchestra or dress circle, or at the theatre. The incongruity of her escort being in evening dress, however, has had as much if not more influence in persuading her to take off her hat and have her hair dressed before she leaves the house, and thus helping toward a great reform. The change in the appearance of New York audiences from an aesthetic point alone has been refreshing. A derby or a black Alpine should always be worn with a Tuxedo coat. A top hat with a short coat of any kind is incongruous. A tall hat should always be worn with a long coat.

It is true that the frock coat is not an absolute necessity. A man can get along with a dark suit of clothes made in the cutaway style, but there are occasions, such as weddings, where frock coats are the rule, and it is very hard to be without one.

Never wear with a frock coat a turn-down collar or a colored shirt. Both of these are the badges of informality. Now and then some Englishman will come over to New York and insist upon wearing colored shirts on almost every occasion. The colored shirt should be worn with the business suit. Nearly all the new patterns exhibited of colored shirts show stripes up and down, and not across. The cuffs which are attached to the shirt should be narrow. The collars need or need not be attached. Some of the new all-around turn-down collars are nearly three inches in height. For afternoon and evening there has been a new English collar introduced. It comes out in front about three inches in the shape of a poke, and resembles very much the collars seen in pictures of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, and personages in the first half of the nineteenth century.

In choosing the material for a frock coat, be sure and avoid anything which may get shiny. Broadcloth was tabooed years ago, for this very fault. A good Vicuna is about the best cloth. Do not have your frock coat made too tight. It must be double-breasted, and the skirts must not be too long. It is safest to have them come to just below the knee. The styles change a bit, and as a frock coat is an expensive garment, one should be added to one's wardrobe which will last quite a number of years. To-day a great many men are wearing fancy double and single breasted waistcoats with their frock coats. One of these is a pleasant change from the black waistcoat of the same material. A white duck double-breasted waistcoat is quite sightly and in vogue. It is still very much the fashion to wear the frock coat unbuttoned. This is not a rule, however, and it is somewhat of an affectation to do this on a cold day and run a chance of catching pneumonia.

Frock coats and, in fact, all coats, should be well brushed when they are taken off and folded. They will keep in shape much better than if they are hung up. Frock coats are so seldom worn in Summer that it is more prudent to put them away when the warm season begins. After thoroughly brushing the coat, folding it so that the lining is outside, put it away, well wrapped up in newspapers. Those newspapers which display the blackest printer's ink are best for the purpose, because the chemicals used in the manufacture of such inks are death to moths. Top or silk hats should be smoothed with a silk handkerchief or with a little plush cushion, which hatters generally supply or which can be purchased for a small amount, and put away in a pasteboard hat box. Never put away an opera hat closed. Always keep it open. The silk will wear better and it will not crease. Never brush any hat with a whisk broom; use a soft brush. Never let a derby hat stay dusty. See that it is brushed every day. A soft hat brush costs very little, and you keep your hats twice as long by attending to them. The styles of hats do not change so much now that it is necessary to buy new ones at the commencement of every season.

A word more about the purchase of a frock coat. If you have a good figure and can be easily fitted, you can save money by getting a ready-made coat. At all the great city shops and department stores to-day there are excellent clothes and tailors to make alterations, and there are many excellent ready-made clothiers. A frock coat made by one of the very fashionable Fifth Avenue tailors would cost from $75 to $100. A very excellent coat can be purchased for $40, or somewhat less. It is all a matter of taste. The only trouble about a ready-made coat is that it is apt to come up in a peak at the back of the neck. This can always be altered where you buy it upon the asking.

Dunraven as a War Critic.

From the London Truth.

Until last week I only knew Lord Dunraven as a racing and yachting man who had appeared two or three times at Spring Gardens as an amateur County Councllor. But in The Times on boxing day I found the best part of a column allotted to a letter from his Lordship on the lessons of the war, which leads me to suppose that his Lordship is also an expert on military matters. His reasoning, however, does not recommend itself to all, and I have received the following letter from a reader of The Times, who thinks that it would be hopeless for him to send to that journal a reply to anything written by a Peer of the Realm:

"Lord Dunraven says, regarding Lord Methuen's defeat, that 'If 5,000 or half that number of mounted men had attacked the Boer laager the battle would have been won.' This is the sort of fatuous nonsense that passes for 'intelligent criticism' in The Times. Why not say at once that if 5,000 cannon balls had come down from the skies and fallen on the heads of 5,000 Boers they would probably have been killed by them?

"Lord Dunraven continues: 'The Free Staters, at any rate, on the verge of rupture, would have gone home.' This is a statement which is not only shown to be untrue by the stubborn fighting of the Free Staters, but one which, even if true, Lord Dunraven could not possibly know to be so. Yet he deliberately states it as a 'fact.' About as true, I suppose, as the Fleet Street manufactured remarks put into the mouths of the two Presidents, just after the war commenced, that they were going to give in immediately our troops landed in Cape Town.

"Further on Lord Dunraven says, 'Rimington's Scouts captured 140 head of cattle. Add a zero to that number, multiply such occurrences, and the whole campaign will be altered.' Certainly! But if one zero, why not 10,000 zeros, and then you will have all the live stock in Africa in our possession, the Boers would have nothing but grass to eat, the war would be ended, and every one would be happy! I defy any one to illustrate by a letter more completely than Lord Dunraven has done the divorce of mind from matter. It almost leads one to believe that at one time his Lordship must have been a Secretary of State for War."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Col. J. H. Wood.

Col. J. H. Wood, the showman and theatrical manager, died at Hot Springs, Ark., Friday night of cancer, complicated with paralysis. He went to Hot Springs on Dec. 15, from San Francisco, for his health, and seemed to improve rapidly at first, but a few days ago his condition changed for the worse.

Col. Wood had an eventful career as a showman. He built a number of museums in various parts of the country, which still bear his name. He also built Daly's Theatre, in New York, which was occupied by a museum until Mr. Daly assumed control of it. He conducted shows and museums in Denver, San Francisco, and other cities of the West. His last venture in the show business was the management of an aquarium, with which he traversed the country on a special train. He was a member of the Actors' Fund, and was the possessor of large fortunes at several times during his life. His remains will be buried at Hot Springs.

Robert L. Cumming.

Robert L. Cumming, for many years prominently connected with the H. B. Claflin Company, died yesterday at Cheltenham, England, where he had resided for the last four years. Mr. Cumming was born in Scotland more than seventy years ago, and came to this country when ten years of age, the family settling in Chautauqua County, N. Y. He began his business career in Buffalo, subsequently moving to this city, where he was in the dry goods business for more than forty years. He retired in 1884, and took up his residence in Europe. He was at one time a member of the Lotos and New York Clubs. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Joanna Laurie, and a son, Allan D. Cumming, a lawyer of this city.

Henry Wood.

Henry Wood of the firm of Wood & Hughes, silversmiths, doing business at 24 John Street, died suddenly early yesterday morning at his home, at Red Bank, N. J. He was at his place of business on Thursday, and although of late he had feared the loss of his eyesight he was not supposed to be in serious ill-health. His death is ascribed to heart disease. Mr. Wood was born sixty-nine years ago, in New City, Rockland County. He learned his trade with the firm of which in 1863 he became a member and with which he had ever since been connected. Mr. Wood was married twice, and is survived by a widow, a brother, and a sister.

John C. Adams.

Ex-Assemblyman John C. Adams of Newburg, a well-known Republican, died suddenly at midnight on Friday of heart disease. He was born at Tivoli, N. Y., in 1836. He was a member of Assembly three terms, Supervisor ten years, Harbormaster in this city three years, Postmaster of Newburg eight years, and a trustee of Washington's Headquarters at the time of his death. His wife and a daughter survive.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN R. BENNER, who was connected with the United States Assay Office for nearly half a century, died Friday at his home in Williamsburg, Brooklyn. Mr. Benner was a native of Pennsylvania, and was seventy-six years old. He leaves a wife and daughter.

SOLOMON E. SMITH, seventy-three years old, died yesterday at his home, in Geneva, N. Y., of acute gastritis. He was President of the J. W. Smith Dry Goods Company of Geneva, a Director of the Geneva National Bank, and a stockholder in nearly every corporation of importance in that city.

Dr. J. E. SCHROEDER died at his home, at 203 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, on Friday, of apoplexy. He was forty-seven years old. Dr. Schroeder was a member of Nassau Lodge, No. 536, F. and A. M.; Prospect Heights Council, No. 1,521, R. A., and Court Mayflower, No. 90, A. O. F. He leaves a wife and two sons.

ELISHA RISLEY, Superintendent of Agencies of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, whose home was at Hartford, died suddenly in this city yesterday, aged fifty-seven years. He is survived by a widow, two sons, and two daughters. Death was due to stomach trouble. He had been stopping in New York for some time receiving special treatment.

CHARLES H. MULFORD, one of the best-known business men in Southern New Jersey, died suddenly yesterday at Bridgeton of paralysis of the heart. He was fifty-nine years old. He had been awakened by an alarm of fire, and, after raising the window and peering out, he went back to bed. He died in a few minutes, death being immediately due to shock, caused by the cold air.

CHARLES TOWNSHEND, formerly Secretary of State of Ohio, and a member of the Legislature of that State, is dead, aged sixty years. His home was at Athens, Ohio. He had been Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Ohio, a delegate to several National Republican Conventions, and was once a competitor of his neighbor, Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, for Congress.

Ex-Judge JOSEPH E. HUGHES died Friday night of pneumonia at Cape May, N. J., aged seventy-eight years. He was born in Cape May, and had been a local office holder for many years. He was several years a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1882 became Postmaster of Cape May, serving four years. For a time he was proprietor of a hotel, and later entered mercantile pursuits.

JOHN CAMERON, a veteran of the civil war employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died yesterday at his home, at 132 Duffield Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1832, and served also in the British Army in the Crimean war, before he came to this country. During the civil war he was wounded in the chest. He was a member of the Veterans' Association of the Seventy-ninth Regiment and of Devin Post, G. A. R. He leaves a wife and one son.

The Rev. JOHN A. MULCAHY, pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, at Hartford, Conn., Vicar General of the Diocese of Connecticut, died yesterday. Father Mulcahy was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1845, and when a boy came to this country. He spent six years at St. John's College, Ellicott City, Md., and afterward entered St. John's Seminary at Troy, N. Y., where he was ordained to the priesthood on May 7, 1873. He acted as pastor of various churches in Connecticut, and was appointed Vicar General of the diocese Sept. 10, 1895.

Capt. T. D. NORRIS, for many years a clerk in the City Hall, died yesterday at his home, 213 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn. He was born in County Kerry, Ireland, seventy-three years ago, and came to this country in 1851. He enlisted during the civil war and was in the first battle of Bull Run. At the expiration of the term of his enlistment he returned to this city and assisted in raising the One Hundred and Seventieth New York Volunteers. Capt. Norris was a student of the Gaelic language and was one of the founders of the Gaelic school in this city. He is survived by a widow, who was his second wife, and three children, two daughters and a son.

Society Woman's Sudden Death.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 13.—Mrs. Churchill, wife of Capt. Charles C. Churchill, United States Army, retired, died suddenly of heart disease this evening. She was prominent socially and in army and navy circles.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A safe rule to follow: Only patronize those places where CARL H. SCHULTZ'S ARTIFICIAL VICHY, SELTERS, AND CARBONIC are served and you will be sure to find good liquors.

E. & W. DRESS SHIRTS, E. & W.
Correct in fit.

MARRIED.

BENSEL—TIBBITS.—On Jan. 10, 1900, by the Rev. Dr. Andrew Longacre, Grace Fullerton Tibbits, daughter of Emma E. Fullerton, to Percival Ward Bensel.

ISMAY—SCHIEFFELIN.—On Saturday, Jan. 13, 1900, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, London, England, by the Rev. H. Montagu Villiers, Vicar of the Parish, Matilda Constance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, to Charles Bower Ismay of Birkenhead, England.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—At her residence, 140 West 75th St., New York, on Jan. 12, 1900, Emeline Antoinette, wife of Collin Armstrong, and daughter of Ophelia Peck and the late Leonard Hess of New Orleans, La.

Funeral private.

New Orleans (La.) and Schoharie (N. Y.) papers please copy.

COE.—Anne Eliza Mitchell, widow of Frederick A. Coe.

Funeral at White Plains, N. Y., on arrival of 1:40 P. M. train from Grand Central Station Sunday, Jan. 14.

CUMMING.—On Saturday,

PRAISE FOR THE CUBANS

Gen. J. H. Wilson Says They Are an Admirable People

SUPERIOR TO THE SPANIARDS

School Children in Matanzas Brighter Than Can Be Found in Any Town in America.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Gen. James H. Wilson delivered an address at the Ebbitt House to-day before a number of members of the Cuban Provisional Red Cross.

After the address he was asked whether the Spaniards or the Cubans represented the best class of citizens in Cuba, and replied emphatically, "The Cubans."

In the course of his address Gen. Wilson said:

"If intervention on our part had been delayed ten months longer, the whole of the agricultural district would have been dead. But with our help the spectre of want has been driven away. I want to tell you that the Cuban people are just as benevolent as you are. They made the most heroic sacrifices. Hundreds of men died of starvation in order that their wives and children might live. The school system prescribed by law in Cuba is as good as ours.

"In extending your assistance to the schools of Cuba confine yourselves to the matter of furnishing books and desks and school appliances. There is no necessity for establishing new ones. The books and appliances were all worn out or destroyed during the years of the revolution.

"I can tell you this, that the school children in the City of Matanzas from four to fourteen years old could not be equaled by the same school children in any American town. They are the brightest little talkers you ever saw. The insular Treasury has abundant money to support these schools; it is overflowing with funds. The way you can help is by securing the books and appliances, as I have stated.

"Tetanus is universal in Cuba. A wound in the foot of a human being or of an animal is almost sure to result in lockjaw. Shoes and stockings, therefore, light clothing, or the material to make up are chief requisites. There is no use sending your cast-off Winter clothing down there, for it cannot be worn. Indeed, there is no use in sending anything but money to Cuba, and an intelligent representative to direct its expenditure. I can quote the "Coon Song" of May Irwin very appropriately as regards Cuba in the extension of charity—'If you ain't got no money, you needn't come around.' The Red Cross, I am sorry to say, has already wasted much money in establishing eleemosynary institutions, and then finding funds were lacking to conduct them. Devote your help to assisting the institutions already established. Teachers and kindergartners may be sent with wisdom, but bear in mind that light clothing, plenty of shoes and stockings, medicines that will build up enervated systems, are what are needed. Everything else would be a work of supererogation.

"The Cuban whites are just as strong, just as industrious, just as benevolent as the same class in this country. I declare without reservation that in the cities of Matanzas and Santa Clara, ranging in population from 12,000 to 40,000 people, there is less violence, less lawlessness than there is in any cities of the same size in the United States. There is no more humane, no more kindly people than the Cubans. Every unkindly term that has been leveled at them is unjust and untrue."

TO REFORM THE CUBAN COURTS

Secretary Root Will Take Steps at Once to Put an End to Prison Abuses in the Island.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Secretary Root has taken steps to institute at once sweeping reforms in the judicial system in Cuba, the animating purpose being to correct as soon as possible the Cuban prison abuses which have already been the subject of representations to the War Department. Gen. Wood has been giving this matter his attention, and his investigations into the conditions of the prisons and the faults of the Cuban judicial system generally, have confirmed Secretary Root in his purpose to apply corrective measures at the earliest possible moment. To accomplish this purpose, the Secretary has decided to appoint a commission composed of three Americans and an equal number of Cubans.

This commission will probably consist of Horatio Rubens, E. L. Conant, and Mr.Runcie for the American side. These are all lawyers, well versed in the Spanish code as well as thoroughly acquainted with American practice.

The Cuban contingent will probably be selected by Gov. Wood from among the members of the Havana bar. The commission will meet at the earliest possible moment in Havana, and begin at once with a revision of the criminal methods, following this up later on with amendments of the Civil Code where necessary. It is not the purpose to outrage local sentiment and disturb well-established practice, except in instances where rank injustice flourishes under it.

But it cannot be tolerated that persons charged with the smallest of misdemeanors and little larcenies should remain as at present for a year in jail before having any kind of a trial, and to such abuses as this, as well as to the incomunicado system, the commission will devote its immediate attention. Mr. Rubens had a consultation with Secretary Root to-day, and left Washington for New York. He expects to proceed to Havana via the Miami next Wednesday.

MORA'S DISMISSAL IS INDORSED.

Action of Gen. Wood Upheld by the Press and Public.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—The removal of Señor Federico Mora, Fiscal of the Supreme Court, continues the main topic of discussion in the city. All are apparently coming to the conclusion that the action of the Governor General is justifiable, the only question being whether Señor Mora should not be prosecuted. The people, especially the lawyers, have begun to realize the fact that men have been allowed to lie in prison for years and have not been brought to trial within the past few months is due entirely to the Fiscal. One man, who had been fourteen years awaiting trial, had applications on file in Señor Mora's office asking the reason for his non-arraignment. There are many similar cases, investigation of which will show, if nothing worse, culpable negligence and absolute inattention to the duties of the office.

The Cubano says every one is agreed that Mora took advantage of a favorable opportunity, anticipating his inevitable downfall, by posing as the champion of the inviolability of the law. The Cubano also says that the dismissal of Mora was already assured when the latter, seizing the opportunity which was at hand, tried to make his dismissal unpopular. Gen. Wood had done a good action, the paper declares, and should continue the process, which, though drastic, is essential to reforms long desired by the Cubans.

The Lucha says:

"The intervening Government was well within its rights in dismissing Mora, who lost his position because of negligence, of which every one was cognizant. It is useless for the Radicals to try to utilize the circumstance in order to attack Gen. Wood, as Mora gave absolutely no services to the revolution."

The Discusion thinks Gen. Wood should not have dismissed him without consulting the entire Cabinet of Secretaries.

Arresting Havana Beggars.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—Gen. Ludlow is making an attempt to stop the practice of begging, which is assuming large proportions in Havana. Forty beggars have been arrested and taken to Bivac, where they were inspected by Capt. Pitcher, President of the Havana Police Court, and temporarily confined. Capt. Pitcher says complaints are coming in daily in regard to beggars, who are steadily increasing in numbers.

Havana's December Customs Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The War Department gave out for publication to-day a statement of the receipts from customs at the Port of Havana for the month of December, 1899. The total receipts for that month were $1,168,130. Attention is invited to the fact that, though there were only twenty-four working days in the month of December, the total collections exceeded those in any other month of the past year.

More Disinfection for Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—The lower part of Havana, bordering on the bay, is to be disinfected again. Surgeon Major Davis says the work is to be done more thoroughly than before, as he is convinced that the recently reported cases of yellow fever originated there.

Customs Receipts at Cienfuegos.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—The receipts at the Custom House in Cienfuegos during 1899 were $1,159,000.

MEDAL FOR LIEUT. BLUE.

South Carolina Women Honor the Officer Who Located Cervera's Ships in Santiago Harbor.

Lieut. Victor Blue, who is attached to the battleship Massachusetts, was presented on board that vessel at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday with a gold medal by the Society for Patriotic Award of South Carolina, in recognition of his services in locating Admiral Cervera's squadron in Santiago Harbor. The presentation took place in the presence of a large party of the Lieutenant's friends and the officers and crew of the battleship.

Lieut. Blue was attached to the Suwanee, which took part in the naval operations in Cuban waters during the Spanish-American war. Lieut. Blue, with a small party of men, went ashore at a small town west of Santiago and located the Spanish squadron at anchor in Santiago Harbor. The women of South Carolina, Lieut. Blue's native State, formed an organization, known as the Society for Patriotic Award, and raised funds to pay for a beautiful gold medal for presentation to the Lieutenant.

Ex-Gov. Hugh S. Thompson of South Carolina presented the medal to Lieut. Blue on the after deck of the Massachusetts. All the sailors and officers of the ship were drawn up on the deck. Capt. Train of the ship introduced ex-Gov. Thompson, who spoke of Lieut. Blue's bravery, and then handed him the medal, together with a dozen bronze duplicates.

One of the bronze medals will be presented to the City of Charleston by Lieut. Blue.

PEACE REIGNS IN ZAMBOANGA.

The Junta Meets and Deposes Alvarez as President of the Province—Commerce Again Lively.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ZAMBOANGA, Nov. 27.—Events have crowded each other to such an extent ever since the city was given over to the Americans that it is with difficulty that one can keep track of them in the order in which they happen. Of course the chief thing of all was the junta, or gathering of representatives of the different towns, called by order of Commander Very, senior officer present, to depose the former President, Alvarez, and elect a new one in his stead. All of the principal towns of this province were represented, and most all of them by Mayors who had been elected since the anti-insurrectionists came into power. Taking the twenty or more men as a body there was a much larger display of intelligence and even refinement than any of us expected or thought possible.

So bitter was the enmity against President Alvarez and so prone are these hot-blooded people to act in the most extreme fashion before they think at all, that it was deemed wisest not to allow Alvarez to enter the town, for a while at least. When later the junta was in session, he was brought through the town under escort of armed sailors and taken on board the Castine to await what might turn up in the hall of legislation.

After some necessary preliminaries and a lot of gesticulations and animated discussions of comparatively minor points, a vote was taken which resulted in the election of Isodoro Midel, the local Chief of the Government at Tetuan as the new President of the Province of Zamboanga. It was this man who shot Calixto, the great military leader, whose death resulted in the party favorable to us coming into power and surrendering all military propery to the Americans. Articles of agreement were then drawn and voted upon. They include the right to follow their own religious beliefs and to remain for the present a free port until matters settle down somewhat, and Gen. Bates decides upon the best policy to pursue.

The real dramatic part then came when it was voted to request Alvarez to come before the junta, present his resignation, and be told he was no longer in power. It was some time before these carefully thought-out and well-laid plans of Commander Very could be carried into effect with the unanimity that was necessary to secure the persons most prominently concerned from personal violence. However it was finally agreed upon, and Alvarez came ashore from the Castine and appeared before the tribunal. He is a tall, mulatto-colored man with a more intelligent and impressive face than almost any of the others, whom he came to meet. He stepped among them with a firm, military bearing, head erect, and eyes flashing as though with difficulty he could repress the sentiments that were stirring him up to an outburst that might once more force these former minions to do his bidding.

He must be an exceedingly brave man to come as he did before men who were most desirous to make way with him. Under his blouse could be seen the handle of a revolver and the sheath covering a dirk, so he was not unprepared for violence. Midel and perhaps several of the others had arms, more or less concealed, about their persons, and there can be no doubt that had it not been for the presence of Commander Very and some of the Castine's officers and of Capt. Nichols of the army and some of his command there would have been a frightful and gruesome time of it. As it was, some of the delegates had most unfriendly greetings for their former chief.

At first Alvarez did not care to present his resignation, but finally he was persuaded to, and shortly after its acceptance withdrew. Still mistrusting the action of the delegates, whose heated and violent remarks had more than once been heard during the dramatic events of the meeting, the American officers surrounded Alvarez and accompanied him to where the armed escort was drawn up to conduct him beyond the lines outside the town.

Since this trying day the place has been gradually assuming a more peaceful, thriving appearance. Houses that are still habitable are being stocked with goods, the streets and yards are being cleared of rubbish, and the stream running through the main street, and which is the only reliable water supply, is having the rubbish removed from it.

There are three companies of the Twenty-third Infantry here from Jolo with Capt. Nichols as battalion commander. Major Sweet, the regimental commander, has also been here for several days, and the matters of civil administration are receiving most vigorous and commendatory attention. The starving portion of the population that was so much in evidence has been reduced to a few old women and incurables, and now those applying for help are told they can have it as the wage of a proper day's work. This one point it is necessary to be extremely firm upon, for as long as charity is in evidence the supplicants are numerous, and the necessary public work lags; but when they see that the Americans mean to deal honestly by them and pay them a fair price for work done they readily accept the situation, and apparently seem satisfied with the results.

From all the neighboring Islands vessels are coming in satisfactory numbers, and the supplies of copra, hemp, and other staples that have for months been kept hidden from the searching eye and light of Commander Very are now being brought out to load up the freight boats and bring back the much-needed supplies to the Zamboanganians, who have been in very straitened circumstances.

OFFICER'S SENTENCE COMMUTED.

Lieut. Lynch, Instead of Being Dismissed, Is Reduced in Grade.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—First Lieut. John W. Lynch of the Marine Corps was recently convicted by court-martial at Cavite of violation of the regulations and sentenced to be dismissed from the service.

It appears from the evidence in the case that in July last, while under the influence of strong drink, he attempted to break into a private house in Manila, occupied by a woman and her two daughters. They became frightened and raised an alarm, with the result that Lieut. Lynch was placed under arrest. He was very much humiliated over the occurrence, and handed in his resignation, but it was not accepted. The court-martial found him guilty and sentenced him to be dismissed, but on account of his youth and short experience in the service, recommended him to the mercy of the reviewing authority.

Rear Admiral Watson has commuted the sentence to the loss of ten numbers in his grade.

VICTORIES FOR AMERICANS.

Filipinos Are Defeated in Three Engagements—Twenty, Including a Colonel, Are Prisoners.

MANILA, Jan. 13.—Advices from Cebu report a sharp fight on Jan. 8 between a battalion of the Nineteenth Infantry and a body of insurgents occupying a strong position in the Sudlon Mountains. The enemy was routed, the Americans capturing a smooth-bore cannon, some rifles, and destroying the fortifications. Four Americans were wounded.

The insurgent, Gen Flores, having established a rendezvous with 100 men at Humingan, Province of Nueva Viscaya, Capt. Benson, with two troops of the Fourth Cavalry, was sent to dislodge him. The insurgents were scattered, their horses captured, and the position was burned, the Americans sustaining no losses.

The American forces yesterday occupied Magallanes, Province of Cavite, capturing twenty insurgents, including a Colonel.

MANILA FIRM'S BIG CLAIM.

Swiss Concern Demands $110,000 for Destruction of Its Iloilo Branch by Bombardment.

A claim amounting to $110,000 for the destruction of its Iloilo branch establishment during the bombardment of that place by American warships, has been filed at Washington by the New York Export and Import Company of this city, acting for Hollmann & Co., a swiss concern, whose main establishment is in Manila. This is the first of what is expected to be a long series of claims against the United States Government that will be made by foreign firms in the Philippines who have suffered in the various bombardments.

The New York Export and Import Company, whose offices are in Pine Street, has branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Shanghai, and Manila. The branch in the Philippine capital is incorporated as the New York Export and Import Company of Manila. Largely interested in it are Hollmann & Co., who have been established there for thirty years and deal in general merchandise. Hence, Gustav Hollmann, who is the head of the firm, has presented his claim through the New York Export and Import Company of this city, who have intrusted the case to Lawyer James Taylor.

George A. Pierce, Treasurer of the New York Export and Import Company, said yesterday that it appeared from the documents sent that Gen. Otis had notified the foreign residents that the city would be shelled, and gave them sixty hours in which to get their merchandise to a place of safety, but the bombardment began a few hours after the notification was received. The documents accompanying the claim, the representations in which are sworn to by E. Thuerleman, manager of Luchsinger & Co.; C. M. Chiene, who was the American Consul at Illolo until the Consulate was discontinued; Archibald Buchanan, broker, and Monico Lizarraga of Lizarraga Brothers, set forth that the United States Government collected taxes and contributions from the merchants of Iloilo from Jan. 1, 1899, and that the merchants, therefore, consider they are entitled to protection.

THE SITUATION IN GUAM.

Capt. McCalla Says Affairs Are Being Well Administered.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Capt. McCalla, commanding the United States ship Newark, has written a letter to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in which he makes the following statements:

"On our way across the Pacific I found it necessary to stop at Guam for the purpose of coaling. The island is a very beautiful and fertile one, and in the Governor and his assistant, Safford, you seem to have selected the right men for the places.

"All the officers at the station are doing their utmost to improve the condition of the people and in obtaining information which will make it better known. I feel sure the Governor is exceptionally well fitted for the position and that his administration will bring great credit to the Navy Department and will be satisfactory to the country.

"As a sanitary measure the necessity of piping water from the mountains to Agama and the adjoining villages is pressing. By such an improvement the shallow wells, all of them contaminated, could be filled in and the health of the natives will be improved.

"Could you have seen four natives splitting two sticks of timber with two-handled saws as I did, I am convinced you would have bought a steam saw with money out of your own pocket and dispatched it to Guam by the first conveyance.

"Looking at the question from a purely commercial point of view I feel satisfied that every dollar spent by the Government on the Island of Guam will be returned to our country in hundredfold.

"If smiling faces on the part of all whom we saw as the Governor drove from the landing at Piti to the capital and return were an indication of contentment and satisfaction with the methods recently adopted on the Island, then I am certain that the new administration is already successful."

DISCUSSING PUERTO RICO.

Governor General Davis Describes Conditions to the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Senate Committee on Puerto Rico and Pacific Islands to-day heard Gov. Gen. Davis, who entered upon an exhaustive review of the conditions in the island, the Governmental policies of the Spaniards, and the Government under the United States. He also spoke upon the resources of the islands.

Gen. Davis was heard at length before the House Committee on Insular Affairs earlier in the week, and his statement to the Senate committee to-day was more in detail than that given to the House. His examination will continue Monday.

APPEAL OF MISSIONARIES.

Puerto Ricans Asked to Welcome Them to the Island.

The Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, and Presbyterian societies doing missionary work in Puerto Rico have issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of that island. Several thousand copies have been printed, and were shipped to San Juan yesterday. These will be distributed by the workers of these societies on the island. The proclamation says in part:

"We come to you as we have gone to all other parts of our beloved land as messengers of the Gospel of Jesus Christ our Saviour. We have come as brethren in Christ, as joint members of that spiritual body of which He is the head, to preach and teach among you, and thus in mutual helpfulness to build up the kingdom of our common Lord, and to answer His prayer 'That they all may be one,' and that His will 'be done in earth as it is in heaven.'

"We pray you give us and our preachers and teachers welcome and join your labors with ours, that this island, so charming in its natural features, may more and more have the beauty of a pure and purifying religion. Then happy will be your homes and happy your people. Education will brighten the lives of your children; Christian morality will stand guard in every community against sin, and the peace which Christ promised to His people will rest upon you and yours."

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Lieut. Col. Edward H. Plummer, Thirty-fifth Volunteer Infantry, has been promoted Colonel of that regiment, in place of Col. William A. Kobbe, who was recently promoted Brigadier General of volunteers.

Lieut. Col. William R. Grove of the Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry has been appointed Colonel of that regiment, in place of Col. J. F. Bell, who was recently made a Brigadier General. Col. Grove was formerly Major of the First Colorado Volunteer Infantry, and is not an officer of the regular establishment.

West Pointers Fail in Examinations.

WEST POINT, Jan. 13.—The Academic Board finished its review of the January examination of the corps of cadets at the Military Academy to-day. The following were found deficient and discharged: Second Class—W. M. Cooley, Michigan; James Prentiss, New York. Third Class—R. J. Sprague, New York; A. R. Burnam, Kentucky; W. C. Russell, Illinois; J. B. A. Barry, Tennessee. Fourth Class—C. F. Coury, Ohio; A. W. Fridge, Mississippi; W. C. Hascall, New Hampshire; J. D. Burnett, Alabama; H. A. F. Ruissing, Massachusetts; A. S. Lehli, A. C. Crow, Michigan; R. C. French, Kansas; C. L. Lacy, Indiana; Leo J. Fallor, Pennsylvania; W. C. Brant. Some will appeal their cases to the War Department.

Soldier Found Guilty of Murder.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 13.—Joe Leach, a private of Company B, Fourth Artillery, was found guilty by a Federal court jury to-day of murdering Corp. Thomas Finnell of Company B, Fourth Artillery, at Fort Riley, Kan., Nov. 26, 1897. The verdict was "Guilty, without capital punishment." The defense pleaded hereditary insanity, claiming that before enlisting in the army the defendant was subject to attacks resembling epileptic fits.

Navy Department Opens Bids.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Bids were opened at the Navy Department to-day for the construction of officers' quarters and a building for shops and offices at the Washington Navy Yard. The lowest bidders were for the former Columbus Thomas of Georgetown, D. C., at $6,000, and for the latter Messrs. Snare & Triest of New York City at $86,726.

Gen. Greely Steadily Improves.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—It was reported at Gen. Greely's home to-day that he continues to maintain a steady improvement.

SKATING IN THE PARKS.

Gay and Happy Throngs Enjoy the Sport—The Ice Still in Good Condition.

Bright eyes and bright smiles predominated among the 25,000 skaters who availed themselves of the courtesy of the Park Commissioners yesterday and crowded the smooth surface of ice on Central Park lake. No accident was reported during the day, and nothing more serious than the occasional fall of some ambitious tyro on skates varied the continuous kaleidoscope of whirling, circling enthusiasts. At 10 o'clock in the morning the skaters were permitted on the ice, and from that hour until long after sunset the ring of the runners and the merry laugh of the skaters continued. During the morning and early hours of the afternoon the ice was in splendid condition, but it became badly cut up in the later hours. At length the edges became soft and slushy, and orders were issued to clear the lake in order to permit the surface to harden again during the night.

The detail of fifteen patrolmen and two roundsmen had little to do beyond stopping an occasional game of hockey and signalling a warning to some "figure skater" who attracted a crowd that was too great for safety at any particular point. One pathetic atom in the gay throng was a half-clad little fellow about ten years old, who sat alone in the Summer house by the Bow Bridge. He had no skates, but sat for hours gazing wistfully at the more fortunate children who glided swiftly by and whose cup of happiness appeared full to overflowing. A gift of a dime from an interested spectator sent him scurrying across to the skate house, and when last seen he was biting the corners off an immense ginger cake.

Harlem Mere and the pond at Fifty-ninth Street were also crowded, the former with its usual cosmopolitan throng and the latter with women and children.

The ice in Van Cortlandt Park lake was better than that at any of the three sheets of water in Central Park, and was crowded. Skaters were permitted to remain until 11 o'clock.

It is expected that the ice will be in good condition to-day, and skating will be permitted on all the lakes this afternoon.

Alleged Murderer Committed.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Dr. William T. Jones of Pine Bush, who was arrested on Coroner Decker's warrant yesterday, charged with killing Charles Lewis, his colored cook and coachman, was arraigned before Justice A. M. Payne here to-day, and committed to the Goshen Jail pending an examination Jan. 19.

Formerly LUDWIG BROS.

Rothenberg & Co.

34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 West 14th Street.

Money Refunded on any Unsatisfactory Purchase.

Our Great January Sale Continues in Full Blast.

It's the greatest opportunity to buy choice and seasonable merchandise at strikingly low prices. It's a sale that has been appreciated by thousands, who were not slow to take advantage of our unmatchable bargains of last week. It's a sale that will be continued for another week, with just as many money-saving opportunities. In fact, the "power of price" will be made more interesting than ever. It's "The New Store" way to set the pace others care not to follow. "WHAT WE ADVERTISE WE DO." Investigate every item offered herewith, for such wonderful chances to buy at such economical prices should not be overlooked.

January Reductions Muslin Underwear.

Save Big Money Now on Every Purchase.

The materials are thoroughly reliable; workmanship faultless in every detail. Prices are positively lower than same goods can be bought at elsewhere.

Women's Gowns.

Fine Muslin Gowns, in every style, hemmed with Hamburg and hemstitching, value 60c., reduced to . 49c

Fine Cambric and Muslin Gowns, fully trimmed, with lace and Hamburg, in high neck, Empire and V shape, value $1.00, reduced to 69c

Very large assortment of Cambric, Muslin and Nainsook Gowns, all sizes; the cheapest in the lot are worth $1.39; fine lace and embroidery trimmings; reduced to . . . 98c

Women's Drawers.

Heavy Muslin Drawers, well made, with deep umbrella ruffle; reduced from 25c. to 12½c

Fine Muslin Drawers, made with cluster of fine tucks and deep hem; regular 29c.; reduced to 19c

Heavy Muslin Drawers, with deep umbrella tucked ruffle; also fine Hamburg trimming; value 35c.; reduced to 23c

Corset Covers.

Fine Cambric Covers trimmed with fine percale, embroidery, value 29c.; reduced to 17c

Fine French Corset Covers, square, and high neck, trimmed with Torchon lace, value 35c.; reduced to 25c

Fine Cambric and Nainsook Corset Covers, in high square and V shape, trimmed with Hamburg, Maltesse and Point de Paris l es, value 50c; special 39c

In Infants' Dept.

Fine Cambric Slips, prettily trimmed with embroidery, made of fine cambric, value 50c.; special . 39c

Fine Cambric Dresses, Mother Hubbard yoke, trimmed with fine Hamburg, value 50c.; special . . 39c

Children's Colored Gingham Dresses, all fast colors, with embroidery trim and ruffle, value 40c.; special 25c

Corset Dept.

Heavily boned Corset, made of fine coutil, in all colors and sizes, value $1.00; special at . . 69c

Great Sale Household Linens, Etc.

Prices amazingly low for most excellent merchandise. All the odds and ends must be cleared away, and to accomplish it quickly, we offer goods in this department at lower prices than any other house in New York.

58-inch Turkey red and green Table Damask, value 49c 25c
58-inch Bleached Table Damask, value 50c., at 29c
65-inch All-Linen Bleached Table Damask, value 69c 49c
72-inch All-Linen Bleached Table Damask, value 75c 54c
72-inch All-Linen Bleached Table Damask, value 89c. 64c
All-Linen Hemstitched Pillow Cases, size 45 x 36, real value $1.50, at, a pair . 98c
All-Linen Hemstitched Pillow Cases, size 50 x 36, real value $2.00, at, a pair . 1.39

Blankets.

We intend making a clean sweep of all our Blankets, and have put a price on them that should clean them up in one day's selling.
11-4 Eastern made Blankets, at 1.98; worth double.
11-4 Eastern made Blankets, at 2.39; worth double.
11-4 California Blankets, at 2.98; worth double.
11-4 California Blankets, at 3.98; worth double.
11-4 all-wool scarlet medicated Blankets, 4.39.
11-4 gray all-wool Blankets, 3.49.

Flannels.

Another lot of heavy Shaker Flannel, value 8c. yd. 3½c
Extra heavy Flannelettes, value 12½c. yd. 6½c
All-wool French Flannels, value 45c. yd. 19c
All-wool polka dot French Flannels, value 89c. yd. 59c

Lining Department.

36-inch fast black Percaline, value 12½c. 5½c
Black French Hair Cloth, value 25c. 12½c

January Shoe Sale.

The clearance of all broken lots at nearly half price.

Several hundred pairs of Lace Shoes, with silk vesting tops and all the latest toes; clearance price, all sizes, pair, at . 1.00
Finest Dongola Kid Lace and Button Shoes, that are considered cheap at $2.50 and $3.00, all sizes, per pair, at . . 1.45
Little Boys' satin calf lace Shoes, with heavy soles, the regular $1.00 quality, per pair 79c

Kid Gloves Reduced.

1,000 pairs, 12-button length } ALL
1,000 pairs, 16-button length } SIZES.
1,000 pairs, 20-button length }
Mousquetaire Suede, in evening shades, such as pink, blue, nile, fawn, pearl, mode and lavender; worth $1.50, $1.75 and $2.25 pair; reduced for this sale to, per pair . . . 49c

Two Great Rug Leaders.

Leader No. 1.—We will place on sale to-morrow 150 John Bromley's Reversible Smyrna Rugs, 4 yards long and 3 yards wide, rich Oriental and Persian patterns, immense variety of different patterns and combinations and colors. These rugs are retailed by other stores at $14.98; special price Monday 9.98

Leader No. 2.—100 Louvain Tapestry Rugs, woven in one piece, 10 feet 6 inches long and 9 feet wide, excellent Oriental patterns, rich dark ground, all colors, sell regularly at $6.75; special price Monday 3.98

Phenomenal Lace Curtain Sale.

It's quite important to buy all you need now.

To-morrow morning we offer for sale the entire accumulation of odd pairs at ½ and some at ¼ of former prices.

$1.50 NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS at, pair . . . 75c
$2.50 Brussels effect LACE CURTAINS at, pair . . . 1.00
$3.75 SCOTCH and SAXONY LACE CURTAINS at, pair . 1.50
Also 1,000 sample Curtains, real value $1.50 to $2.75 pair, all to go at, each 25c
$3.25 Real Irish Point Lace Curtains at, pair 1.75
$5.98 Real Irish Point Lace Curtains at, pair 3.75

Linoleum and Oilcloth.

JOSEF WILD'S FAMOUS LINOLEUM, two yards wide, excellent variety of patterns, the quality for which other stores ask you 50c. and 60c. yard, at the remarkable price, per sq. yard of 29c
ENGLISH SHEET OILCLOTH, in 2-yard and 2½-yard widths, exclusive patterns, beautiful patterns; regular price 65c. yard, special sale price, per sq. yard . 45c

Carpet Bargains.

LOT NO. 1—Alexander Smith and S. Sandford's celebrated All-Wool TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, in parlor, sitting room and stair patterns, sells regularly at 65c. yd., at . 44c
LOT NO. 2—Alexander Smith & Son's beautiful AXMINSTER CARPETS, in all the latest colors, sold by regular carpet houses at $1.25 yard, here at . 75c
LOT NO. 3—Smith's finest quality SAVONNERIE CARPETS, borders to match, exquisite patterns, should bring $1.65 a yd.; our price 1.25

ILLINOIS MEN SEEK RELIEF.

Ask for Special Legislative Session to Amend Tax Laws.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—The Illinois Manufacturers' Association, representing fully $100,000,000 in capital, to-day decided to petition Gov. Tanner to call a special session of the Legislature to amend the revenue law, as a result of yesterday's decision of the State Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional that section of the new revenue law which fixed the tax levy limit at 5 per cent. of the assessed valuation of property.

Under the old law, which will now prevail, taxes will be increased fully 25 per cent. in Cook County, unless relief is afforded by the Legislature. It is believed that the desired relief can be obtained by an amendment to the tax levy law making the tax levy limit applicable to all municipalities alike, no matter what the population may be.

NEW HAMPSHIRE NEEDS WATER.

Manufacturers and Farmers Suffer Through Lack of It.

LACONIA, N. H., Jan. 13.—The lack of water in New Hampshire is getting to be a serious matter, not only as affecting the various power plants and mechanical industries, but also the rural communities which are alike sufferers to an alarming extent.

Lake Winnipesaukee, the great natural reservoir of the State, supplying a large part of the power for all the large manufacturing and industrial plants on the Merrimac River from Laconia to the sea, on Jan. 12 was 40 inches below normal level. As no rain of any consequence has fallen for several months past, the water aspect is indeed serious, the water level growing lower each day.

In the rural districts streams and wells are totally dry in many instances. Many farmers in Belknap County are driving stock miles away for water, and like conditions prevail in other localities north of here.

Trans-Continental Rates Discussed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—General passenger agents of the Western and trans-continental roads were in session until a late hour last night considering the extension of the agreement passed a few days ago by the New England roads for the restoration and maintenance of transcontinental passenger rates to all business other than New England points. The protests of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company against rebate tickets to North Pacific points on colonists were also considered. A sub-committee was also appointed to take the whole matter under consideration.

Bill to Set Apart Rawlin's Park.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—A bill has been introduced in the House setting apart Rawlin's Park for the permanent use of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The land is to be used only for a memorial building, erected and owned by the society, to commemorate the services and perpetuate the memory of the heroes of the revolutionary war.

Elopement Disclosed by Death.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Jan. 13.—Dr. Gustave Mahe of this city died suddenly here Thursday night. He was well known in New York and San Francisco. The woman who has lived in this city with Dr. Mahe posing as his wife to-night admitted to City Clerk Selzer that she was not his lawful wife, confessing that she ran away from San Francisco with the doctor. He left a wife there, who has demanded that his body be sent to her.

Alms Badly and Shoots His Wife.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—Edward Haynes, son of Russ Haynes, a prominent citizen of Salem, Ill., shot at his mother-in-law, Mrs. Frank Arbet, without effect, and fatally wounded his wife to-day. After the shooting, which was due to jealousy, Haynes gave himself up. Mrs. Haynes, who is thirty years of age and five years older than her husband, comes of a well-to-do family.

RAINFALL HELPS BROOKLYN.

Brings Temporary Relief in Water Supply—Waste from Alleged Official Negligence.

The Department of Water Supply in Brooklyn announced yesterday that the water on storage had increased about 4,000,000 gallons on Friday. The actual amount on storage on Friday was 152,061,600 gallons, while there was a reduction in consumption, temporarily at least. The department officials say that this relief will last for a week or ten days, not longer, if there is no more rain. The relief will be permanent, they say, if there are more heavy rainfalls like that of Thursday night.

Deputy Commissioner Moffett has found streams in the watershed, almost dry a week ago, now nearly filled as a result of Thursday's storm. These streams, Mr. Moffett said, would accumulate a great deal of water in the next ten days, by which time, he hoped, the dry spell would be broken. Mr. Moffett added that the water scarcity was due to the failure to build the 48-inch main from Milburn to Ridgewood. There was plenty of water beyond Milburn, he said, but the means of getting it were inadequate.

The local Water Supply Department is being criticised for alleged carelessness in permitting a great waste of water through leaky and broken hydrants while repeatedly warning householders against wasting water, to prevent a possible famine. Inspectors of the Water Department sent out to look for leaks on Friday reported yesterday that they had found more than 100 places where water was being extravagantly wasted.

One hydrant in Bergen Street, near the Brighton Beach Railroad tracks, it is said, had been leaking for over two months, when the water was shut off from it on Friday. It is estimated that the waste of water from this hydrant amounted to thousands of gallons a day.

For New York City's Water Supply.

John Jeroloman, James B. Lockwood, and William Wood, Commissioners appointed to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to all persons interested in the real estate lying along the Muscoot River, in Putnam County, needed by the City of New York for the purpose of providing for the sanitary protection of the sources of its water supply, to-day filed in the Westchester County Clerk's office their report of awards made for the same. There were six claimants and they were allowed the aggregate sum of $46,300.

SUSTAINS MAJOR MORLE.

Judge Thomas Upholds His Right to Retain Naturalization Fees.

Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, decided yesterday against United States District Attorney Pettit in his controversy with Major R. P. Morle, clerk of the court, over the latter's accounts. District Attorney Pettit refused to audit Mr. Morle's accounts, claiming that the clerk was not entitled to naturalization fees which he had retained. Major Morle contended that he had a right to the fees as a special Commissioner appointed by Judge Thomas.

There was a lively argument between the District Attorney and Judge Thomas when the matter came up before the latter yesterday. The Court finally ordered the necessary certificate of approval of the accounts to be prepared, which he signified his intention of signing.

Ex-Justice Van Wyck Injures His Leg.

Ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, late Democratic candidate for Governor, is confined to his home, 172 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. Ex-Justice Van Wyck slipped on an icy pavement on Thursday, breaking one of the tendons in the right leg.

Increases Its Board of Directors.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The Kings County Electric Light and Power Company to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of increase of Directors from eleven to thirteen.

OHIO MURDERERS THREATENED.

Three Tramps Who Killed a Merchant May Be Lynched by a Mob.

EDENBURG, Ohio, Jan. 13.—N. K. Goss, the leading merchant here, was murdered early to-day by burglars. Owing to frequent losses through burglary, Mr. Goss had his place of business fitted up with an electric burglar alarm which was connected with his residence, a few blocks distant. Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning the alarm sounded. Mr. Goss dressed hastily, obtained the assistance of a neighbor, and went to the store. The front door had been forced open. Mr. Goss entered, while the neighbor guarded the alley in the rear. A volley of revolver shots greeted the proprietor, and he fell, mortally wounded. The burglars, three in number, rushed through the front entrance and escaped.

Mr. Goss was carried home and died three hours later. The murderers fled toward Palmyra, and a posse at once began pursuit. The men were captured within a few hours, and at 10:30 o'clock were lodged in jail at Ravenna. Over a thousand people surrounded the jail, threatening lynching. The murderers are tramps. The officials were much alarmed this afternoon for the safety of the prisoners.

MINERS MEET TO COMPLAIN.

Indiana Men Decide to Ask for an Increase of Pay.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—Delegates of the 9,000 Indiana miners are in session here preparing for united action in the National Convention, which will begin Monday. The wage scale and machine mining are the great questions involved. Indiana miners say the differential fixed at the Chicago conference between Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania was unfair to Indiana, which was given 40 cents for run

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway and 44th St.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
TRIUMPH
"A TRIUMPH FOR PURITY IN THEATRICALS."—HERALD.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MAUDE ADAMS
—IN—
The Little Minister
By J. M. Barrie.
"MISS ADAMS'S ART IS UNIMPEACHABLE."—HERALD.
Editorial in Evg. Journal:
"Miss Adams's theatre is packed. Men and women are glad that they took their daughters there. They go again and again."
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING
Last performance of Esmond's MY LADY'S LORD.
TUESDAY EVENING—FIRST TIME,
FIRST MATINEE WEDNESDAY,
Charles Frohman's EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY
In a new comedy entitled
BROTHER OFFICERS
By Captain Lee Trevor.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs., 8 o'clock. Matinées, 2:15.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
3D CROWDED MONTH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
William Gillette
in the four-act drama entitled
SHERLOCK HOLMES.
By Wm. Gillette and A. Conan Doyle.
Only Matinee Saturday.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Mad. Av.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING
Engagement of
MRS. LANGTRY
and her
LONDON COMPANY,
Presenting an original comedy entitled
THE DEGENERATES.
By SYDNEY GRUNDY.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2.
SECOND MONTH OF TRIUMPH.
THE MESSRS. FROHMAN PRESENT
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS
"The cleverest play that has been produced this year, not only so, but we have never seen a comedy acted in a Broadway theatre where the entire cast displayed such all round excellence far above the usual productions of modern comedy."—Eve. Sun.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d and Last Week of THE GUNNER'S MATE.

5th Ave THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 28th STREET.
EDWIN KNOWLES.....Sole Manager
Evg's at 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat.
4th WEEK.
"EQUALS 'A RUNAWAY GIRL'"—SUN.
THE LATEST MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS,
Three Little Lambs
BY R. A. BARNET.
IS IT FUNNY? "Really Very Funny."—Journal. "A Merry Trio."—World.
IS IT BRIGHT? "Lots of Dash and Go."—Sun. "Bright and Pleasing."—Times.
AND THE MUSIC? "Prettiest This Season."—Sun. "Catchy."—Herald.
IS IT A SUCCESS? "A Success."—Telegram. "Huge Success."—Eve. Sun.
Company of 65, including Miss Adele Ritchie, Miss Nellie Braggins, Miss Marie Cahill, Miss Clara Palmer, Mr. W. E. Philp, Mr. W. T. Carleton, Mr. Raymond Hitchcock, Mr. Edmund Lawrence.

DALY'S THEATRE
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Begins 8:20.....Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2
.....SECOND MONTH.....
THE MANEUVERS OF . . JANE
The Merry Comedy by Henry Arthur Jones.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. At 8:30.
Daniel Frohman.....Mgr.
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2.
LAST WEEK.
TO-MORROW EVENING 150TH TIME.
SOUVENIRS.
Charles Frohman presents
ANNIE RUSSELL
in Jerome K. Jerome's comedy, in 4 acts.
Miss HOBBS Miss HOBBS LAST WEEK. Miss HOBBS Miss HOBBS
Miss HOBBS Miss HOBBS
Monday, Jan. 22—Seats Ready Thursday.
Charles Frohman will Present
A New French Comedy THE SURPRISES OF LOVE.

Murray HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St., One Block East Grand Central Depot. Mats. at 2. Evgs., 8:15.
SECOND YEAR. HENRY V.
SECOND YEAR. MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY DONNELLY
SECOND YEAR. STOCK
SECOND YEAR. CO.
THIS WEEK. THE ROMANTIC SUCCESS, By B. N. Stevens. AN ENEMY TO THE KING.
EVENING PRICES. 25-35-50 EVENING PRICES,
SUBSCRIBERS' SEATS RESERVED EACH WEEK WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

KEITH'S
14th St., bet. Broadway & 4th Av.
Continuous Performance, 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
MINNIE SELIGMAN & CO.
in "COMEDY & TRAGEDY."
GEORGE WILSON, LOUISE CUNNING,
DE FOREESTS, BIOGRAPH. SPLENDID BILL.

14TH ST. THEATRE, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the best of all rural plays,
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
"Better than 'The Old Homestead.'"—Mail & Ex.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evgs. at 8:15. Matinées Sat. only, 2:15.
FOURTH CROWDED WEEK.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN
MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT.
"Brimful of Fun."—Herald.
THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.
CLYDE FITCH'S NEW PLAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way.
Evs. at 8. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
ALL ROADS LEAD TO THE BROADWAY
8th WEEK
KLAW & ERLANGER'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION GEN. LEW WALLACE'S
Ben-Hur
Arranged for the stage by WILLIAM YOUNG.
Music by EDGAR STILLMAN KELLEY.
Under Stage Direction of BEN TEAL.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA
Evgs. at 8:30. Mat. Saturday at 2:15.
☞ No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
THIRD GREAT WEEK
Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger & B. D. Stevens Present
JEROME SYKES and EDNA WALLACE HOPPER,
Chris and the Wonderful Lamp
Sousa's Music. Book by Glen MacDonough.
CAST AND ENSEMBLE OF 100.
Under Stage Direction of Ben Teal.
Only Mats. Sat. Mat. Prices, 50c., 75c., and $1.00.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVE.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD.
Monday & Thursday, CYRANO DE BERGERAC; Tuesday Eve. & Sat. Matinée, THE FIRST VIOLIN; Wednesday, A PARISIAN ROMANCE; Friday, BEAU BRUMMELL; Saturday Eve., DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.
Jan. 22, Mr. John Drew in "Tyranny of Tears."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins..Pr'ps. & Mgrs.
THE GREATEST OF
NEW YORK'S MANY SUCCESSES,
WAY DOWN EAST
Direction Wm. A. Brady.
BRING THE CHILDREN TO THE MATINEES.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

CHAS. E. EVANS' HERALD SQ. THEATRE Broadway & 38th St.
THE FAD OF DAVID BELASCO'S COMEDY TRIUMPH,
THE SEASON
THE HOSIERY MODEL PLAY,
NAUGHTY ANTHONY,
The greatest of comedy casts—Blanche Hater, Frank Worthing, W. J. Le Moyne, Maude Harrison, Olive Redpath, Wm. Elton, et al. Evs. 8:20; Mats. Wed. & Sat.

WALLACK'S.
B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
LAST WEEK
FRANK
DANIELS,
In Victor Herbert's Comic Opera,
THE
AMEER.
MONDAY, JAN. 22,
OLGA NETHERSOLE,
Presenting Clyde Fitch's Dramatization of Alphonse Daudet's Novel,
SAPHO.
Regular Seat Sale Thursday, 9 A. M. Mail orders must be accompanied by check.

AMERICAN CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 42ND ST. AND 8TH AVE.
3d Year. 100 People. Box Office Opens at 8 A. M.
TO-MORROW NIGHT,
FLOTOW'S PERENNIALLY POPULAR
MARTHA.
SUNG IN ENGLISH.
Misses Norwood, Morgan, Powell, Lambert. Messrs. Roberts, Davies, Stewart, Casavant, Monlan, Meyers, and the
GREAT SINGING CHORUS OF 60.
EV'GS. 8:15. 25, 50, 75, $1 NOTHING HIGHER.
Matinées Wed., Sat., 2:15. 1,100 Seats, 25c.
JAN. 22 FIRST TIME HERE. AT THE LOWER HARBOUR
(Nicola Spinelli's "A Basso Porto")
Preceded by Offenbach's
THE MAGIC MELODY.
2 casts of GRAND & LIGHT OPERA Favorites.
JAN. 22, 650TH TIME. SOUVENIRS.

Koster and Bial's NEW YORK'S PALATIAL RESORT
VERNONA JARBEAU AS CALVÉ IN CARMEN.
SOLARET, Unquestioned Queen of Color Dancers; FRED'K HALLEN & MOLLIE FULLER in an Entirely New Comedy Sketch; TIM CRONIN, A Trip to the Vaudevilles, & others.
TO-NIGHT, the Best Sunday Concert Ever Heard in N. Y.; Die Knaben Kappelle, 38 in Number, The Famous Hungarian Boys' Band; Genaro & Bailey, Harry & John Dillon, Fields & Ward, McMahon & King, Earl & Shepard, The 3 Westons, Empire Comedy Four, The Eldridges, Lillian Walton & "The Klondike Illustrated," as Presented at the Empire Theatre, London, by T. W. Williams, Special Correspondent London Globe.
COMING—THE GREAT LAFAYETTE.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat., 2.
LAST WEEK of the greatest comedian,
SCHWEICHOFER
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
MATHIAS GOLLINGER.
Comedy in 4 acts by Blumenthal & Bernstein. Thursday, Friday, Sat. Mat., & Eve.
GEBILDETE MENSCHEN,
(Educated People.) in 3 acts, by Victor Leon.

CASINO! Last Wk. Last 6 Mats! Last 6 Nghts!
ADIEU WK! Mat. Every Day, 2:15. Evs 8:10.
Farewell Performance Next Sat. Nxt!
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD!
Nxt. Mon. Jan. 22—Limited reception engagement of Geo. W. Lederer's Original London Casino Co. in THE BELLE OF NEW YORK.
Direct from their 2 yrs.' run in London.
The Great Seat Sale Opens T-mrrw, (Mon.,) 9A. M.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Cont. Perf. Ed. Harrigan & Co Duncan's Collies. 15, 25, 50c.
O. K. Sato, Harding & Ah Sid, Mov'g Pic's, 30 Oths

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Mouliere Sisters. The Nawns. Joe Welch. 15, 25, 50c.
Leo Dervalto, Pauline Moran & "Picks," 30 Oths.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30th St. Matinées Tues. & Sat
WHIRL-I-GIG AND BARBARA FIDGETY

HUBER'S 14th St. MUSEUM 10c. to All.
20 Big Features. Everything New.
Continuous Show for Ladies and Children.
COME WHEN YOU PLEASE. STAY AS LONG AS YOU LIKE.
Grand Bill, European and American Novelties.
COL. SCHULT'S GREAT DANES,
12 largest performing canines in the world; turn somersaults, perform military drill, trick, tumbling and clown dogs. Mexican high jumper, jumps 40 feet into net; 20 other big features, including Zip. Barnum's "What Is It?" Built like a man, head and features of an ape; Mohmed & Lelila Ben Jamin, direct from Constantinople; hypnotic performance; perforate face, limbs, hands & chests with daggers, knives, and other sharp instruments. Joe Cramer, original "Rubber Neck" Man; Murillos, aerialists; Allen's Punch.
ZIP
Lottie Graig and others.
SUNDAY CONCERTS.
THEATRE. 2 Co.'s. Continuous Show. 20 artists. Klein & Clifton, Mack & Elliott, Busby & Revardos, the Manns, the Devines, Marie Culp, Al Tanner, Edison's Projectoscope, Frank Harcourt.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Eve., 8:15. Matinée Saturday only.
—TELEPHONE NO. 2224 MAD. SQ.—
The Woman who makes you laugh. MAY IRWIN The Biggest Hit of All. Best Orchestra seat only $1.50.
and her company in her new deliciously funny comedy,
SISTER MARY.
The crowning triumph of her many successes.

THE DEWEY 14th St. Between 3d & 4th Aves.
TO-NIGHT
GREAT BILL.
FRANK BUSH,
HILDA THOMAS & CO.,
IMOGENE COMER,
3—MURRAY BROS.—3
FRED NIBLO,
MURPHY & NOLAN,
NELLIE WATERS,
RAE & BROSCHE,
CYR & HILL,
RHORER & HALSTERN,
(Illustrated Songs.)
Robt. Recker's Harmonists.
Com. To-morrow Mat. and All Week,
WINE, WOMEN & SONG CO.
BURKE BROS. AND GREAT BURLESQUE.

MANHATTAN,
33d and Broadway. Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat. only.
Wm. A. Brady & F. Ziegfeld, Jr....Props. & Mgrs.
ANNA HELD With CHAS. A. BIGELOW and Great Cast
In Smith & De Koven's Musical Comedy,
PAPA'S WIFE
RESERVED SEATS. FAMILY CIRCLE, 50c.
HOLIDAY MAT. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY, FEB. 12
ENTIRE ORCHESTRA AT MATS., $1.50.

COMIQUE B'way & 47th St. THE HOUSE THAT JACOBS BUILT.
2 BURLESQUES
TAMMANY TIGERS
EXTRA—MLLE. PAULA—

THE NEW YORK—TO-NIGHT.
ALL STAR CONCERT ADMISSION 50c. IMMENSE BILL.
AND THE AMERICAN VITAGRAPH.
Sat. Eve., Jan. 20. BROADWAY TO TOKIO
600 people, incl. Otis Harlan & Fay Templeton.

THIRD AVE. THEATRE. Monday Matinée. Sensation Drama—HI HUBBARD.

CARNEGIE HALL
Wed. Aft., Jan. 17, at 2:30.
Programme:
RUBIN GOLDMARK, Overture "Hiawatha," (Mss. First time); EDWARD SCHUETT, Concerto for Pianoforte in F minor, No. 2; RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF, Symphonic Suite, "Scherherazade," Op. 35.
Soloist:
Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Ludwig Breitner
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 18, at 8:15.
Programme:
BRAHMS, Tragic Overture: MOZART, Sextus Aria from "Titus"; MORITZ MOSZKOWSKI, Two Movements from Suite No. 1, in F major, Op. 39; WAGNER, Adrianos Aria from "Rienzi"; CESAR FRANCK, Symphony in D minor.
Soloist:
Mme. Schumann-Heink
Courtesy of Mr. Maurice Grau.
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW TO-DAY
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES,
CINEMATOGRAPH
TO-NIGHT AT 9,
STORY OF CINDERELLA.
NEAPOLITAN TROUBADOUR ORCHESTRA
This Afternoon and Evening.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL
LADIES MATINEES—EVE. PRICES.
WED. & SAT. RES. ORCH. 25c. ORCH. 50c. BALCONY 25c.
& 125TH ST. & 7TH AVENUE.
TO-NIGHT Jess Dandy, Bobby Gaylor, Etta Butler, Harry Kelly, Alex. Clark, Chris. Bruno & Mabel Russell, etc.
NEXT WEEK MINNIE PALMER & CO., Watson, Hutchings & Edwards, Mark Sullivan, Tennis Trio, Jessie Millar, Flor. Moore, Freeze Bros., McAvoys, etc.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday evgs., January 23 & February 27.
Pittsburgh Orchestra
Victor Herbert Conductor. Soloist, First Concert. MARIE BREMA First N. Y. reappearance
Seats, 75c. to $1.50. Boxes, $12 & $15. Now on sale at Schuberth's, Tyson's, Rullmann's, & box office.

THE CHARITY BALL
for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Thursday evening, Feb. 1, at the
WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Boxes from 11 to 1 at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at 16 W. 11th St. and 19 W. 56th St.

KNABE HALL, 5th Av. & 20th St. Thursday, Evg., Jan. 18, at 8:15. Direction Victor Thrane. Seats, $1.50 & $1. Knabe Piano Used.
New York String Quartette assisted by MARK HAMBOURG The Great Russian Pianist.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. Jan. 1 to Jan. 27. Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. Admission.....25c.
75TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of OIL PAINTINGS at The Fine Arts Society, 215 West 57th St.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Small Ball Room
Tuesday Jan. 16, at 3 P. M.
MISS MARIE POTVIN'S
Piano Recital—Assisted by Miss CLARA KALISHER. Admission, $1. L. M. RUBEN, Mgr.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT, AT 8:15 O'CLOCK,
FOURTH GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists: MMES. SEMBRICH, BROADFOOT; MM. DIPPEL and BERTRAM and FRIEDHEIM, Pianist. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. EMIL PAUR.
Mon. Ev'g., Jan. 15, at 7:45, DIE WALKURE, Mmes. Eames, Schumann-Heink, Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Wed. Ev'g., Jan. 17, at 8, FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Saleza, Scotti, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g., Jan. 19, at 8, AIDA. Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 20, at 2, LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, De Reszke. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 20, at 8, at Popular Prices, Grand Double Bill. I. PAGLIACCI. Mmes. Susanne Adams, MM. Saligmac and Scotti. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mlle. Calvé, (her first and only appearance at a Popular Saturday Night Performance;) MM. Dippel, Dufriche. Conductor, Bevignani.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CHICKERING HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23D, 1900.
Major J. B. POND announces the first appearance in America of the most remarkable explorer, writer, linguist, and lecturer of the age,
A. HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR,
who has succeeded in doing that which has baffled every effort of civilized man for years; he penetrated the heart of THE FORBIDDEN LAND, (TIBET,) and will relate his experiences there. Illustrated with 120 stereopticon views from photographs and drawings taken and made on the spot.
Tickets, $1.50, $1.00, and 75c., according to location. For sale at the hall.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Thursday evening, January 25th, at 8:15,
Mr. David Bispham's
REQUEST RECITAL
POPULAR PROGRAMME
Comprising songs most frequently asked for.
Res. seats $1.50. Now on sale at Schuberth's.

WALDORF-ASTORIA
Tues. Evg. Jan. 16th. Direction Victor Thrane. Mr. Henry K. Hadley Composer-Conductor. Selected Orchestra of 60, assisted by Mr. David Bispham
Tickets, $2. Boxes $15 and $25. On sale at Schuberth's and Tyson's. (Waldorf-Astoria.)

SHERRY'S, 5th Avenue and 44th St.
THURSDAY Afternoon, Jan. 18th, at 3.
Madame Gadski and Mr. Walter Damrosch Explanatory Recital on "Tristan and Isolde."
DIRECTION OF MR. C. L. GRAFF.
Tickets, $2. On sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
TWO PIANO RECITALS BY
MISS ETHEL NEWCOMB.
TUESDAY, JAN. 16TH, 8:15 P. M.
TUESDAY, FEB. 6TH, 2:30 P. M.
Reserved Seats $1.00 & $1.50. For sale at Schuberth's Music Store, 25 Union Square.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Next Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 16, at 3 o'clock.
Last Lecture-Song Recital
by the renowned English Vocal Teacher,
Mr. William Shakespeare
Assisted by Mr. Henry Waller.
Res. Seats $1.50 and $1. On sale at Schuberth's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. SNELLING. SONG RECITAL. Monday Afternoon, Jan. 22, at 3.
Mrs. Grenville Snelling,
Reserved Seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Thursday Evening, January 18, MISS OLIVE CELESTE MOORE, Contralto, Song Recital, assisted by Van York, Tenor; Kronold, 'cellist; Arnold, violinist. Tickets at Schuberth's.

ARION SOCIETY,
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1900.

REVISION OF STATE LAWS

Codification of Statutes Prepared by the Commission.

ELEVEN BILLS FOR PASSAGE

A New Code of Civil Procedure, with Separate Measures for Certain Branches of Practice.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The Statutory Revision Commission has completed its codification and revision of the laws and the result of its work will be presented at this session of the Legislature in the form of eleven bills. The plan of the Commissioners involves a separation of the code into different statutes, including a Code of Civil Procedure embracing practice applicable to the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court, and the County Court. The new code will contain 60 articles and about 2,000 sections. The Commissioners assert that they have not written a new code, but that the present practice is continued with only slight modifications made necessary in consequence of rearrangement.

The eleven bills to be presented are the Naturalization law, the Drainage law, the Insolvent Debtors' law, the Condemnation law, the Jury law, the Evidence law, the Statute of Limitations, the Judiciary law, the Surrogates' Code, the Justices' Code, and the Code of Civil Procedure. Most of these bills relate only to a single subject or a closely related group of subjects. They include not only matters relating to procedure now in the code, but other matters now contained in about 100 independent statutes. The commission says:

"A proposed judiciary law was presented by the Commissioners in 1898 and again in 1899, and the Justices' Code was presented in 1899. The Legislature deferred action on these codes until the whole scheme could be presented. In accordance with that suggestion, these and other bills included in the plan will be presented at this session.

"The new code will contain about 2,000 sections, but in consequence of leaving blanks between articles, the apparent number will be somewhat larger. The Commissioners have not written a new code. The code as presented will contain the present practice with only slight modifications made necessary in consequence of rearrangement.

"The preponderance of opinion among Judges and lawyers, as expressed to the Commissioners, is in favor of keeping the practice substantially as it is. This view is based on the fact that the more important parts of the present code have been in force about twenty years, and that comparatively few amendments have been made. The practice has become substantially settled by a long course of judicial decisions, and objection is made to a change merely for the sake of a change.

"The Commissioners have made an examination of the code with a view of ascertaining the extent of amendments. This examination shows that in the early part of the code, relating to general proceedings in actions, there are 843 sections, of which 110 have been amended since 1879, leaving 733 which have not been amended in twenty years. The significance of these figures, as bearing on the permanency of procedure, is specially emphasized by specific subjects, such as pleadings, with 65 sections, and only two amended; arrests, 51 sections and 4 amended; attachments, 73 sections and 7 amended; judgments in actions, 82 sections and 4 amended; executions against real property, 57 sections and 3 amended; parties, 45 sections and 5 amended.

"An examination of other parts of the code, including ejectment, partition, dower, foreclosure, waste, replevin, miscellaneous actions, Surrogates' courts, and Justices courts, shows 995 sections, of which 155 have been amended. The larger number of these amendments relate to practice in Surrogates' and Justices' courts. These subjects, as already noted, will be in separate codes. Of the other sections in this part of the code, only 11 per cent. have been amended.

"The suggestion has been made by eminent lawyers that the English system of procedure be adopted in this State. That system involves rules made by the Judges, and which can be changed only by the approval of Parliament. The English system also includes many subjects of practice not included in the court rules. The Commissioners have examined the English practice to some extent for the purpose of comparing the whole body of English practice with our own. This examination shows approximately that under the English system of procedure there are in the aggregate over 4,300 sections relating to procedure, counting each rule as one section, and some subjects embrace a larger body of law than the same subjects in our code. The Commissioners think that it may be at least doubtful whether the aggregate body of our practice would be materially reduced if the Judges were charged with the duty of making rules for procedure, now included in the code. The small percentage of amendments to the present code shows a very conservative treatment of the subject of procedure by the Legislature.

"The preliminary note to the proposed code prepared by the Commissioners will show these facts more in detail, and will present to the profession and the Legislature a general view of our own procedure, as compared with similar subjects under the English system. This, it is thought, will aid the lawyers of the State as well as members of the Legislature in determining whether our present system should be continued, or whether it would be desirable to reconstruct our procedure on the English model."

TO AMEND THE WHITE CHARTER.

Bill for Correction of Tax Rolls in Second-Class Cities.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—A proposed amendment to the White charter for cities of the second class relates to the correction of tax rolls, and is said to be of much importance. Under the new charter, city tax rolls are made up by the Assessors not later than the second Tuesday in March of each year. Duplicates of the rolls for each ward are furnished the City Supervisors, and they become the basis for the county and State taxes. The county tax rolls are not used until the 1st of October following the preparation of the rolls in March, and there is no authority for correction of the rolls in the meantime. Consequently, in case of destruction of property in the interval, it is impossible for a reduction in the valuation of the property to be made. Estates may also be settled in the meantime, mortgages discharged, and taxable values changed in a number of other ways.

Assemblyman Rodenbeck of Rochester, it is said, will present the amendment, which will permit of the correction of the assessment rolls after their use for city taxation, and before being finally utilized for the county taxes.

Bills for Sunday Amusements.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Assemblyman Harburger of New York will introduce Monday evening three "liberal Sunday" bills. One permits baseball playing on private grounds and the others legalize dramatic, operatic, and vaudeville performances between 8 and 11 o'clock in the evening.

ICE RUNNING AT PITTSBURG.

Great Damage Was Feared, but the Danger is Now Past.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 13.—The Alleghany River is on a rampage, and putting out much ice. At first it was feared that great damage would be done, but to-night the danger which threatened river craft has apparently passed. The only loss was the sinking of the pumpboat Oswego and two scalboats, property of the coal combine.

This afternoon the waters in both rivers began to recede, and within four hours a fall of four feet was registered. The marks at the dam at 6 o'clock showed 12.1 feet and still falling. The ice is going out easily and at a good gait.

Idaho Town Is Under Water.

SPOKANE, Washington, Jan. 13.—A telephone message has been received here saying the business portion of the town of Kendrick, Idaho, is under water, the Potlach River having overflowed its banks. The water is said to be three feet deep in the principal streets. It is impossible to get word from Kendrick by telephone or telegraph. The recent rains and warm weather have swollen the rivers of Northern Idaho.

PROCEED AGAINST A BOSTONIAN.

Creditors Ask that B. F. Larrabee Be Declared a Bankrupt.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—A petition to declare Benjamin F. Larrabee of Boston a bankrupt has been filed with the Clerk of the United States District Court by the Massachusetts National Bank of Boston, the G. W. Dillingham Company of New York, and the National Wall Paper Company of New York, whose aggregate claims amount to $5,204, $5,000 of which is the claim of the bank.

Mr. Larrabee is at the head of the firm of B. F. Larrabee & Co., operating one of the leading department stores in the city. An assignment was made several months ago by the firm, and it was understood that a settlement had been reached.

BRYAN DEFINES HIS ATTITUDE.

Says He Is for Expansion, but Opposed to Imperialism—The Distinction Explained.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 13.—W. J. Bryan passed through Kansas City to-day for Columbia, Mo. Asked about his Minneapolis interview, in which he was reported as expressing views favorable to certain forms of expansion, Mr. Bryan said:

"I have for one year been discussing imperialism, and I have tried to distinguish between such an extension of the Nation's limits as would not change the character of the Government, and an expansion which converts a homogeneous republic into a heterogeneous empire. When the annexation of any given territory is under consideration the question is whether the people want to come in, and second whether the people are capable of sharing in the Government and destiny of this Nation.

"I believe that all people are capable of governing themselves, and that the Filipinos should be allowed to govern themselves, but I don't think that they are sufficiently advanced to share with us the government of the Nation. If the Philippine Islands are annexed the people there must either become citizens or subjects. I am not willing to admit them as citizens, and do not believe that a republic can have subjects, therefore I want this Nation to give them independence and then protect them from outside interference.

"Each proposed annexation must be considered upon its own merits, but in considering these merits the condition of the people should have more weight than geographical position or commercial advantage."

COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 13.—Col. William J. Bryan made an address to-night at the University Chapel. His subject was "Pending Problems," and he also discussed at length the questions of imperialism, trusts, and finance. Col. Bryan was accorded an ovation at the conclusion of his address. After the address he was the guest of honor at a dollar dinner given by the Century Club. Col. Bryan denied the report sent out from Boston that he wrote a letter favoring a protective tariff on wool.

PLAN FOR BRYAN'S RECEPTION.

Massachusetts Democrats Arrange for the Nebraskan's Coming.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee to-day, to make arrangements for the reception and banquet to William J. Bryan, in Faneuil Hall on Tuesday, Jan. 30, to be followed by a public meeting in Mechanics' Hall, it was decided to invite as guests of the committee James K. Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; John P. Altgeld of Illinois, Congressman J. Lentz of Ohio, Thomas J. Gargan, Congressman Henry F. Naphen, and Robert Treat Paine, Jr., of Boston.

It is expected that Mr. Bryan will arrive here from Providence during the forenoon of the 30th. The Bryan Club of this city will give him a breakfast, after which the State Committee will take him in charge.

The mass meeting in Mechanics' Hall will be held at 8 P. M., and the dinner in Faneuil Hall will be served at 10 o'clock.

WISCONSIN ASKS SECOND PLACE.

Republican Organ Demands Gov. Scofield for the Vice Presidency.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 13.—The Madison Journal, the official Republican organ of the State, publishes a letter in which Gov. Edward Scofield is proposed as a Vice Presidential candidate. The letter in part is as follows:

"The Republican Party is looking about for a suitable running mate for William McKinley. Edward Scofield of Wisconsin is clearly the man that both party and country are looking for. He is from the West, which is desirable at this time. He is a veteran soldier of the war, which will please great numbers. He is a business man. He has had experience in public affairs, including four years as Governor of Wisconsin. This is imperative. He is available, and will strengthen the ticket."

Sanitarium Patient's Fatal Leap.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—James House of Blue Mound, Ill., a patient at a private sanitarium, jumped from a second-story window to-day and died of his injuries a few hours later. Before making the leap the frenzied man assaulted and seriously injured his nurse, Albert Dehrin, whose condition is critical. House was a merchant of Blue Mound, Ill. He was brought to St. Louis last Wednesday for treatment.

PATRIOTISM IN THE SCHOOL

G. A. R. Meeting at Albany Discusses Means of Teaching Civics.

Col. Shaw Praises the Methods of Principal Boyer of This City—John W. Vrooman Speaks.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—A public meeting was held in the Assembly Chamber this afternoon under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic for the purpose of discussing the means of obtaining the best and most practical methods of teaching patriotism and civics in the public schools. The meeting was presided over by Joseph A. Goulden of New York, Chairman of the Committee of the State Grand Army of the Republic Department, which is agitating this subject.

The speakers were Col. Albert D. Shaw, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; Gov. Roosevelt, John W. Vrooman of New York, Charles S. Baker of Rochester, State Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner, Allen C. Bakewell of New York, Prof. W. C. Morey of Rochester, and W. H. Scott of Syracuse. Col. Shaw in the course of his address said:

"The importance of patriotic instruction to the many millions of children in our schools cannot well be overestimated. I believe that if School Boards all over the land would take action to have a part of the daily opening exercises a proper recognition of the sentiments of loyalty to the Stars and Stripes and fealty to the Union the result would add greatly to the interest in schools, and promote the growth of patriotism and good citizenship. This is now being done in exceptional cases, so far as military training is concerned, but what is needed is a general provision in this respect.

"I had the opportunity a year ago to visit Grammar School No. 87 of New York City, and there observed the admirable practical results of military training as carried out so efficiently under the direction of Principal Boyer. I was delighted with the excellence of the boys' drill, their appearance, and the evident benefits they had derived from their military training. I was assured by Principal Boyer that the system was undoubtedly most useful to the boys both physically and intellectually."

John W. Vrooman, in his address, said in part:

"The boy of to-day, while he only reads of Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, of Cushing, Porter, and Faragut, has actually seen Otis, Wheeler, and Roosevelt, Hobson, Philip, and Dewey. To him the inspiration of the new has eclipsed the glory of the old, and yet we should never forget to teach the young the price of that glory. It should serve as an impetus to develop that inspiration into a grand fulfillment whereby every inch of territory upon which the flag now rests shall forever remain under the fostering care of Christianizing influence of this grand Republic, where true citizenship does not consist in denouncing other Governments, but where manhood is the measure of Americanism, and where equality is the opportunity for manhood.

"Let us teach the children that for home and country, for liberty and equality, thousands of comrades of other days wrote upon their life sheets in blood-red lines Fort Fisher and Fredericksburg, Antietam and Gettysburg; and thousands of the men of to-day have written upon their life sheets San Juan, Santiago, Manila. God has made the sheets pages of our Nation's history.

"Let us also teach the children that the flag preserved by our comrades of '61 and protected by our soldiers and sailors of '98 must never be dishonored by impure citizenship or false patriotism, ever impressing upon them that pure citizenship is not made by grandiloquent orators, neither is true patriotism manufactured by martial music, but they are founded upon the eternal principles of right, and should exist for promulgation of peace rather than the promotion of war.

"Let us further teach the children that love of home, that pride of manhood, that loyalty to country, that trust in God, which was tought by our fathers who handed down to us this Government, the best in the world, where no aristocracy exists save that of merit, where all are equals, where all are sovereigns. The children who are to-day in the home and in the school will be our successors in defending this Republic and its institutions. Before each one of them stretches out the white page of the future. Let us make sure that they intelligently understand the duties and responsibilities confronting them and the lifework that must be written on that page. Let us also make sure that they are taught the priceless value of the principles preserved by the heroic deeds of our soldiers and sailors."

STREET CAR MEN MAY STRIKE.

Employes of the Louisville Roads Submit an Ultimatum.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 13.—The 600 employes of the Louisvile street car lines have presented demands to their employers for an increase of wages from 16½ to 20 cents an hour, recognition of the union, the right to arbitrate cases of the removal of employes for various offenses, the right to buy uniforms in the open market, and a better system of collection of cash fares. The company is given until Wednesday to consider their demands, when they threaten to strike if they are not granted.

The Central Labor Union, embracing all organized labor of the city, has decided to support the street car men, and if the demands of the latter are not granted will make a general fight on the companies to compel them to provide conductors for all cars.

Piano Makers Will Not Negotiate.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—All negotiations with the piano manufacturers were declared off at a meeting of the Pianomakers' Union last night, and, with the exception of the settlement made with the firm of Story & Clark, matters are in the same condition they were a month ago. There is now little probability of a resumption of work for some time, unless the manufactur

RIVALS FOR GOLF HONORS

Shinnecock and Baltusrol Want the Women's Championship.

AWAITING VARDEN'S ARRIVAL

England's Champion Golfer Planning a Tour of American Links—Many Games for Florida Players.

Unlooked-for activity was instilled into the golf world last week through the appearance of rival claimants for championship honors, and from now until the annual meeting in February there will be plenty for the golfers to think and talk about. Baltusrol, which was first in the field for the women's championship, was met with the statement that a formal application for that honor had been filed with the Secretary of the United States Golf Association by the Shinnecock Hills Club of Southampton, L. I. The latter club is prepared to make a strong fight, if need be, for the honor.

Henry G. Trevor, one of its officers, said: "Our links have been so much improved since last year that we feel sure there will be no question of our ability to conduct the event, and to offer a course that will give a first-class test of championship golf. The fact that our club held the amateur championship in 1896 shows that there will be no difficulty in managing the contest. Ample accommodations are available at Southampton, and many of the women competitors will be entertained by the residents in their Summer homes."

H. J. Whigham came prominently to the front in American golf on the Shinnecock links in 1896. The annual tournament given by the club has always been one of the most popular in the metropolitan district, and the ablest local golfers have been among the contestants. Harry Hollins, Jr., holds the record, at 160 strokes, for 36 holes, and in 1898 he won the chief trophy. A. Z. Ripley of Boston captured this prize last year. The 18 holes have a playing circuit of 5,369 yards, very satisfactory length for a women's tournament. The clubhouse has been enlarged greatly within the past two years.

The club has a number of well-known feminine golfers. With the women's tournament at Southampton during the "season," an interesting social feature would also be added to that popular locality. This conflict between Baltusrol and Shinnecock may result in a serious battle, or one of the clubs may retire gracefully.

Since the metropolitan championship last April, the Garden City course, hitherto but little known, has jumped into wide popularity, and its desirability is acknowledged far beyond its immediate confines. Arrangements are being made to rebuild the hotel, which was burned last Fall, and if it is finished by the time the amateur event is held, it will add materially to the convenience of competing golfers and visitors. The Garden City officials, while they have not pushed any claim, have stated that they will be glad to entertain the golfers for the championship, provided the latter desire to meet on their links, but they will make no personal canvass to influence favorable opinion.

Secretary Robert B. Kerr has fixed the date for the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association for Feb. 28, and it will probably be at Delmonico's. The delegates may claim the right to select the championship links for the year. Most of the present officers will be re-elected. H. J. Whigham, the former amateur champion, will undoubtedly be dropped from the board on account of his absence from the country, and there is no surety when he will return permanently to America.

The announcement from England last week that Harry Varden, the open champion of Great Britain, would soon arrive in this country has set golfers all agog. Those who frequent the links in Winter have found something new to discuss, and the universal opinion is that Varden's presence here will give a grand impetus to the game which in all likelihood will result in a higher standard for American golf in 1900. The statement that he would cross the ocean is said to be absolutely correct this time.

Varden last year won the open championship at Sandwich for the third time, and he is acknowledged to be the most brilliant exponent of golf in Europe. Braid and Herd were the only professionals to defeat him in his recent tour through Scotland, and Taylor tied him in a thirty-six-hole game.

The present accounts say that Varden will arrive here toward the end of this month. He will probably go first to the leading Southern courses. A few professional matches should be productive of considerable interest, for our own United States open champion, Will Smith, is now in Florida, and so are such good men as Arthur H. Fenn, Alexander Finlay, and George Law, the latter of Dyker Meadow.

The presence of so many professionals on Florida links has led some of the clubs to offer an attractive series of competitions for professional play. The first of these events will be held at Magnolia Beach for three days, beginning Monday, Jan. 22. On Jan. 25 a similar tournament will be held on the Tampa Bay links, and the circuit will close with a three days' match at the College Arms Club, Deland. The winner of the match play event will receive $100, the runner-up $25, and $25 will be given to the professional making the lowest gross score in the medal play round on the first day of each event. "Tom" Dunn, professional, of the West Coast Golf Association, has general charge of these events.

A number of interesting tournaments for amateurs has also been arranged, and the presence of a number of our best Northern golfers on Florida courses indicates that these coming events will be productive of good golf. The series of events of the East Coast Golf Association will begin March 1 at Nassau, in the Bahamas, with a three days' contest. Similar games will follow at Miami, March 8; Palm Beach, March 12; Ormond, March 16, and St. Augustine, March 22. Each event will have a thirty-six-hole qualifying round, in which two sets of sixteen will qualify for the chief and the consolation cups. A handicap will also be played on the last day, and at the close of the series the annual championship of the coast will be played.

Charles B. Macdonald of Chicago, who held the amateur championship of the United States the year before the Golf Association was organized, has been nominated for the Presidency of the Chicago Golf Club, the pioneer golf club in Chicago, and one which was practically formed through Mr. Macdonald's efforts. E. L. Ryerson, the former President, has declined a re-election. Alan Leroy Reid will succeed R. S. Emmet as Captain. Jarvis Hunt, Townsend V. Church, and D. M. Cummings will be new men on the Board of Directors, and the club is making active preparations to secure the open championship. Improvements are being made to the course, and a new system of conducting the clubhouse is to be adopted, which the members claim will make their club the model golfing organization in the country. The annual meeting will be held next Saturday, Jan. 20.

Professionals seem to be divided in their opinions this season as to which field offers the most attractive inducements for Winter golf and financial gain, California or Florida. In both places the game has taken a stronger hold than ever before, and the inducements held out to certain Eastern "pros" by a few of the Pacific Coast clubs induced others to cross the plains for luck or fame. The Californians have shown a deeper desire to learn, but from accounts they have a great deal to learn in the laying out and the care of links. To give these far Westerners proper ideas on the subject, Willie Anderson, Horace Rawlins, Alexander Smith, John Duncan Dunn, and several lesser lights, are now on the Pacific Coast, giving instruction and exhibition matches from one end of California to the other.

Several clubs have arranged tournaments for the professionals, so that they may see the best talent brought together in golf contests. The Oakland Club held the first of these last week. Alexander Smith is at present in charge of the Coronado golf links.

Rear Admiral Kautz of the Pacific Squadron was a recent visitor to the course. Willie Watson, a young professional from old St. Andrew's, is now at the Pasadena Country Club. The nine holes have a playing distance of 2,143 yards, 320 yards being the longest hole. Watson has made a new record of 43 strokes for the nine holes of the Riverside links. The rivalry between the San Francisco and Oakland golfers has led to the arrangement of a home-and-home team contest. The first match will be held on the Oakland course next Saturday.

The Morristown Field Club, which is the golfing headquarters of the younger element in Morristown, N. J., has just closed one of its most successful years. The treasurer reported at the annual meeting a balance of $700, and a membership of 544. The officers elected were: President—Elliott Smith; Vice President—Robert H. McCurdy; Secretary—R. B. Duychinck; Treasurer—William J. Romaine. On the Board of Governors, besides the officers, are W. J. Van T. Sutphen, C. W. Throckmorton, and J. R. Brinley. Some of the ablest young women golfers in the Morris County Golf Club are graduates from the links of the Field Club.

The Country Club of Lakewood has just elected its officers for the coming year. They are: President—George Gould; Vice President—G. B. M. Harvey; Secretary—William A. Hamilton; Treasurer—Albert M. Bradshaw. Besides these, on the Board of Governors, are Arthur B. Claflin, Dwight M. Harris, James Converse, and John B. Morris. A new club emblem will be adopted in view of the recent change of name from the Ocean County Hunt Club.

The Washington, D. C., Golf Club and its neighbor, the Chevy Chase Club, are devoting considerable attention to golf this Winter, and members' events are held every week. Clarence Moore, who has played on several local links, won a recent tournament there. The course suffered somewhat from the recent snowstorms.

Col. William J. Harding has presented two prizes to the Laurence Harbor Country Club, N. J., for five competitions by the members on the point system. The first match will be played Feb. 22. The return team match with the Atlantic City golfers will be held early next month on the Laurence Harbor links.

AMONG THE BOWLERS.

Nothing of any great importance was accomplished at the annual meeting of the American Bowling Congress in Baltimore early in the week. The question of the so-called professional methods in vogue in several of the tournaments in New York was not brought up, apparently, as no action against giving money prizes was taken. The question as to how many clubs a bowler can represent in the various tournaments was settled. After this season any bowler belonging to two or more clubs that are entered in one or more tournaments within the jurisdiction of the American Bowling Congress shall not be permitted to bowl in competition in any said tournament against any other club of which he is a member.

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The Arlington Ladies' Bowling Tournament, which began at Bertram & Voll's Hall last Thursday, has adopted the following schedule of games: Jan. 16, Monarch No. 2, Kings County, Colunsha; 18, Monarch No. 1, Independent, Freundschaft; 23, Unter Uns, Frohsin, Clio; 25, Columbia, Kings County, Independent; 30, Independent, Clio, Senate.

Feb. 1, Freundschaft, Unter Uns, Colunsha; 6, Monarch No. 2, Frohsin, Freundschaft; 8, Unter Uns, Monarch No. 2, Independent; 13, Unter Uns, Monarch No. 2, Clio; 15, Crescents, Monarch No. 1, Original Vigilant; 27, Unter Uns, Senate, Crescents; March 1, Original Vigilant, Columbia, Monarch No. 2; 6, Monarch No. 1, Frohsin, Colunsha; 8, Freundschaft, Kings County, Crescents; 13, Frohsin, Columbia, Crescents; 15, Kings County, Frohsin, Senate; 20, Original Vigilant, Freundschaft, Clio; 22, Monarch No. 1, Monarch No. 2, Senate; 27, Colunsha, Columbia, Clio; 29, Original Vigilant, Unter Uns, Kings County; April 3, Crescents, Independent, Colunsha; 5, Senate, Columbia, Freundschaft; 10, Monarch No. 1, Kings County, Clio; 12, Frohsin, Independent, Original Vigilant.

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At the conclusion of the Columbia League tournament, at Schlusing's alleys, a three-men team tournament will be organized. The entries of the clubs in the Columbia tournament will be considered first. Twenty-one clubs will compete, three games being played each night.

FIELD AND TRAP SHOOTING.

Noel Money, who was well known in the trap-shooting world a few years ago, and the eldest son of the veteran Capt. Money, has secured a commission in the Imperial Yeomanry of Great Britain, and has started with his troop to South Africa to fight against the Boers. The Imperial Yeomanry is 1,500 strong, and is a body of men similar to the Rough Riders in the Cuban campaign. The men are all gentlemen farmers, who are accustomed to riding after hounds across country, and are members of the various hunt clubs. Their ability to handle firearms has also been considered, and all in all, it is expected to prove the crack light cavalry troop of the campaign. The officers and many of the men have furnished their own equipment. The Prince of Wales has been elected Honorary Colonel of the troop.

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Elmer E. Shaner, manager of the Inter-State Trap-Shooting Association, has been in town during the last week maturing the plans and conditions for the big Spring tournaments that are scheduled. Mr. Shaner said that the Grand American Handicap this year will be the greatest, both in point of numbers and excellence of entries, that has ever been held in the world. Entries have already begun to come in, and from present appearance, unless there is some method devised of limiting the entries, the event will consume an entire week.

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Notices have been sent around by the management of the Dexter Park shooting grounds that an all-day tourney will be held there on Feb. 22. The proceeds will be presented to an old employe on the grounds.

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Work on the new shooting grounds and park of the Interstate Park Association, near Queens, L. I., is progressing with astonishing rapidity. The large fence about the grounds is completed, the dead line is fixed, preparatory to the traps being installed, and the foundations of the mammoth casino are so far advanced that bids for its construction are to be opened this week. The railroad is prepared to arrange its schedule to accommodate the park visitors whenever it is called upon to do so. Nothing could be more encouraging for the success of this great enterprise.

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Harold Money shot in two impromptu matches last week. The first was at the Carteret grounds on Tuesday against Yale Dolan, fifty birds each, at thirty yards rise; the second at the Lyndhurst Gun Club's traps on Wednesday against C. Felgenspan of Newark, twenty-five birds each, at thirty yards rise. Mr. Money won both matches. His present form at the traps at any kind of birds goes far toward making him a favorite in the amateur championship competition, which will be shot on the Carteret Gun Club's grounds next month.

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Twenty of the most expert wing shots in the country participated in the all-day shoot on Thursday at the traps of the Lyndhurst Gun Club. The day's sport was managed by Thomas W. Morfey, and three events were decided, at five, seven, and twenty birds, respectively. All were handicaps, the contestants standing at from twenty-seven to thirty yards. The principal winners were Morfey, S. Campbell, Bruyere, Fanning, Tracy, Piercy, Brewer, and Felgenspan.

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Daniel I. Bradley attributes his present excellent form at the traps to a season of field shooting, from which he returned just in time to participate in the last three weeks of sport at the Carteret Club's traps at Garden City.

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Thomas J. Morfey of the Lyndhurst Gun Club issued a novel challenge last Thursday afternoon. He offered to shoot a three-man team race at one hundred birds per man and then bowl five frames with teams, of three for any amount up to $500 a side, his team in both events to consist of "Jack" Fanning, W. R. Crosby and himself. This defi should meet with a ready response from some of the local athlete shooters.

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The trap-shooting contest for the Eagle Cup has been postponed until Jan. 31.

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W. J. Lane leads the field in the trap-shooting contest for a free entry to the Grand American Handicap, under the direction of the Brooklyn Gun Club. "Dick" Phister is in the van for the Francotte gun offered by John Wright, the Treasurer of the same organization.

AMONG THE THOROUGHBREDS.

Brooklyn and Suburban Allowances to be Announced Feb. 1.

The greatly increased entry lists in all of the racing stakes of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Jockey Clubs, which closed at the beginning of the year, is hailed by turfmen in all parts of the country as a harbinger of an even more successful year on the turf than the last few seasons have been. On the whole, the class of the candidates for the Suburban and the Brooklyn Handicap of 1900 is higher this year than for several years past, for such horses as Banastar, Imp. Ethelbert, Admiration, May Hempstead, Voter, Martimas, Algol, Previous, Kinley Mack, Jean Beraud, and Charcornac are candidates, and a contest between these horses alone, to say nothing of the other good ones in the sixty-eight entered, would arouse great interest.

Interest in the two big handicaps will be stimulated on Feb. 1, when Mr. Vosburgh announces the weights he has assigned, for their handicappers will begin to figure on the probable chances of the candidates. Usually the three-year-olds are overlooked when these calculations are being made, especially since never since the handicaps were inaugurated has either of them fallen to the lot of a three-year-old. Three-year-olds are considered not to have the stamina necessary to compete with horses of high class in the older division at a mile and a quarter so early in the season, but James R. Keene, who owns Chacornac, last season's Futurity winner, is not so certain that the feat is impossible. He has all the confidence in the world in Chacornac, and nothing would delight him more than to upset all turf traditions by winning one of the handicaps with Chacornac. The latter's capabilities are not full known, for he was not tried out much last season. It is known that he has a rare turn of speed, but turfmen have the word of his shred trainer, and former owner, "Jimmy" Rowe, that he has stamina beyond his years, and Mr. Rowe has ventured the prediction that he will be able by Spring to go a mile and a quarter with any of the cracks in the older division, if he winters well.

Phil Dwyer's Racers to be Sold.

The "red, blue sash" which were once the most successful racing colors on the American turf, when they represented the stable of M. F. & P. J. Dwyer, and which were adopted by Philip J. Dwyer when he and his brother dissolved their racing partnership, will be seen less frequently next season than last year. P. J. Dwyer has decided to sell out his racing stable with the exception of a few, which he will place in the hands of a public trainer. Mr. Dwyer's interests are large enough to keep him busy, he says, without being additionally burdened with a racing stable. He is the President of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, and holds a large slice of the stock, and he has big real estate interests as well, and is said to be a wealthy man. Unlike his brother Michael, who was the heaviest plunger the American turf ever knew, Mr. Dwyer made only small wagers, and it was because he disapproved of his brother's heavy betting operations that the racing partnership was dissolved some years ago.

Rumors of Turf Legislation.

The rumor has been current for some time past that some new bills relative to racing will be introduced during the session of the present Legislature. The bills, it is understood, will seek to fix the amount of purses to be given by the various racing associations, and will not in any manner interfere with the present method of conducting the sport. But men in New York who have the best interests of the turf at heart begin to fear the moment any piece of turf legislation is proposed that some careless blunder or some hidden "joker" in the bill will put the future of racing in jeopardy, and, although they do not say much, they will watch eagerly for the introduction of the proposed measures. Turfmen feel that the powers of the Racing Commission and the Jockey Club are extensive enough to handle all turf matters

Empire Club Asks for Racing Dates.

The Empire City Club has applied to the Jockey Club for racing dates for the season of 1900. If the application is granted the plans of the club regarding its harness racing meeting will not be changed. Neither President Clark nor Secretary Toman would admit last year that a running meeting was contemplated, but both racing and trotting men believed from the start that an application for running dates would be made sooner or later. By many it is believed that the Empire City track, which is conveniently situated between Yonkers and Mount Vernon, will eventually take the place in the racing schedule now held by Morris Park, for the latter place is not owned by the New York Jockey Club. The ground is leased, and its close proximity to this city will before long cause it to be cut through for city streets.

Hopeful Horsemen Long for Snow.

Drivers in this city are still waiting for a snowstorm heavy enough to give them a chance to get their cutters out. The recent storm did not give them a deep enough roadbed of snow to permit them to enjoy themselves, and they have since been reading with disgust the telegraphic dispatches from Pennsylvania and other States south, which tell of heavy snow storms. John Quinn, George Huber, "Gabe" Case, William Durland, and other well-known drivers have had their horses "shipshaped" and waiting in their stalls for an opportunity for the several magnums waiting up the road for the first driver that reaches the rendezvous on runners.

Newport Horse Show Features.

H. F. Eldridge, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Newport Horse Show Association, has announced that the following special features have been decided upon by the management for next season's show, which will be held on the Casino grounds Sept. 3, 4, and 5:

The Sea Foam Stakes.—Guaranteed value, $300, for saddle horses.

The Wave Stakes.—Guaranteed value, $300, for horses in single harness, over 15.2 hands.

The Aquidneck Stakes.—Guaranteed value, $300, for horses in single harness, 15.2 hands or under.

Fast Road Mare Changes Hands.

W. M. V. Hoffman, one of the heaviest exhibitors every year in the trotting classes at the National Horse Show in Madison Square Garden, has sold his fast road mare Helen K., 2:13¾, by Patron, to Dean Sage of Albany. Formerly Mr. Hoffman drove the mare in double harness with May K., 2.24¼, and at the open-air horse show last year the pair won the blue ribbon. Sprague Golquist's driver, Sparklet, which Mr. Hoffman secured later, proved a better mate for May K., and that was why Helen K. was taken from the team.

Hockey Games This Winter.

Hockey is taking a prominent place among popular sports this Winter. Several colleges will hold games in New York and Brooklyn. Following is a schedule:

Jan. 13.—Princeton vs. Brown, at New York.
Jan. 19.—Yale vs. Princeton, at New York.
Jan. 27.—Brown vs. Columbia, at New York.
Feb. 13.—Yale vs. Columbia, at Brooklyn.
Feb. 17.—Brown vs. Princeton, at New York.
Feb. 23.—Brown vs. Columbia, at New York.
March 3.—Yale vs. Princeton, at Brooklyn.
March 10.—Yale vs. Brown, at New York.
March 20.—Princeton vs. Columbia, at New York.

Harvard Club's Latest Gift.

The Harvard Club of this city has made a further contribution of $15,000 to the fund for building a boathouse for the Harvard rowing department. This, together with the insurance money received on the building recently destroyed by fire, will enable the Athletic Committee to spend $43,000 on the new structure.

Entirely new plans have been made, and the new house will be constructed of brick and supplied with all the safeguards against fire. It is not expected that the building can be ready for use this year.

Poultry Show Entries Large.

Entries for the eleventh annual show of the New York Poultry and Pigeon and Pet Stock Association will close to-morrow with Secretary H. V. Crawford, at Montclair, N. J., and the birds and pet stock will be on view in Madison Square Garden for five days, beginning Tuesday, Jan. 30. The entries in the poultry classes will probably exceed in number and variety those of last year. There will be many special entries of ducks and the number of pigeons will roll up into the thousands. The cat show part of the exhibition has become a fixture, and noted cats will contest the blue ribbon. The special prizes given by the various clubs exceed in number and value those of any preceding year.

COLLEGIANS MAY ROW ABROAD.

Pennsylvania's Crew May Contest in Henley Regatta.

While the Athletic Faculty Committee of the University of Pennsylvania has given the Rowing Committee permission to send a crew to England next Summer to compete in the Henley Regatta, it has not yet been definitely decided to send a crew. Coach Ellis Ward and H. L. Geylin do not approve of the trio unless two first-class crews could be developed, one to row four miles and another to row about one mile and a half, the distance of the Henley course on the Thames. Coach Ward declares that it would be bad policy to enter the Poughkeepsie and Henley regattas with mediocre crews, which would mean a defeat in both events. It might be possible to turn out two such crews from the material on hand, but the entry for the Henley race would have to be made by March, which is considered to be entirely too early to judge the work of the crews. One solution offered to bring about the trip is to change the date of the Poughkeepsie races, which would, it is maintained, allow the same crew to row in both races. This change of date is not likely to be made, and it is also thought to be a dangerous experiment to row a short race with a crew trained for four miles.

The old rowing men do not consider a trip abroad expedient at this time unless, as Coach Ward says, two good crews are available. The non-rowing element are anxious for the race, as both Cornell and Yale have tried for honors at Henley and met defeat. No American crew has competed abroad since 1896, when Yale was beaten by the Leander Rowing Club in the first round of the trial heats.

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FOR THE SPORTSMAN'S SHOW.

Attractions to Interest Fishermen, Gunners, and Yachtsmen.

One of the most interesting features of the annual Sportsman's Show, which will occupy Madison Square Garden from March 1 to 17, is the aquaria, exhibited under the control of the New York State Fish and Game Commission. This will insure all the material of interest to "disciples of Izaak Walton," and will be a great improvement on the hitherto meagre attempts of a few individual exhibitors to show a few trout and salmon.

In an interview a few days ago, Capt. J. A. H. Dressel said that the preliminaries were nearly complete, and instead of an exhibit of sportsman's supplies pure and simple, it would be a realistic hunter's camp surrounded by all the essential environments of life in the woods and upon the stream.

The general effect of last year's arrangement will be preserved, the changes being only in the details. The display of big game animals will embrace a great number of choice specimens confined in a realistic game park. Back of this park and extending across the arena is the space reserved for the exhibition of power launches and small craft. This will be of especial value to yachtsmen who are ever on the alert for a better motor or more effective power for a small boat. The fact that so many yachtsmen who have hitherto decried the advent of power of any kind in a yacht and are looking about for an economical and reliable auxiliary power for their sailing vessels, will doubtless have the effect of making this part of the exhibit a useful one.

A canoe camp on the shores of the artificial lake and containing some rare relics of past meets will interest another class of sportsmen, while the rustic lake will be more realistic than ever before. It will be surrounded by a hedge eighteen inches high, and its borders, strewn with Autumn leaves, will make an illusion similar to a natural pool.

In this lake the aquatic competitions and exhibitions will be conducted. William B. Curtis has signified his willingness to conduct these competitions, which is a guarantee that everything will be fair and above board. Another feature that will be similar to those of last year will be the hunters' camp, situated on a hill at the eastern end of the amphitheatre. The scenery at the back of the camp will be a glimpse of the Yosemite Valley. Opposite the exhibit of game fish space has been reserved for a collection of live game birds and carnivorous game animals.

Trap shooters from all parts of the country will be attracted to the roof of the building, where, under the direction of Elmer E. Shaner, tournaments and matches at flying targets will be held. Rifle and revolver galleries will also be in operation in the basement, and valuable prizes will be awarded in the several events during the week.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

Prosperity of the Organization as Shown by the Annual Reports.

The annual report of the retiring Board of Governors of the New York Athletic Club clearly shows that the Mercury's foot organization is still in the premier position when compared to other clubs of the same kind in the United States. The club has always been most liberal in its expenditures to further the interests of amateur athletics, and the statement of Frederick Hausling, the retiring Captain, shows that the amount expended in 1899 brought excellent returns.

The detailed report shows the number of points scored in open competition by the club members to be 1,728, the largest in the history of the club. Of these points Alvin C. Kraenzlein, the wonderful broad jumper and phenomenal hurdle runner, scored the greatest number of any individual athlete. His record is thirty first prizes, nine of which were championships. Le Roy See, the young skater, is second on the roll of honor, with twenty first prizes. John Bray, the sprinter; John Flanagan, the hammer thrower; Alexander Grant, H. E. Manvel, and Richard Sheldon, the all-around heavyweight athlete, follow in the order named, and stand at the head of the list of sixty-nine who have competed during the year under the New York Athletic Club's colors.

The report of the Athletic Committee shows the net expenses for its department to have been $23,638.51. This amount includes the cost of special attendants, training table, traveling expenses, &c. For this amount disbursed the club's athletes have captured fifty-two championships in general athletics, rowing, skating, swimming, boxing, and wrestling, a number never before equaled in a season's report. Sixteen National, eleven metropolitan, and twelve Canadian athletic championships are included in the record. The committee calls attention to the fact that the net expenditures are well within the appropriation allowed for the department. The principal item of outlay was $13,000 for salaries of two attendants in the gymnasium, six in the boathouse and yacht storage house, and three on the track, Travers Island ground, and tennis courts.

Treasurer Goodhue's report for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1899, shows the outstanding obligations of the club to be $1,038,627.75, against assets amounting to $1,543,208.73, leaving a net surplus of $504,580.98. The report shows a balance in cash on hand of $9,174.74.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

A former member of the New York National Guard, writing from on board the transport Columbia, which was at Honolulu Dec. 10, en route to Manila, tells of the voyage of the Forty-second Vlunteer Infantry, a part of which was on the Columbia. He says: "We arrived here safe and sound after being well shaken up, and we thought this old tub of a steamer was going to send us to 'Davy Jones' more than once. All the officers were downright sick, the only exception being Capt. Charles S. Burns, who is well known in the Guard as a former Major of the Twelfth Regiment. He stood the voyage like a veteran of the sea. During the run out here we had theoretical instruction, fire drill, and other necessary work. As soon as we landed in Honolulu our battalion was given a practice march of eight miles toward an extinct volcano, and all hands enjoyed the change very much. In the afternoon the officers had dinner at the best hotel in Honolulu, and visited the opera in the evening, where an opera company from the States was playing."

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Adjt. Gen. Edward M. Hoffman will take his first review since his appointment to his new office next Friday evening, when he will review Squadron A at its armory. The entire building will be open to the inspection of guests, and there will be an informal reception following the military programme. After the review a special detail of thirty-six men will give an exhibition in mounted drill work. The full squadron band will be in attendance throughout the evening. During the parade the following members of the squadron will be presented with the State decoration for long and faithful service for ten years: Major O. B. Bridgman, Capt. H. G. Badgley, Capt. L. G. Reed, Lieut. L. V. O'Donohue, Lieut. A. W. Corning, Lieut. E. L. Patterson, First Sergt. M. de M. Marcellus, Sergt. M. H. Smith, and Private T. B. Gilford, Jr. The following committees have been appointed to supervise the various details for Jan. 19: Armory—Quartermaster Sergt. A. D. Shepherd; Artificers—F. Becker and R. C. Lawrence; Stables—Sergt. Major E. M. Ward, Quartermaster Sergt. J. M. Galloway, and Ordnance Sergt. F. E. Bowne. The Chairman of the Entertainment Committee is Lieut. Prentice.

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Major Gen. Roe will review the Ninth Regiment at its armory on Tuesday evening, Jan. 30, and a reception will follow. Civil officers have been elected for the Regimental Board as follows: Secretary—Lieut. R. N. Mackin; Treasurer—Capt. J. J. Byrne. The committees appointed are: Armory—Major Lorigan, Capt. Walton, and Capt. Meyer; Music—Lieut. Col. Rand, Capt. Wilcocks, and Lieut. Healy; Finance—Major Japha, Capt. Tompkins, and Capt. Timpson. Company A will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its organization on Jan. 24 by a smoker at an outside resort. The regimental indoor baseball team, which has been showing up to such advantage, is composed as follows: Depree, left field; Falke, third base; Fritchman, first base; Gangs, right field; Deegan, pitcher; Leonhardi, centre field; McCullagh, second base; Ammonds, catcher; Wynters, shortstop, and Hyson, substitute. A game will be played with the New York City College on Jan. 27, at the armory. Lieut. Leonhardi of Company B was married last Wednesday to Miss S. E. Volk, and has gone on a honeymoon trip South, which includes a visit to Philadelphia, Washington, and Old Point Comfort.

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Col. Austen, Thirteenth Regiment, in his programme of future drills directs battalion commanders to see that instruction is given in guard duty, extended order, physical drill, company cooking, pitching tents, and practical work for a march-out in the Spring. The movements of drill regulations for company or battalion drill will give way for practical work. Drills are ordered as follows: First Battalion—Companies B, F, M, D, Monday, Jan. 22; Thursday, Feb. 8. Second Battalion—Companies E, H, A, K, Tuesday, Jan. 23; Monday, Feb. 5. Third Battalion—Companies G, L, I, C, Wednesday, Jan. 24; Tuesday, Feb. 6. The regiment, Monday, Feb. 19. The regiment is ordered to assemble in dress uniform for review and parade on Tuesday, Jan. 30, and Wednesday, Feb. 28. The concluding regimental ceremony in the armory for the drill season will be on April 23. Civil officers of the regiment have been elected as follows: Financial Secretary—Lieut. F. S. Rodgers; Recording Secretary—Capt. Joseph P. Thompson; Treasurer—Lieut. C. O. Dewey; Executive Committee—Major W. A. Turpin, Capt. James T. Ashley, Capt. Sidney Grant, Capt. George W. Rodgers, and Capt. T. W. Smith; Finance Committee—Majors Russell and Davis, and Capt. Grant. Company L will celebrate the anniversary of its muster in to the United States service for the Spanish war on March 18 next with an entertainment and reception. Company A will hold a military euchre and dance at the armory Jan. 19. Col. Austen has appointed the Rev. William P. Rhoades, who is pastor of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, Chaplain. Company M will hold an election for Second Lieutenant to-morrow night. The candidate is Sergt. William F. Robb.

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Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment has ordered battalion drills as follows: Companies E, K, and I on Monday evenings; Companies A, G, and H on Wednesday evenings, and Companies B, C, D, and F on Friday evenings. Company commanders are urged to make every attempt to have all their men present at drills. Lieut. P. W. Maguire, Battalion Adjutant, who resigned some time since, has been honorably discharged. An election for field officers will be held next Thursday. Ex-Col. Denis McCarthy of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment will, it is expected, be chosen Lieutenant Colonel, and Capts. E. T. McCrystal and Michael Lynch, the two senior Captains in the regiment, are, it is said, certain of election as Majors. All three officers have excellent records. Capt. D. C. Devlin, who, it is said, aspires to one of the Majorships, is not thought to have any chance. He is one of the youngest Captains in the regiment, and there is some little feeling over his being a candidate against officers so long in the regiment as McCrystal and Lynch. The former has been in the Sixty-ninth close on to nineteen years, and the latter has been in the regiment twenty-four years in March. Devlin joined the Sixty-ninth from the Seventh Regiment Feb. 12, 1896.

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Rumors are rife in the Seventy-first Regiment that in case the appeal against the decision of Col. Bates to overrule the protest made again holding the recent election for field officers is not sustained; several officers will resign, and among those who, it is said, are likely to take this action are Capt. Wells, Capt. Hough, Capt. Hill, and Lieut. Beekman. It is known that a number of the officers have procured resignation blanks. It is of course possible that after the heat of the election subsides, officers who are now wrathful may accept defeat gracefully, and some of them are already arguing to this end. Any insinuations to the effect that Col. Bates used his influence for either one side or the other are declared by those in a position to know to be without the slightest foundation, and his entire course is held to have been taken with the utmost fairness. Company B, instead of holding a theatre party at Weber & Fields's on Feb. 9, will visit the Garrick Theatre, and after the performance will dine at the Arena. Company drills have been suspended until Jan. 20, and in place drills by battalion will be held next Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday nights. Alfred Halliday, an ex-volunteer, has declined the Second Lieutenancy of Company F on account of business. Company H will hold an entertainment on Feb. 20. Ex-Lieut. H. K. Bird of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment has been nominated for Second Lieutenant of Company F. Company D has elected the following civil officers: Recording Secretary—Private Robert Brandt; Financial Secretary—Sergt. Alfred C. Milliken; Recording Secretary—Private Frederick C. Kuehnle; Treasurer—First Lieut. Howard Wilson. The company has decided to present Sergt. Alfred C. Milliken, who has a record of ten years' consecutive 100 per cent. of service, with a gold medal, and in the future to present all men rendering 100 per cent. service for five consecutive years with a silver medal.

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In forwarding the application of Col. Alexis C. Smith of the Twenty-third Regiment to be placed on the retired list, Brig. Gen. James McLeer indorses it as follows: "Respectfully forwarded, approved. Col. Smith's services in the Twenty-third Regiment cover a period of nearly twenty-four years, commencing as a private March 1, 1876, and serving through all the grades from private to Colonel. His fidelity to duty and loyalty to his regiment cannot be questioned. He will leave his regiment, should his request meet with your favor, strong in number, and in drill and discipline ranking among the best in our State." Company C will hold an election for First Lieutenant to-morrow night. The civil officers chosen for the regimental board are: Treasurer—Capt. Bleecker Bangs; Financial Secretary—Capt. George T. Musson; Recording Secretary—Lieut. Caryl L. Schofield. Company H has elected the following civil officers: Vice President—G. M. Dickerson; Recording Secretary—A. S. Kicklery; Financial Secretary—F. G. Bolton. Major William A. Stokes and Capt. Frederick A. Wells have been appointed delegates to the convention of the Inter-State and Southern National Guard Association, to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 23. Delegates to the State National Guard Convention, which meets at Albany Feb. 8, are the following: Major Stokes, Capt. Wells, Capt. H. De Witt Hamilton, Capt. Bleecker Bangs, Battalion Adjt. John H. Ingraham, and as alternates, Major H. Cochran, surgeon; Lieuts. Burke, Wilson, Pope, and Travis.

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In Company G of the Seventh Regiment Private R. T. Dodd has been promoted Corporal, Lance Corporal W. N. Croxton has been promoted Corporal, and Private F. A. Ridabock has been promoted Lance Corporal.

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Lieut. F. M. Vermilye of Company A, Twelfth Regiment, has resigned on account of business. He joined the regiment from Troop A in September, 1894, and served with the volunteer regiment during the Spanish war as First Lieutenant, and also as Battalion and Regimental Adjutant. Capt. J. M. Wainwright, Regimental Adjutant, who resigned some time since, has been honorably discharged. The Regimental Athletic Association has decided to hold a bicycle meet and dance in February. The first prize will be a racing wheel, the second diamond rings, and diamond pins will be given as third prizes. Sergt. Williamson of Company D, who served in the volunteer regiment as a Lieutenant, will shortly be elected Second Lieutenant. In Company A, Sergt. P. Hughes, who served for thirteen years; Sergt. C. M. Connolly, who served for eighteen years; Private Dannenfelser, who served twelve years, and Private Healy, who served nine years, and who are among the best-known members in the Twelfth, have applied for their discharge. Company I held a very enjoyable dance at the armory last Thursday. Among those present were Capt. Smith and Lieuts. Raborg and Preece. Another dance will be held in February. Civil officers have been elected in the company, as follows: Treasurer—Lieut. Preece; Secretary—Corp. Cusack; Financial Secretary—Sergt. Young.

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There will be a review of the Twenty-second Regiment in February. Meanwhile the battalion drills of the regiment are being held with excellent results. Company C will hold an entertainment and dance at Lyric Hall on Feb. 7, and the event is already exciting considerable interest among the members of the company and its friends. The programme includes a vaudeville entertainment at 8 o'clock, and dancing at 10:30. Capt. Bell and Lieuts. McAllister and Schonberg of Company D entertained the members at a stag at an outside resort last Wednesday. Some first-class talent contributed to the evening's enjoyment. Among the special guests were Col. Thurston, Major Hotchkin, and ex-Capt. Cortelyou. Company K will give another of its successful entertainments and dances at the armory next Friday night. Company G has appointed a committee to arrange a stag.

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The review of the First Battery last Wednesday in command of Capt. Louis Wendel, at its armory, by Randolph Guggenhelmer, President of the Municipal Assembly, and the evening parade which followed, were such as to not only delight the eye of the numerous civilian spectators present, but also the more critical military guests, always prominent at First Battery events. The formation of the battery by First Sergt. Jansen was promptly made and turned over to Capt. Wendel in handsome shape. Following the review came the parade, the battery being formed as a battalion of three batteries, with Capt. Wendel acting as Major. Lieut. A. S. Hatheway acted as Adjutant, Lieut. F. W. Esper as Captain of the First Battery, Lieut. E. M. Muller of the second, and Lieut. M. Seyfried of the third. The manual of the sabre was finely performed, and the steadiness and correct distances and alignments were commented upon by visiting officers and others, and Capt. Wendel later received public compliment for the handsome showing of his command. Among the many present were Capt. Jansen, Thirteenth Regiment; Col. Duffy, Sixty-ninth; Capts. Baker and Staubach, Eighth; Major Lorigan, Ninth; Lieuts. Lang, Matlock, and Ives, Third Battery; Major L. Zeller, Capt. F. Schleder, Major W. Klobutschek, Col. Hicks, and others. The music was furnished by the First Battery Band, and dancing was enjoyed until a late hour Thursday morning.

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In the Fourteenth Regiment del

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Av., Junction Fulton St., Brooklyn.

French Kid Gloves.

A Wonderful Offer,

$1.75 Quality for $1.00 To-morrow.

A large and very desirable lot of ladies' Kid Gloves, made in Grenoble, France; 2-clasp, pique seams, elastic skins, embroidered backs; new Spring shades of tan, mahogany, Havana, London red, also black, all sizes—durable, faultless fitting, perfect in every detail of finish—would be good value for $1.75, but our price is only **$1.00** per pair.

Corded Velour.

About 1,000 Yards at 48 Cts. Instead of $1.25 Per Yard.

This is an especially good offer. The goods are 23 inches wide, in fashionable shades, such as heliotrope, navy, cardinal, coral, maize, cadet, salmon, sapphire, lilac, brown, gray, etc., and are particularly suitable for fancy waists, whole costumes, skating jackets, misses' suits and children's cloaks. As the quantity is small an early selection is desirable. **48c.** per yard.

Linen Towels.

Important Special Sale This Week.

The Quality of the Goods and the Low Prices tell the Story.

Hemmed Huck Towels, size 17x35 inches, **12½** cts. each.

Hemstitched and hemmed Huck Towels, 20x40 and 22x42, **19** cts. each.

Knotted Fringe Damask Towels, 24x48, and hemstitched Huck Towels, **25** cts. each.

Hemstitched Huck Towels, with damask figures, **37½** cts. each; 24x42, **45** cts. each.

Fine hemstitched Huck Towels, with damask figures, 24x48, **50** cts. each.

Fine grass-bleached, hemstitched Huck Towels, **75** cts. each.

Very fine hemstitched Huck and birdseye Towels, with damask centre and borders, **$1.25** each.

Heavy Linen honeycomb Bath Towels, large size, **25** cts. each.

Bleached Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed and fringed, **25** cts. each.

Main floor, Annex.

45 Ct. Flannels for 28 Cts.

Plaids and stripes, suitable for waists, dressing sacques, house robes, children's school dresses and ladies' and children's underskirts.

Second floor.

All-Over Embroideries.

A special lot of fine Cambric and Nainsook All-Over Embroideries, in small, neat and medium designs, especially suitable for ladies' waists, children's dresses and infants' robes, **75** cts., **98** cts., **$1.25**, **$1.38** to **$3.75** per yard.

Rugs, Very Cheap.

High grade Axminster Rugs, Oriental effects, 27x63 inches, **$1.95**; 36x72, **$3.40**.

Brussels weave Art Rugs, heavy and reversible, 6x9 feet, **$3.90**; 7.6x9, **$4.90**; 9x9, **$7.90**; 9x12, **$10.50**

The highest grade all wool Wilton, 9x12, **$29.00**.

Royal Smyrna Hall Rugs, 2.6x9 feet, **$5.50**; 3x15 feet, **$11.00**.

TENNESSEE JURY SYSTEM

Acquittal of Julia Morrison Causes a Demand for Reform.

GRAND JURY'S VISIT TO HER

Expressed, a Legal Paper Says, Hope that She Would Escape Conviction—Protest of Citizens.

The acquittal of Julia Morrison, the actress, by a jury in Chattanooga last week, before which she was charged with the murder of Frank Leiden, manager of the "Mr. Plaster of Paris" company, and the strong protest that has gone up throughout the State of Tennessee against what is called by the press there "a gross miscarriage of justice," has brought to the front again the question of the jury system of that State, and the citizens of the Commonwealth are about to make a determined effort to have the antiquated system in vogue there changed. It is said that in no other State in the country could there have happened an incident such as is pointed out in the latest number of Law Notes.

This publication asserts that after the Grand Jury indicted Miss Morrison the members called on her in jail in a body, and assured her that their action was purely formal, that they bore her no ill-will whatever, but simply found it absolutely necessary on the state of facts presented to return an indictment against her. They said, through their foreman, that they had no doubt of her being acquitted on the trial, notwithstanding all the forces that had been brought to bear against her, and they wound up their interview, as alleged, by assuring her that they at least hoped she would be acquitted.

In commenting on this Law Notes says: "One has to hark back to the halcyon days of Hounslow Heath and the King's highway to find a parallel for such gallantry."

That this story is true in every particular is vouched for by a prominent attorney of this city, who up to recently practiced in the courts of Tennessee, of which State he is a native, and who made a strong fight some years ago to have appointed a commission to draft a new charter for the State which would do away with the present jury system, which he says is "a stench in the nostrils of every decent resident of the State." Speaking on this subject yesterday, the attorney in question said:

"One of the most serious defects in the legal machinery of Tennessee is her antiquated method of selecting jurors. In that State, counties are still governed by Justices of the Peace, who, sitting en banc, constitute the County Court. This court has exclusive control over the management of county affairs.

"The individual Justices of the County Court by law are vested with the power to nominate jurors from their respective districts. The pay, $1.50 per day, offered to a juror is sufficient to attract a number of men in each district who eagerly seek these places. The Justice of the Peace is a politician, if on a small scale, and uses his power to appoint jurors as a part of the petty spoils machinery of his office.

"In some counties of the State the same men are appointed by the Justices of the Peace to the position of juror two and three times within a year or two, so that under the present practice, there has grown up a class of professional jurymen.

"The Grand Juries are selected by lot from the full panel as appointed by the County Court. Therefore the same abuses applying to the trial of cases has crept into the finding of indictments.

"The Morrison trial will have been a good thing even with its miscarriage of justice if it brings about a change in the jury system.

"Another question has been brought prominently before the Southern States by the acquittal of the Morrison woman, and that is the impossibility of convicting a woman for murder in that section. The prison system there is said to be accountable for this just as the jury system of Tennessee is accountable for the incident cited above."

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

January Prices Attractive. # MATTHEWS January Selling Interesting.

The Greatest Jacket Offering Ever Made Will Take Place Monday.

All Our New and Up-to-Date Jackets will be Put on Sale in Two Lots, as Follows:

LOT NO. 1—JACKETS, made of finest ENGLISH KERSEYS and best of cheviots, in black, brown, castor, tan and royal, regular prices $15.00, $16.00, $18.00, $20.00 and $25.00, all to go Monday at..... **$10.00**

LOT 2—ALL WOOL KERSEY and CHEVIOT JACKETS, all satin lined (all sizes), regular prices $8.00 to $12.00; special, Monday, at..... **$4.95**

100 SILK WAISTS, with clusters of cording back and front; colors, pink, blue, helio, cardinal, tan and cadet, worth $5.00, for..... **$3.48**

100 FLANNEL WAISTS, with silk-embroidered polka dots, all colors, worth $3.75; special, Monday..... **$2.98**

FURS. $10.00 Mink Scarfs, **$7.50**. $15.00 Alaska Sable Scarfs, **$10.00**. $22.50 Mink Muffs, **$15.00**. Special low prices on all furs.

SILVERWARE. EXTRAORDINARY OFFERINGS in our sterling and silver plate ware department.

Monday will start a sale at **98c.**, including the following pieces: Sugar bowls, pickle castors, gold-lined cream pitchers, and spoonholders. Bread trays, condensed milk holders, card trays, silver mounted cracker jars and lemonade pitchers, etc. These goods are guaranteed quadruple plate. New designs, perfect in finish and less than half the regular selling price.

Also, 250 Children's Silver-plated Sets, spoon, fork and knife, regular price, 25c., special, at **10c.**

10,000 Sterling Silver-mounted Salt and Pepper Shakers, regular price, 25c., special, at **10c.**

500 Sterling Silver-mounted Salt and Pepper Shakers, rich cut glass design, regular price, 35c., special, at **15c.**

MUSIC. We call your special attention to our extraordinary sale of popular Sheet Music a copy at **8c**

We also offer the following pieces at 19c. a copy:

My Georgia Rose, 50c. kind, **19c.**
Bandmaster March, 50c. kind, **19c.**
Believe, 50c. kind, **19c.**
Love's Paradise Waltz, 50c. kind, **19c.**
Picture No Artist Can Paint, 50c. kind, **19c.**
I've Waited, Honey, Waited Long For You, 50c. kind, **19c.**
Bunch of Black Berries, 50c. kind, **19c.**
Story of the Rose, 50c. kind, **19c.**

Also a number of other popular and classical pieces at lowest prices.

CARPETS. Values are rapidly increasing, but we still make January selling interesting. Closing out all patterns not to be duplicated and short lengths of all kinds, including Axminsters, Brussels and INGRAINS, BIGELOW AXMINSTERS, at **$1.25** a yard, instead of **$1.65**; LOWELL AXMINSTERS, at **95c.** per yard, instead of **$1.50.**

Fine Japanese **MATTINGS**, cotton warp. A beautiful line, in every style of color, were $12.00 and $13.00; special at **$7.98** for 40 yards.

Seamless Imported **AXMINSTER RUGS**, 9x12, at **$22.00**; were $32.00.

BOOKS. What we will do for Episcopalians commencing Monday!

The revised version of Fine Oxford edition of the

EPISCOPAL HYMNALS

on India paper, silk sewed, in large and small sizes; every pew holder will want one or more at 75 per cent. less than regular price; $4.00 kind for **$1.00**; $3.00 kind for **75c.**; $2.00 kind for **50c.**; $1.00 kind for **25c.**

BIBLES 25c. and Upwards.

FUNK & WAGNALL'S STANDARD DICTIONARY, publishers' price, $12.00; our price for Monday will be, with index, **$8.25**; without index, **$7.25.**

STATIONERY. Special lot of Old English and Kid Finish Stationery, in all the newest tints and sizes; former price, 12c. per quire; closing out for **6c.** per quire and **6c.** per package of envelopes.

Mourning Writing Paper, wide border, **10c.** per box, special.

A. D. Matthews & Sons' Fine Satin Wove Writing Paper, cream wove, parchment, well ruled vellum and plain, **12c.** per box.

Initial Paper, **25c., 35c.** per box.

Special sale of letter PADS, pocket size, **2c.** and **4c.** each.

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

Officers Elected and a New Rule Regarding Entry Fees Passed.

The annual meeting of the Military Athletic League was held last evening in the armory of the Second Battery. Officers for the ensuing year were elected and arrangements were made for the coming athletic tournament, to be held from March 25 to 31. It was decided to charge an entry fee of 25 cents for each event, the regiments to send in a check for the total amount of fees before the candidates are entered. The decision, which introduces a new custom in the league, was carried only after a long discussion.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President—Col. Charles A. Luscomb, supernumerary; First Vice President—Lieut. Col. Charles J. Seiter, Twelfth Regiment; Second Vice President—Lieut. Commander Alfred B. Frye, Naval Militia; Third Vice President—Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell, Twenty-second Regiment; Recording Secretary—Capt. John J. Dixon, Forty-seventh Regiment; Corresponding Secretary—Major David Wilson, Second Battalion; Treasurer—Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston; Governing Committee—Lieut. Col. A. B. Ridabock, Eighth Regiment; Major S. E. Japha, Ninth Regiment; Major W. A. Turpin, Thirteenth Regiment; Capt. L. W. Dubois, Twenty-third Regiment; Capt. D. C. Devlin, Sixty-ninth Regiment; Capt. A. W. Williams, Seventy-ninth Regiment; Capt. L. Wendel, First Battalion; Lieut. R. J. Beach, Second Naval Militia, Lieut. Col. O'Donohue, First Brigade; J. K. Walsh, First Regiment, New Jersey; Capt Baldwin, Signal Service Corps, Capt. De Bevois, Troop C.

SUICIDE'S BODY IDENTIFIED.

Edward Sargent Married and Deserted More Than One Woman.

The body of the man who committed suicide by taking morphine at the Eastern Hotel, in Whitehall Street, Thursday, was identified yesterday as that of Edward F. Sargent, formerly of Rochester, N. H., where his mother, Mrs. Mary S. Sanborn, now lives. The body will be taken to Rochester for burial.

Mrs. Sanborn said that her son married fifteen years ago Florence Irving Beck, an actress, of Fort Monroe, Va., and that he had two children by that marriage. Under the name of Edward F. Fullerton, he married Miss Anna Lamerdin in this city on Dec. 31, 1895, and as Edward F. Sargent married on Nov. 21, 1899, Miss Josephine Young, a cloak model, whose family lives in Middletown, N. Y. Miss Lamerdin was deserted a year after her marriage, and Miss Young within twenty-four hours of the ceremony.

MINISTER'S SON INDICTED.

Massachusetts Man Is Held for Burglary and Arson.

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 13.—The Grand Jury for Sussex County made its report for the present term to-day. Its most important finding was an indictment in eighteen counts charging burglary and arson against Willard J. Spaulding, who is at present in Cambridge Jail, pending trial on another charge brought in Middlesex County. Fourteen of the counts cover the alleged acts of burglary and the other four those of burning houses.

The detection of Saulding followed a series of burglaries and fires in the vicinity of Peabody, covering a period of three years. The man is a son of a minister, and for a number of years had lived a life of retirement. A search of his house revealed a large collection of household articles and other property which it was claimed had been taken from the various houses that had been robbed.

The authorities claim that Spaulding at one time was insane, but after receiving treatment for the trouble was declared cured.

Boston Authorities Fear Disease.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Walter Jordan, a negro, steward of the schooner Morris W. Childs, now lying at East Boston, has been taken to the Swett Street Smallpox Hospital for surveillance by the Board of Health. The schooner arrived from Brunswick, Ga., on Monday, and has been disinfected by the Board of Health.

An Engagement Announced.

The engagement of Miss Carlotta Louise Cowing, daughter of Judge Cowing of the Court of General Sessions, to the Rev. J. Morris Coerr of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, was announced yesterday.

To Celebrate Launching of the Ohio.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—The Ohio Society of California has appointed a committee to devise a plan for appropriately celebrating the launching of the battleship Ohio, which is now being constructed at the Union Iron Works. It is expected that President McKinley will attend, together with Gov. Nash and many other prominent officials from Ohio.

SPORTING MEN ARE ANGRY

McCoy-Choynski Contest Calls Forth Their Condemnation.

BROADWAY CLUB CRITICISED

Patrons of the Sport Assert that Choynski Was Mulcted—Effect on the Horton Law.

The death knell of boxing in New York was probably sounded Friday night by those who, it is maintained, have profited most by the permission under the Horton law to conduct boxing exhibitions, when Joe Choynski was, as it is said, deliberately robbed of the fruits of his victory over "Kid" McCoy. Sporting men are thoroughly disgusted with the affair, and they have had no hesitation in declaring that Choynski was robbed. They say there can be no question but that the Californian won the battle on at least two distinct points. He knocked McCoy out in the second round, and in the third round he was deliberately struck by McCoy after the round had ended. Both points were so plain that even a novice could not have been mistaken, and why White, the referee, did not award the fight to the Californian is a question that has assumed an ugly aspect among sporting men.

The rumor went forth long before the Dixon-McGovern contest took place that the management of the Broadway Club realized that the Horton law would be repealed and that it had determined to make all the money possible out of fighting before the goose that laid their golden eggs was killed. This report seemed to have been verified when the tickets for this contest were placed in the hands of the ticket speculators and almost double their face value was asked for them. The sporting men seemed generally to blame Joe Macias, Tom O'Rourke's right-hand man, for this bit of sharp practice, but they did not complain loudly. They felt some satisfaction when Joe Humphries, the official announcer, told them from the ring on the night of the Sullivan-McFadden fight that the management had refused to raise the prices for the Choynski-McCoy bout. But the club officials had as little regard for their promise in this case as they had shown before.

The prices were raised, and those who make the game possible by supporting the clubs protested vigorously, but finally paid the prices demanded for tickets. They expected a scientific contest between McCoy and Choynski, and nine-tenths of them expected to see McCoy make short work of the Californian. They felt so sure that McCoy would win that he became a 4 to 1 favorite in the betting. They expected, above all, that the contest would be decided on its merits. It did not matter to the majority that by the decision of the referee they saved money that they had bet on the contest. As a rule, the people who attend prizefights in this city want to see a battle decided on its merits, whether they suffer financially or not, and when they realized that McCoy had been presented with the winner's share of the purse they voiced that disapproval with groans and hisses. At one time it looked as if there would be a riot in the place, but Capt. Chapman and his men soon made their presence felt and quelled the uprising. If, however, Choynski had been the favorite and the majority had bet their money on him, Capt. Chapman and his men, in the opinion of many, would have been powerless to prevent a riot, in which the referee might have fared badly.

John L. Sullivan, "Bob" Fitzsimmons, "Honest John" Kelly, a referee of unquestioned judgment, and a number of other well-known sporting men have no hesitation in declaring that the decision was a barefaced robbery. Many of the men who assert that Choynski was robbed are men who make considerable money out of fighting, but they have no hesitation in saying that if the Horton law is to be abused to the extent it was on Friday night, they would like to see it repealed. The management of the affair, they declare, gave the opponents of the Horton law more argument for its repeal than all the contests that have been held since the law went into effect.

As to the brutality of the fight, which the Horton law especially aims at preventing, it is the general opinion there was enough to disgust any one. There was more slugging than has been seen in a boxing bout for a number of years, and the contestants seemed to have lost all knowledge of scientific boxing. McCoy and Choynski were covered with blood at the end of the contest, and Choynski was so badly injured by the final blow, delivered, as many say, after the gong sounded to end the third round, that he was unable to continue the contest.

The consensus of opinion regarding the affair is voiced in the views of John L. Sullivan and "Bob" Fitzsimmons.

"Beyond all question," said Sullivan yesterday, "the fight should have been awarded to Choynski. He was cheated out of the decision. I say this in spite of the fact that I like McCoy, and also that I bet a little money on him. He was beaten positively when he was knocked out in the second round, and no fair-minded man can say otherwise."

"Bob" Fitzsimmons, who may be McCoy's antagonist in the near future, had this to say:

"If such crooked business is to be allowed, boxing in New York is bound to grow in disfavor, and I for one, even though interested financially, would favor the repeal of the Horton law. I thought before the fight that McCoy would win, and hoped he would win, but he was knocked out cleanly in the second round, and Johnny White's decision was nothing short of theft. No wonder they are trying to repeal the Horton law. If I were in Choynski's place, I would sue the Broadway Athletic Club for the purse."

Choynski and McCoy have practically been matched to meet again on Feb. 20, before the Broadway Athletic Club.

AGAINST THE HORTON LAW.

Republicans and Up-State Democrats May Vote to Repeal It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—It is generally believed here that the Republicans will make a determined effort to pass Assemblyman Lewis's bill to repeal the Horton boxing law, which permits the holding of boxing bouts before regularly incorporated clubs. Several leaders who have been questioned on this subject have expressed the opinion that the present law should be wiped off the books, and there has been some talk of making Mr. Lewis's bill a party measure.

It is said that if this is done the Democrats as an organization will not defend the present law, although many members from New York will oppose the passage of Mr. Lewis's measure as individuals. There are Democrats in both houses, however, who regard the movement to repeal the law with favor, and will probably cast armative votes when the bill is placed on the order of final passage. Several up-State Democratic Assemblymen have declared themselves in sympathy with any movement which will remove this law from the books.

The Republicans say that the manner in which the Police Department of New York has enforced the law has permitted the holding of prize fights, in which brutality has been the principal feature. They also call attention to the charges made by newspapers that certain bouts which have taken place in New York within the last twelve months have been "fixed," and that the public has been swindled by the promoters of these affairs. Gov. Roosevelt, who is an admirer and advocate of all sports and who in his college days achieved quite a reputation as an amateur boxer, denounced the Horton law in his annual message and recommended its repeal.

The friends of the law are prepared to make a fight to retain it on the books. They say that certain Republicans in New York are angry because they have no interest in any of the boxing clubs, and for this reason desire to prevent the owners of the recommended its repeal.

Georgia Bank Cashier Missing.

ADEL, Ga., Jan. 13.—W. L. Warnell, cashier of the Bank of Adel, has been missing for two or three days. His accounts are said to be all right, and the bank is doing business as usual. Meanwhile, an examiner is checking up the missing cashier's books.

Tennessee Wife Murder and Suicide.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 13.—Jacob Shudin murdered his wife and then killed himself at their home, six miles from this place, to-day. The tragedy is supposed to have been due to domestic troubles. Joseph Shudin, a son, has been arrested, charged with being a party to the murder of his mother.

Illinois Republican Convention.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—The Republican State Committee decided to postpone the Republican State Convention from April 10 to May 8.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H Batterman

BROADWAY, FLUSHING AND GRAHAM AVES., BROOKLYN.

Unequalled Bargains For This Week.

SILKS.

Special Values in New Silks.

75c. Quality Corded and Stripe Silks, for waists, only **49c.** per yard.

85c. to $1.00 Quality Fancy Taffeta Silks, **59c.** per yard.

$1.10 to $1.39 Quality Fancy Taffeta and Stripe Silks, at **79c.** per yard.

$1.35 Quality, Rich Quality Black Imported Taffeta Silks, at **$1.00** per yard.

50 pieces White Corded Silks, for waists and misses' and childrens' dresses, only **49c.** per yard; good value at 59c.

23-inch Printed India Silks, **49c.** and **56c.** per yard.

The Best Quality Plain and Changeable Taffeta Silks, at only **75c.** per yard.

VELVET DEPARTMENT.

Special for Waists.

150 pieces 20-inch Imported Silk Finish Colored Velvets, at only **29c.** per yard; instead of 49c.

DRESS GOODS.

Special Values in New Spring Dress Goods.

50-inch All Wool Colored Broadcloth, **89c.** per yard instead of $1.10.

52-inch All Wool Colored Venetian Cloth in full line of colors at **89c.** per yd. instead of $1.10.

52-inch All Wool Very Fine Satin Finish Colored Broadcloth in the new French colors, including Modes, Tans, Grays and Blacks; the $1.35 quality at **$1.00** per yard.

100 Pieces Domestic Dress Goods, 45-inch, in full line of desirable colors, at **56c.** per yard, regular prices 75c. to 80c.

56 Pieces All Wool Colored Poplins in the Spring colors at **79c.** per yard.

Two cases (84 pieces) Black and Navy Blue All Wool Dress Flannel at **19c.** per yard, good value at 25c. and 29c. per yard.

Wash Dress Fabrics.

28-inch Indigo Blue Prints, fast colors, about 100 styles to choose from, at **5½c.** per yard, instead of 8c.

New Yard-wide Printed Percales, Light and Medium, Dark Assortment suitable for Wrappers, Shirt Waists and Blouses; Styles, Stripes and figures; intrinsic Value of same, 12½c.; Sale Price, **10c.** per yard.

32-inch Indigo Blue Percales, about 100 different styles to choose from, a regular 10c. Article at **7½c.** per yard.

Household Linens.

500 All Linen Satin finish Double Damask Pattern Cloths, 2x2½ yards, 2x2¾ yards, 2x3 yards, 2x3½ yards, 2½x2½ yards, 2½x2¾ yards, 2½x3 yards, 2½x3½ yards; intrinsic Value, $1.75 and $2.00 per yard; Uniform Sale Price, **$1.25** per yard.

SHEETING. SHEETING.

Monday we are offering yard wide Fruit of the Loom and Lonsdale Brand at **6½c.** per yard. Usual price 8½c. No mail orders filled.

Yard wide fine Brown Sheeting; a regular 7c. grade at **5c.** per yard.

PILLOW CASES.

Ready-made Pillow Cases, best standard brand of muslin, corded effect, with 3-inch hem, 45x38½ inches long, value 16c.; extra special at **12½c.** each.

UPHOLSTERY SPECIALS.

We quote a few low-priced items at a great saving from regular values; all through the line we have equally as good bargains at almost any price—only small lots of each. If in need of anything in this line we can supply you at a great saving.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3 yards long, attractive designs, full width, value 98c.; special **65c.** a pair.

Real Irish Point Lace Curtains, 3 yards long, actual value, $3.00; special **$1.95** a pair.

Tapestry portieres, 3 yards long, heavy tassel fringe top and bottom, value $2.00; special **$1.39** a pair.

Florentine Drapery Silks, 30 inches wide, full assortment of colorings, value 55c.; special **39c.** per yard.

Figured Velvets, choice designs and colorings, regular value 75c. Special **49c.** a yard.

Printed designs in Cushions and Pillow Tops, 18 inches square. Special **5c.** each.

Specials for the Baby.

Fur Carriage robes, full size, with pocket opening, lined and finished, actual value $2.98, Special, **$1.98** each.

Crib Comforts covered with best Silkoline, dainty designs, finished with Zephyr Edge, filling of best pure white cotton, Special, **49c.** each.

Crib Blankets, fine quality wool filled; **98c.** each.

Crib Blankets, only one or two of a kind in various sizes, strictly all wool; prices were $3.50 to $5.75, to close, **$2.98** each.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

Important Sale Black Silks

50,000 Yards at Remarkably Low Prices.

The occasion surpasses any past efforts. Fifty thousand yards of rich black Silks and Satins, fresh from the looms of the best makers at home and abroad; new, desirable in every way, will be offered—quality and durability considered—at the lowest prices ever known in this city. That statement is made advisedly, it is made with a positive knowledge of the facts. Every word was carefully weighed before written—and you know that we never abuse your confidence or disappoint your expectations. The silks and the satins are here. The qualities are as we have said—perfect, reliable, every yard has passed rigid inspection. And the prices? See here:

Black Taffeta.

19 inch all silk Black Taffeta, **39c.**
19 inch all silk Black Taffeta, **49c.**
21 inch all silk Black Taffeta, **59c.**
22 inch all silk Black Taffeta, **69c.**
24 inch all silk Black Taffeta, **79c.**
26 inch all Silk Black Taffeta, **69c.**
36 inch all Silk Black Taffeta, **88c.**

Black Satin Duchesse.

20 inch all silk black Satin Duchesse, **49c.**
20 inch all silk black Satin Duchesse, **59c.**
23 inch all silk black Satin Duchesse, **79c.**
22 inch all silk black Satin Duchesse, **98c.**
22 inch all silk black Satin Duchesse, **$1.09**
23 inch all silk black Satin Duchesse, **$1.25.**
23 inch all silk black Satin Duchesse, **$1.43.**

Black Peau de Soie.

20 inch all silk black Peau de Soie, **69c**
21 inch all silk black Peau de Soie, **79c.**
21 inch all silk black Peau de Soie, **88c.**
21 inch all silk black Peau de Soie, **99c.**
22 inch all silk black Peau de Soie, **$1.10.**
22 inch all silk black Peau de Soie, **$1.25.**

C. J. Bonnet et Cie.'s Black Silks.

A name that stands for quality sure enough—and for everything else that is good in silks. Known and used for over a century, and in all that time they have stood the test. Every yard guaranteed. There are no black silks equal to C. J. Bonnet et Cie.'s. Ask anybody who knows. We are C. J. Bonnet's sole representatives for Brooklyn. Nobody else can get them direct from the makers. Some of the styles and prices:

C. J. Bonnet's Guaranteed Black Taffeta.

21½ inch guaranteed Black Taffeta, **69c.**
23 inch guaranteed Black Taffeta, **79c.**
23 inch guaranteed Black Taffeta, **88c.**
23 inch guaranteed Black Taffeta, **99c.**

C. J. Bynnet's Black Peau de Soie.

21 inch Black Peau de Soie, **99c.**
21 inch Black Peau de Soie, **$1.10.**
22 inch Black Peau de Soie, **$1.38.**
23 inch Black Peau de Soie, **$1.58.**

Embroideries---Manufacturers' Sample Strips.

At half price—and less than half price—that's just the way we hand them to you.

Nainsook, Swiss and Cambric Edgings, Insertions and Half Flouncings. Neat and showy patterns in sets and odd widths. Have you a thought for trimming? Think. Baby clothes? Underwear? Summer Dress? Surely, you won't skip such a chance.

Prices by the yard, 3c., 5c., 7c., 10c., 12c., 15c.

Prices by the yard. 19c., 25c., 29c., 35c., 45c., 49c.

Values from 6c. to $1.50. For 3c. you get the 6c. sort; for 49c. you get the $1.50 sort—and the values are relatively as great throughout the entire offering.

Important News of Laces—Less Than Half Price.

Insertions; Galloons; all overs; also fancy materials for evening; street and house wear; black, ivory, colors, also silver and gold effects. And now for the prices:

5c. to **48c.** instead of 15c. to $1.50—Fancy Laces, Insertions and Galloons.

2c. to **13c.** yard instead of 5c. to 35c.—Point de Paris, Normandy Valenciennes, Torchon-Medici.

2c. to **25c.** yard instead of 5c. to 48c.—Real handmade Torchon Laces and Insertions.

39c. instead of 68c.—Black silk Tuscan Net.

25c. to **$4.98** yard instead of 98c. to $15.00—Fancy materials for evening, street and house wear; black, white, ivory; also colors.

49c. yard instead of 68c.—Chiffon and Mousseline; black, white, cream; also colored.

$9.98 to **$29.98**—New Robes, just received; exclusive styles; spangled applique; also lace effects.

Sale of Manufacturer's Ribbon Ends-Remnants.

In manufacturing ribbons all lengths of less than ten yards are called remnants and loom ends. These the manufacturer disposes of at about the cost of raw silk. We bought a lot from one of the best known makers in the trade—probably 15,000 yards in all—ribbons that are beautiful, bright, right. The lengths run from 1½ to 8 yards; in black, also colors—some fancies, some taffetas, some satin gros grain, some double faced satins, some satin Liberty, some satin taffetas. In blacks—always a favorite—the showing is particularly strong. A loss to the manufacturer, and hardly any profit for us in passing them along:

½ to 1 inches wide, yard, **3c.**
1 to 2 inches wide, yard, **5c.**
1½ to 2½ inches wide, yard, **7c.**
2 to 3 inches wide, yard, **9c.**
3 to 4 inches wide, yard. **12c.**
3½ to 4½ inches wide, yard, **16c.**
4 to 5 inches wide, yard, **19c.**
4 to 6 inches wide, yard, **22c.**

Women's $2.50 and $3 Kid Shoes at $1.59.

Easy, shapely Shoes, of bright Dongola kid, thoroughly reliable in every way, at a lower price than you or we have ever known or will probably know again. The styles are buttoned and laced, with kid or patent leather tips; some have extension soles, some have light, flexible soles, but not too light for street wear or too heavy for the house. A Shoe equal in every way to those retailed in most stores for $2.50 and $3.00. Sizes 2½ to 8, widths A to E; the price is **$1.59** a pair.

Washable Shirt Waists.

Spring Shirt Waists.

Monday they make their debut—you need but a glance to know how much daintier than ever they are—novelties, all of them. And in the display you will find a complete variety of Fiske, Clark & Flagg waists, famous for finish and fit.

Certainly, the patterns are confined to us in Brooklyn. That much for exclusiveness.

$2.69 to **$12.50**—White Shirt Waists, prettily trimmed with laces and embroidery. We count it the most extensive and beautiful collection ever shown here.

79c.—Percale Shirt Waists, full front; French back; in pretty pink, blue, lavender; also black and white figured stripes.

Important News of Furs.

Just as the store news is going to the press our fur buyer informs us of a very advantageous purchase of fine furs at prices that enable us to offer them to you at about the cost of production. Haven't the time or space to individualize—but in the collection you will find:

Jackets of sealskin, also Persian lamb.

Capes of mink, of Alaska sable and of sealskin.

Also everything in fur Neckwear and Muffs.

And to-morrow you may enjoy a partnership in our findings

PIANOS

Beautiful **Upright,** $5 monthly until paid. **$150**

Stool and cover included.

FREE: Three months' piano lessons given free to every purchaser of one of these pianos.

OVER 100 PIANOS

slightly used and taken in exchange for the reliable Gabler Pianos at Special Prices.

THREE GOOD UPRIGHTS, $55 each, $3 Monthly until paid.

SIX MEDIUM SIZED UPRIGHTS, $70 to $90, $ Monthly until paid.

THREE UPRIGHTS, Slightly Used, **$90 to $135, $5 Monthly until paid.**

SQUARE PIANOS FROM $25 to $70, $2 Monthly until paid.

Five Parlor and Baby Grands, Two Steinways, one Kranich & Bach, two Gabler, From $250 upward $10 Monthly until paid.

Mathushek, Chickering, Bradbury $90, $225, $250.

PIANO RENTS **$2** MONTHLY UPWARD.

GOETZ & CO.,

81 to 87 COURT ST., Brooklyn,

One Block from City Hall.

Open Evenings Until 10 o'Clock.

Mr. McKinley Declines an Invitation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—President McKinley has declined an invitation to attend the tenth annual dinner of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York Jan. 19, in honor of Gen. Lee's birthday. The President, in a letter to Col. Thomas P. Ochiltree, expressed his regret that engagements would prevent him from attending the reunion.

A Gift for Drake University.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 13.—Ex-Gov. F. M. Drake of Centreville, Iowa, for whom Drake University of Des Moines is named, has increased his donations to that university $2,500. He said he hoped to see the university have an endowment of a million dollars, and expected at least one-fourth of that sum.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Week's Business Enlivened by Deals of Unusual Interest.

MORGAN PURCHASE A FEATURE

Sales by Brokers—Disappointing Week at Auction—Small Parcels to be Sold in Partition—The Schedule.

The business of the last week has been gratifying in at least one particular, in that if it did not show any marked increase in volume, it at least contained a number of deals of more than ordinary interest.

The three-cornered transaction in which Messrs. Morgan, Salomon, and Seybel were the interested parties had its prime significance, of course, in emphasizing the stability of Murray Hill as a fine residence section at a time when attention is so continually directed to the movement toward Upper Fifth Avenue and the Riverside Drive district. Mr. Morgan's purchase of an additional seventy-five-foot frontage on Thirty-sixth Street, adjoining his residence, must be taken as meaning that he, at least, will not be carried along by the tide that is setting so strongly up town.

The other end of this deal, the purchase of the old Arnold house, at Fifth Avenue and Eighty-third Street, by William Salomon for a residence, means the early rehabilitation of a property which, while always intrinsically valuable, has not in its present condition been of any especial benefit to that neighborhood. Incidentally, if reported figures may be believed, Mr. Seybel, in selling the Arnold property, has realized a handsome profit over the price paid by him last Spring.

There continues to be a strong demand for the new elevator apartment houses, and last week witnessed the sale of two structures of that class—the Hartley, at Central Park West and One Hundred and Ninth Street, and the Forres, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-first Street.

Down town the sales of two small parcels, 84 William Street and 98 Duane Street, were the only transactions of importance. Talk of pending negotiations has again attracted attention to the Presbyterian Mission property at Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. No sale has yet been effected, but the fact that the future of Fifth Avenue, between Washington Square and Fourteenth Street, is as yet to a large extent problematical will tend to make the sale of so large a plot as that at Twelfth Street, together with the ensuing building operation, a matter of very general interest.

In the Bronx the deal involving the Hoe and Simpson properties has naturally led to considerable activity in that neighborhood, and there appears to be a lively demand for lots on Westchester Avenue and the intersecting streets in the vicinity of the American Real Estate Company's large purchase.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Mary McLaughlin the four-story dwelling, 288 West End Avenue, 20 by 65 by 100.

George Ranger has sold for Mrs. Rosa Cohn to an investor the five-story apartment house 151 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.

Charles E. Durose has sold for the estate of William P. Fogarty to Philip Herrman's Son the old buildings 409 and 411 West Fourteenth Street, running through to 408 and 410 West Fifteenth Street, on a plot 50 by 206.6.

M. Silverson has sold, through William Hennessey, the six-story tenement, 40 and 42 East Third Street, 40 by 50.

Charles Gerlich has sold the five-story flat 208 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.11, to Eliza Davis, who has resold the property to Albert F. Mando.

William Stonebridge has sold for Mary A. Kennelly to Nicholas Colcaterio the dwelling on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 50 feet west of Arthur Avenue.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for a Mr. Baskerville the plot, 52 by 85, at the southwest corner of Trinity Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street; also, the plot, 82 by 100, on the west side of Trinity Avenue, 85 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street.

The Auction Room.

The offerings of the Whitfield estate on Wednesday were well protected by the heirs, and the result of the sale was generally unsatisfactory. There was considerable competition for the properties in Manhattan, but so far as is known only one of them, the five-story flat at the northwest corner of Twenty-fifth Street and Second Avenue, went to an outsider. For that property, Simon Sterns, the owner of an adjoining parcel, paid $51,250. The three-story brick building, 2,485 Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-third Street, went to Martin Nortz for $20,000—said to be a high figure by several brokers familiar with the neighborhood. Louis Lese paid $4,550 for a lot on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, just west of Third Avenue, and also took the six sixteen-foot frame flats 551 to 561 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street for a total of $26,400.

Partition sales of small properties in sections of considerable recent activity are the only promising features of this week's list of offerings. The southeast corner of Washington and Little West Twelfth Streets will be sold on Tuesday, 74 Division Street on Wednesday, and 615 West End Avenue and 50 Ridge Street on Friday. On Thursday William M. Ryan will offer by executor's orders 48 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and also several dwellings on Quincy and Monroe Streets, Brooklyn.

A sale of unusual interest is announced for Wednesday of next week—Jan. 24—when Auctioneer Meyer will put up at partition sale 652 Broadway, a five-story building on the east side of the street, 87 feet south of Bond Street, occupying a lot 29 by 130.

There were recorded last week 402 mortgages for $4,877,282, of which 127, for $1,652,450, were at 5 per cent.; 167, for $1,233,750, were at more, and 108, for $1,991,082, were at less. During the corresponding week last year there were recorded 375 mortgages for $4,375,559, of which 141, for $1,419,360, were at 5 per cent.; 146, for $1,433,399, were at more, and 88, for $1,522,800, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JAN. 15.—By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, 104 East Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 82.2 feet east of Park Avenue, 25.6 by 102.2, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $6,531; subject to another mortgage for $28,000.

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.—By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Abrahim A. Joseph, referee, 576 and 578 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, south side, 98 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 99, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $4,105.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Robert H. Bergman, referee, Avenue D, Unionport, southeast corner of Fourteenth Street, 108 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,305.

By Herbert A. Sherman, partition sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 832, 833, and 834 Washington Street and 32 and 34 Little West Twelfth Street, being the southeast corner of those streets, 65.2 on Washington Street by 81.10 on Little West Twelfth Street by 32.11 by 60.2, leasehold, two-story brick buildings.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17.—By John N. Golding, partition sale, Joseph Fettretch, referee, 74 Division Street, north side, 50 feet east of Forsyth Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick tenement, with store.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 96.8 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 103.4 by 100.10, vacant. Due on judgment, $20,595; subject to other mortgages for $38,500.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac S. Isaacs, referee, Columbus Avenue, southeast corner of Sixtieth Street, 75.5 by 80, vacant. Due on judgment, $43,241; subject to other mortgages for $160,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry H. Sherman, referee, 1,621 Lexington Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Second Street, 55 by 47.6, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $36,400.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Franklyn Paddock, referee, 317 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 269.7 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 16.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,742.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee, 329 West End Avenue, west side, 85 feet north of Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 75, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $25,261.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, Washington Avenue, northeast corner of Findlay Street, 50 by 100. Due on judgment, $2,502; subject to another mortgage for $9,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 9 and 11 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 146 feet west of Fifth Avenue, each 17.8 by 99.11, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $14,436.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, W. Benton Crisp, referee, 2,760 Decatur Avenue, east side, 185.4 feet south of Travers Street, 37 by 100.7, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,707.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 18 Morningside Avenue, east side, 26.4 feet south of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 30 by 104.3 by 28 by 93.3, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $32,347.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 1,831 to 1,839 Crotona Avenue, west side, 107.6 feet south of Woodruff Avenue, each 18.6 by 100, five three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, $19,285.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward B. La Petra, referee, White Plains Road, west side, 300.7 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 31.3 by 175 by 29.3 by 166, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,420.

THURSDAY, JAN. 18.—By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 48 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 140 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 99.11, two-story stone-front dwelling; 304 and 306 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, south side, 285 feet east of Marcy Avenue, each 20 by 100, two two-story brick dwellings; 762½ Monroe Street, Brooklyn, south side, 291.8 feet east of Patchen Avenue, 16.8 by 100, two-story dwelling; 800, 802, and 804 Monroe Street, south side, 80 feet west of Ralph Avenue, each 20 by 100, three two-story frame dwellings.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Albert I. Sire, referee, Park Avenue, east side, 359 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, running through to Washington Avenue, 50 by 200.1, frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $3,349; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James C. De La Mare, Harrison Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of McGraw Avenue, 25 by 90, three-story frame dwelling, with store, and barn on the rear of lot. Due on judgment, $3,523.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, August C. Nanz, referee, Marian Street, South Mount Vernon, west side, 117.3 feet north of Becker Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,186.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., sale by order of the assignee, Arthur Falk, 259 East Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 111.4 feet west of Second Avenue, 13.10 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling.

FRIDAY, JAN. 19.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 63 West Ninety-sixth Street, north side, 141 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 21 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,064.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, Mosholu Parkway, south side, the block front between Decatur and Hull Avenues, being 246.9 feet on the Parkway, 50 feet on Decatur Avenue and 122.7 feet on Hull Avenue, vacant. Due on judgment, $8,723.

By McVickar & Co., partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 615 West End Avenue, west side, 44 feet south of Ninetieth Street, 20 by 90, four-story stone-front dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 619 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 270 feet west of the Boulevard, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,200.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 50 Ridge Street, east side, 125 feet north of Broome Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with a four-story brick tenement at the rear; 279 Hart Street, Brooklyn, north side, 110 feet east of Sumner Avenue, 20 by 100, two-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles W. Culver, referee, 37 and 39 Attorney Street, west side, 175 feet north of Grand Street, 51.6 by 100 by 51.8 by 100, three-story front and five-story rear brick tenements on 37, five-story front and rear brick tenements on 39. Due on judgment, $6,409; subject to other mortgages for $39,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

West Farms Road, northwest corner of the Bronx River, for a one-story frame stable and shed, 42 by 15; Jacob Lotter of 1,443 Boston Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Fortieth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for a one-story stone church, 37.6 by 100; Evangelical Zion Church of 116 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owner; L. B. Morrison, architect; cost, $8,000.

First Avenue, East River, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, the block, for a three-story brick and stone power house, 197.6 by 272.8; Edison Electric Illuminating Company of 55 Duane Street, owner and architect; cost, $800,000.

Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 400 feet west of West End Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 52 by 115; Kate C. Brown of 69 Liberty Street, owner; William H. Baylan, architect; cost, $165,000.

Belmont Avenue, north side, 64 feet west of Arthur Avenue, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 20 by 16; Frank Marciano, owner; A. Rezzano, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

Bronx River, northwest corner of West Farms Road, to a two-story frame dwelling; Jacob Lotter, owner; E. Wenz, architect; cost, $500.

No. 12 St. Mark's Place, to a four-story brick meeting room and store; German-American Schützen Gesellschaft of 342 East Eighth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $550.

No. 121 Liberty Street, to a five-story brick store and office; Roebling Construction Company of 117 Liberty Street, owner; C. T. Mott, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 141 Ridge Street, to a two-story brick building; T. D. Goodman of 110 Henry Street, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $200.

No. 410 to 414 West Sixteenth Street, to three six-story brick factory buildings; estate of Thomas McMullen, owner; Richard Saxton, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 4 and 6 Jones Lane, to a five-story brick warehouse; Union Trust Company of 80 Broadway, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons, architects; cost, $250.

Edison Company's New Power House.

Plans were submitted yesterday to the Building Department by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company for its new power house, which, it is estimated, will cost $800,000. The structure will occupy the entire block, First Avenue to the East River, and Thirty-eighth to Thirty-ninth Street, and will be three stories in height. The building will have a steel skeleton, the exterior being of brick, with granite and terra cotta trimmings. The plant when completed will be the finest of its kind in the country. The plans were drawn by the company's engineer.

New Church Edifice Up Town.

The Evangelical Zion Church of 116 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street has submitted plans for a one-story stone church edifice, 37.6 by 100, to be built from plans by L. B. Morrison on the north side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue. The cost is estimated at $8,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Jan. 13.

BOSTON POST ROAD, n w s, near Bronx Bleach Works, 40x350; Boston Post Road, n w s, adjoining the e corner of above, 40x80x40x92; Francis M. Carpenter, as County Treasurer, to David Cromwell..... $1

ELDRIDGE ST, 64, n e corner of Hester St, 19.6x50.8; Bernard Relch to John Boscher 1

FOREST AV, e s, 196 ft s of Home St, 60x157.3x irregular; John W. Decker to Emma Kingsman 100

PELHAM AV, n s, 150 ft e of Emmett St, 50x100; Mary E. Murphy to Thomas A. Murphy 1

1ST AV, 2,281 and 2,279, w s, 25.2 ft n of 117th St, 50x100; Wolf Silverman and wife to Michael J. Naughton..... 28,000

179TH ST, 224 East, 20x103.3; John A. Schmitt to Conrad Hulbert..... 17,000

98TH ST, 97th St, 1st Av, and East River, block; Theresa Gottschalk to Solomon Mehrbach..... 10

104TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Henry Oppenheimer and wife to Paul B. Pugh & Co..... 100

114TH ST, 103 West, 31.6x100.11; Herbert Dongan to Delmar W. Heath..... 1

127TH ST, 221 East, 25x99.11; John De Hart to Mary Schafer..... 1

148TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Bradhurst Av, 25x85; Marietta B. Bellows to Christian Peterson 1

Recorded Lease.

MILLS, Rebecca S., to Cornelius Daly; 34th St, s s, 125 ft e of 12th Av, 25x98.9, 14 1-12 years..... $500 to 450

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLISON, Charlotte D., to George McCurrach; 5th St, s s, Lot 90, map of Unionport, 1 year..... $1,750

AVALLONE, Raphael and Frances, to George F. Farrell; 149th St, widened, n s, 120.3 ft e of Morris Av, installments, secures material 1,500

COCHRANE, Catherine E., to William B. Davenport; Grand St, s s, corner of Chrystie St, 1 year 5,000

COLGAN, Christina and James, to Mary Harrison; 701 2d Av, 3 years..... 2,000

PENN, Sophie, to Ida L. Hardy; Ogden Av, e s, 125 ft s w of Union St, 2½ years 600

HEATH, Delmar W., to George B. Heath; 114th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year 3,000

HOEFLER, Hugo F., to Allen L. and Benjamin Mordecai; 8th Av, n w corner of 153d St, demand 9,145

HUBERT, Conrad, to John A. Schmitt; 233 East 13th St, 5 years 3,000

NAUGHTON, Michael J., to Wolf Silverman; 2,279 and 2,281 1st Av, 1 year..... 6,000

NAUGHTON, Michael J., to Wolf Silverman; 2,279 and 2,281 1st Av, 1 year..... 15,000

PUGH, Paul B., & Co. to Henry Oppenheimer; 104th St, n s, 350 e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 47,500

PUGH, Paul B., & Co. to Henry Oppenheimer; 104th St, n s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 17,500

PUGH, Paul B., & Co. to Henry Oppenheimer; 92d St, n s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 2 years 10,000

SCHAFER, Mary and Simon, to Caroline Futternecht; German Pl, e s, 75.1 ft n of 157th St, 2 years 1,500

SCHAFER, Mary and Simon, to Caroline Futternecht; German Pl, e s, 25 ft n of 157th St, 2 years 1,500

SCHLEDORN, Julius, to Louis and John Brandt; Eagle Av, e s, 205 ft s of 156th St, ½ year 4,000

SUGARMAN, William, to Dora Scheer; 384 Cherry St and 45 and 47 Scammel St, 2 months 6,000

WERNER, William, and wife to Albert Bods and wife; 802 Forest Av, 4 years.. 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to New York Security and Trust Company, (two assignments) $38,098

CONNICK, Katherine R., to Agnes W. McCallum 6,000

METZLER, John H., to Jessie McGuffog, (ten assignments) ..... Nominal

METZLER, John H., to Jessie McGuffog. 1,000

WEXLER, Adolph, to the Nassau Trust Company 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

GRAND ST, 551 and 553; Thomas-Roberts-Stevenson Company against Stolarsky & Rosenberg, owners and contractors..... $584

GRAND ST, 551 and 553; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Samuel Rosenberg and Morris Stolear, owners and contractors 212

HENRY ST, 243 and 245; George Delion against Samuel Barkin, owner and contractor 1,075

MADISON AV, w s, 51.2 ft n of 81st St, 25.6x95; Candee & Smith against Robert L. De Camp, owner and contractor..... 1,798

1ST AV, s w corner of 143th St, 100x100; Edward F. Keating against Michael M. Keshin and others, owners; Jackson & Ludzinsky, contractors 5,400

2D AV, s e corner of 107th St, 50x100; Mulligan & Tiernan against David Cohen and —— Barish, owners and contractors 600

18TH ST, 112 to 116 West; D. Sweeny's Sons against Edward Jansen, owner and contractor 798

56TH ST, 48 West; Davis & Brussel against Gustavus Sidenberg, owner; John Webber & Sons, contractors 231

107TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 24.4x100.11; T. H. Simonson & Son Company against Nicholas M. Reinhart, owner; Jacob A. Zimmerman, contractor.... 653

113TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 150x100; Mulligan & Tiernan against David Cohen and —— Barish, owners and contractors 3,040

116TH ST, 314 and 316 West; John H. Shipway & Brother against Carrie E. Moore, owner and contractor..... 232

137TH ST, 282 West; E. Goetz Manufacturing Company against Leith & Glenn, owners; Joseph Kopetsky, lessee and contractor 130

150TH ST, n e corner of Morris Av, 43.5x100; George MacKenzie against William P. Kirk, owner, Collins Building and Construction Company, contractor..... 572

150TH ST, s w corner of Concord Av, 40x125; the Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company against Lina Bartel, owner; John Bartel, contractor.. 23

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

1ST AV, 2,279 and 2,281; Wolf Silverman with Michael J. Naughton, 11 payments..$18,000

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 498; David H. Darrin against Joseph P. Bass and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. E. Thornall.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, at the centre line of 153d St, if extended, 50x200 to Edgecombe Av, x25x irregular; Mary A. McLaughlin against Jacob D. Butler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.

VIRGINIA AV, w s, adjoining the land of John Harper, 50x122, 23d Ward; Tiebout Av, s e s, 450 ft n e of Clark St, 50x149.8x50.7x142; Josephine Cosgrove against Elenor M. Lynch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kelly & Quinn.

WALL ST, n w corner of Nassau St, 25.2x73.5x25.4x73.5; the Brooklyn Savings Bank against Helene L. G. Asmani and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Schenck & Punnett.

5TH AV, e s, 43 ft s of 27th St, 43x100; Willard Lester against Emma R. (Baroness) Seilliere, (notice of attachment;) attorney, H. Lester.

3D AV, e s, 75.9 ft s of 100th St, 50.4x105.2, two actions; the Germania Life Insurance Company against William Morrison, Sr., and another, executors, &c., (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.

69TH ST, s s, 43 ft w of 9th Av, 18x100.5; the Germania Life Insurance Company against James McNiece and others, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.

104TH ST, s s, 460 ft w of Columbus Av, 34.6x100.11; Joseph B. Hoyt against William G. Massarene and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Dewitt & Riker.

116TH ST, s s, 130 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Lillian Turner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FRANK L. SMITH.—Deficiency judgment for $15,254 was docketed yesterday against Frank L. Smith in favor of Mary H. Meyer as trustee of Clark L. Sharpstein, growing out of the foreclosure of property at 49 West Ninety-sixth Street.

GRISWOLD & GILLETT.—Judgment for $150,450 was entered yesterday against Wayne Griswold and Jerome D. Gillett, who composed the firm of Griswold & Gillett, formerly bankers and brokers at 66 Broadway, in favor of the Third National Bank on notes which they made with several other persons in 1894 and 1895. The notes had collateral consisting of bonds of the Brady's Bend Iron Company and stock of the Brady's Bend Coal and Iron Company. The firm made an assignment on June 1, 1897.

Out of Town.

WOODBURY & MOULTON.—A statement of the assets and liabilities of Woodbury & Moulton, bankers, who assigned several weeks ago, was made public in the United States court at Portland, Me., yesterday. The total liabilities are $480,638 and face value of assets $946,229. The amounts held on deposit were mostly under $1,000, but there is over $500,000.

Some of Filer's Property Found.

Under the attachment for $12,000 against William B. Filer, the missing clerk of Kohn & Co., stock brokers, of 46 Broadway, obtained against him by the firm, his box in a safe deposit vault at Broadway and Wall Street was opened yesterday by his wife, and the contents were taken possession of by Mr. Ferguson of the Sheriff's office, and locked up in the Sheriff's safe. In the box were found some stocks and bonds, notes, and a life insurance policy of $10,000. The value of the securities found was not known, but was estimated at several thousand dollars.

Receivers in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed William Ford Upson receiver of the New York China and Glass Toy Company, at 37 and 39 Murray Street, under the creditors' petition in bankruptcy filed against the company on Thursday, his bond being fixed at $25,000.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed La Roy S. Gove receiver of the assets of Charles F. Landenberger, wagonmaker at 62 Grove Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Friday. The bond was fixed at $4,000.

Attachment Against Baroness Seilliere

The Sheriff has received an attachment against Emma R. Seilliere, formerly Emma R. Livermore, and known as the Baroness Seilliere, from Saratoga County, for $303, in favor of Willard Lester, and a lis pendens was filed against her property on Fifth Avenue, near Twenty-seventh Street.

Attachment for $10,000.

The Eleventh Ward Bank has obtained an attachment against the New York and New Jersey Fire Proofing Company for $10,000 on a note of the company dated July 1, 1899, payable six months after date. The attachment was obtained on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BREEN, Abigail I.—New York Telephone Company $169

BARNES, Oliver W.—George Aschoff, costs 105

COFFIN, Frank J.—George P. Heath..... 29

CLARK, Caroline F.—Moschcowitz Brothers 255

DONNELL, William—Garret D. Wilson... 626

EBERLE, William—W. Muller..... 23

FARGO, James C., as President, &c.—William C. Browning and others, costs... 87

GRIFFITH, John—D. Ginsberg..... 30

GRISWOLD, Wayne, and Jerome D. Gillett—Third National Bank of New York.. 150,450

HOLBROOK, J. Knight—Manhattan Optical Company of New York..... 183

HUME, Henry J.—Charles D. Anderson... 658

HELLER, William—G. Beuthheim and another 893

HAULENBEEK, John W.—The Tribune Association 92

HILLIER, Henry E.—F. W. Meeker and others 225

KIRKLAND, Susannah W.—G. F. Vetter and others 76

KLINKER, Adelbert C. and Herman H. D.—F. O. Brown and another, executors, &c. 581

LOWREY, James P.—F. E. Payne..... 211

MATHER, Lillian S.—G. A. Denean, individually and as administratrix..... 41

MEYER, Adolph—I. Koenigsberg 127

MOORE, Francis G., executor, &c.—A. Van Arsdale Winans, costs 27

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Bertha Koss, by guardian..... 190

NEWMAN, Alice—A. P. Krakauer..... 31

POLACSEK, Leo—G. Heyman and another 1,979

PRICE, Moses—E. Waldstein..... 546

PHILLIPS, John F.—E. L. Keyes and another 87

PORT JERVIS, MONTICELLO AND New York Railroad Company—John H. Grote 500

ROBERT BLEI SYNDICATE—D. H. Carstairs and another 409

RENOUX, Jeanne—Louise G. Nogues..... 500

REYNAL, Nathaniel C.—The Riding Club. 225

ROBBINS, Frank S.—Mail and Express Company 213

SILVERSTONE, Anthony B.—United Electric Light and Power Company..... 293

SCHNUR, Samuel—John Kress Brewing Company 967

SEELIG, Morris—Annie W. Gould 934

SEELIG, Morris—Annie W. Gould 356

SHERROR, Albert—D. Ginsberg..... 30

SMITH, Frank L.—Mary H. Myer, trustee. 12,564

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—William E. D. Stokes 73

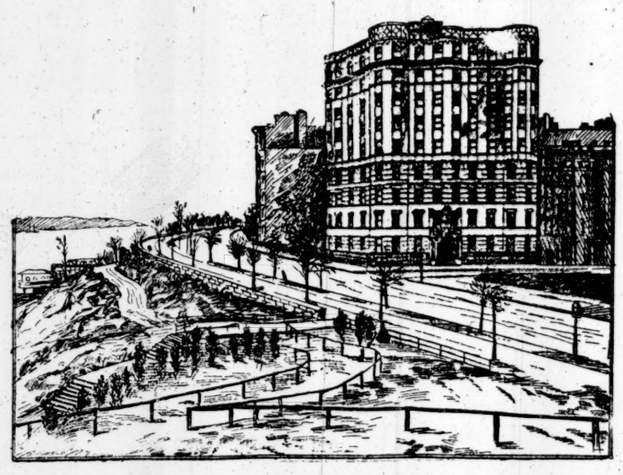
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Frank S. Beard 222

THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—C. A. Bereuter, individually and as executrix 4,719

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany—Arthur Brie 1,723

THE TWEEDIE TRADING COMPANY—Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company 4,714

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.



Riverside Drive and 84th Street.

A nine-story building of strictly fireproof construction approaching completion. Eight rooms and bath, finished in first-class style. Decorating now being done. Building faces south and southwest. Location is the most beautiful in the city, with extensive views of the Hudson and Drive. No trolley car or business vehicles on driveway.

W. R. STEWART, on premises.

CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES COMPANY, East 64th St., East 65th St., and 1st Av. The City and Suburban Homes Company offer superior apartments of two, three, and four rooms; quiet, light, air, and ventilation unsurpassed; steam heat, gas ranges, hot water, tub and shower baths, laundries, and steam heated drying chambers; dumbwaiters and dust chutes; wide, clean, airy halls, stairways, and private halls; moderate rents. Office 401 East 64th St., corner 1st Av. POSITIVELY THE BEST ACCOMMODATION EVER OFFERED.

THE WOLLASTON

Seven and eight rooms and two baths; all light; thoroughly ventilated; every modern improvement, all up-to-date appointments; grand court; two magnificent entrances; fine block; moderate rents; ready for occupancy. Broadway, corner 96th St.

J. W. STEVENS & CO., on premises.

THE MONTICELLO,

79th Street and West End Avenue. One 8-room Apartment for rent. Electric lights, elevator, steam heat, and all modern improvements. Building thoroughly fire-proof.

THE HAMPTONS,

117th Street, Seventh and St. Nicholas Avenues, facing the Park; 7 and 8 rooms and bath, with electric light, steam heat, elevator service, and all other improvements. Inquire on premises. AMSTERDAM AV., 985-987.—Handsomest little flats in New York; hot water; all improvements; $16-$17.

104-110 WEST 89TH ST.—Handsomest little flats in New York; steam, hot water; $18-$22.

REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND RENT,

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
In most desirable sections of city.
ALSO WESTCHESTER COUNTY
AND OUT-OF-TOWN PROPERTIES.

CYRUS FIELD JUDSON,

7 Wall St, and 503 Fifth Ave.
Telephone—New York City.

MONEY TO LOAN on first and second mortgage, as low as 4%, city or country. Any amount, light expenses. KENNEDY, 237 B'way, N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A.—OWNER OF FLATS OR TENEMENTS | WE WILL LEASE OR TAKE CHARGE OF PROPERTY AND PUT IT ON PAYING BASIS. FOR REFERENCE SEE GREEN AD. IN RECORD AND GUIDE OF JAN. 6.

TUOTI & CO., 61 Park Row. Telephone Connection

FOR SALE.—In one block, 132 city lots in neighborhood all improved; within twenty minutes' ride from Grand Central Depot. Apply for full particulars to THEODORE, Box 138, Times Office.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ELMHURST, L. I.

12 Minutes from 34th St. Ferry.

COMMUTATION 6½c., INCLUDING FERRY TO NEW YORK. TROLLEYS TO ALL FERRIES AND ACROSS BRIDGE, 5 CENTS.

Beautiful detached suburban homes, with all city conveniences. Streets macadamized and curbed, flagged walks, and careful restrictions on lots.

Sold only to people who will build houses immediately. Houses always in course of construction and built to order. Sold same as paying rent. PRICES FROM $3,500 TO $15,000.

CORD MEYER & CO.,
Elmhurst, L. I. 62 William St., N. Y.
Telephone {1361 JOHN. {241 "A" NEWTOWN.

9-ROOM COTTAGE.—16 minutes 34th St. Ferry; all improvements; near depot; bargain. Mrs. L., 85 Nielson Av., Flushing.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

DOWN TOWN RENTING.

STORES, BUILDINGS AND LOFTS WITH OR WITHOUT POWER. Send for list.

VOORHEES & FLOYD,
56 Liberty Street,
MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTY.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

New 2 and 3 Story Modern Stone Houses.

LOW PRICES—TERMS TO SUIT.

LOCATED ON MIDWOOD STREET, NEAR FLATBUSH AVENUE, TWO BLOCKS FROM WILLINK ENTRANCE TO PROSPECT PARK, 30 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK; TROLLEY CONNECTIONS TO FERRIES AND ALL POINTS OF THE CITY.

THESE HOUSES ARE MODERN IN EVERY PARTICULAR TO THE SMALLEST DETAIL. A CALL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST FASTIDIOUS THAT HERE THE HOUSEKEEPER WILL FIND EVERYTHING SHE COULD WISH FOR.

TWENTY-FIVE TWO-STORY AND SIX THREE-STORY SOLD DURING PAST SEASON.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING TERMS, ETC., APPLY TO—

W. A. A. BROWN, Owner. { BROOKLYN OFFICE: CORNER MIDWOOD ST. AND FLATBUSH AVE.; NEW YORK OFFICES: 149 BROADWAY, ROOM 1,220.

Brooklyn Office open Sundays and Holidays all day; Evening until 9. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auct'r,

will sell at auction on

Tuesday, February 6, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

EXECUTORS' SALE

OF THE

Estate of Charles H. Contoit, deceased.

THE

Choice and Valuable Investment Property

Nos. 353, 355 & 357 Broadway,
70 and 72 Franklin Street,
302 Church Street and 27 & 29 Walker Street,
63, 65 & 67 Prince Street and 113 Crosby Street,
34 and 36 West Houston Street,
376 and 378 Bowery, and
672 and 929 6th Ave.

For book-maps, terms, etc., apply to DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, Esqs., Attorneys for Executors, 88 Nassau Street, or at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, January 24th, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City,

SUPREME COURT PARTITION,
under direction EDWARD JACOBS, Esq., Referee,

652 BROADWAY,

Between Bleecker and Bond Streets.

This valuable property consists of lot 29x130 feet, all covered by five-story brownstone and brick building, located on the easterly side of Broadway, about 87 ft. south of Bond St. The rear of the premises is on Cross Lane, the right to use which passes with the land, thus securing unobstructed light, air, and access to that part of the property. This section is already one of the great mercantile centres of the city, and the widening of Elm St., which is only a few hundred feet distant, will add greatly to the value of this property. Further particulars may be obtained from the following attorneys:

MOSES ESBERG, Esq., 320 Broadway; EDWARD MELA, Esq., 120 Broadway; DELMOUR C. ANDERSON, Esq., 13 Chambers St.; EMANUEL ESCHWEGE, Esq., 309 B'way, and DAVID E. GROSSMAN, Esq., 320 B'way.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

No. 6 Park Place,

Adjoining Broadway,
(Rogers's Restaurant,)

The 5-story basement and sub-cellar, with vaulted sidewalk, brownstone business building; in good order; size of lot 25x81.

Maps and further particulars at Auctioneer's office, No. 66 Liberty St. Telephone 3943 Cortlandt.

SAME DAY.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
of the estate of Lewis Radford, deceased,

30 West 46th Street.

4-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, containing 14 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; size of lot 20x100.5.

JAMES E. CARPENTER, Esq., Attorney for Executors, 289 Greenwich St.

Maps and further particulars with attorney or at au

ADMIRE NEW COURT HOUSE

Its Fame Brings a Delegation from Baltimore to Inspect It.

Mayor Hayes Announces a Grant of $10,000 to Embellish Justice's New Temple in His Own City.

That the success from an artistic point of view of the new Court House of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Madison Square has attracted attention outside of this city was evinced yesterday by the visit of a delegation of prominent citizens of Baltimore to New York. They came primarily to view the Court House, with a view to incorporating the ideas utilized in its decoration in the adornment of the new Court House now nearing completion in Baltimore. This building has cost $2,500,000. The architects, Wyatt & Nölting, of Baltimore, provided spaces in the interior of the building for mural paintings, and the money necessary for this purpose was appropriated. Later on, however, it was decided to spend the fund on furniture, and the spaces intended for the paintings are consequently bare.

The Municipal Art Society of Baltimore has offered to give $5,000, provided the city appropriates $10,000, to pay for mural paintings for the Court House. This sum will, of course, only pay for the decoration of a small portion of the space reserved by the architects for adornment, but it was hoped that the result, if the offer were accepted by the city, would be so successful that funds would be obtainable for the completion of the work.

In view of this state of things the suggestion was made that a delegation from Baltimore visit this city in order to inspect the new Court House. The suggestion was adopted, and yesterday afternoon Mayor Thomas G. Hayes, Justice Thomas J. Morris, Justice Henry D. Harlan, J. B. Noel Wyatt, (one of the architects,) Richard M. Venable, John W. Garrett, and William A. Marburg (of the Baltimore Municipal Art Society) arrived in this city, and visited the building in Madison Square. They were received by the Judges of the Appellate Division, and were evidently delighted with the Court House, which they inspected carefully.

In the evening a dinner was given to the visitors at the National Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street, by the Society of Mural Painters. The walls of the room were hung with photographs of important works by members of the society. Will H. Low, Vice President of the society, presided, and after dinner, in a short speech, welcomed the visitors. He declared that the present aim of American mural painters is to show that the time has come when the country must have great buildings, with every adornment of painting and sculpture. What, he said, had hitherto been done in the United States was open perhaps to the criticism that it was not quite enough related to the country. If they were to have an art that was truly National it must be essentially American in subject.

Justice Ingraham gave an account of the manner in which the building of the Appellate Division was erected, declaring that all who had been connected with the work were the very best men obtainable. The architect was selected without competition, as a man whom they believed to be the most competent for the purpose. Not one word was said to impose any outside ideas upon him. He was left entirely free.

James Brown Lord, the architect of the building, quoted a speech of Justice Barrett, in which the latter compared the structure recently opened with the Criminal Court Building, considerably to the disadvantage of the latter. Mr. Lord was loudly applauded for a remark that he hated competitions, that he believed the system utterly wrong, and that competitions degraded all who took part in them. Artists, he said, worked with far greater enthusiasm and far better when they were simply selected to do certain work.

Justice Patterson said the Appellate Division Building was now constantly visited by art students and was already educative in its effect. It was a monument of what could be done to make dignified the surroundings of the administration of justice, which ought never to be cheap and tawdry. Justice Harlan of Baltimore expressed the thanks of the delegation for the welcome given to them and detailed the course which had been pursued with regard to the Court House in his own city.

J. B. N. Wyatt, one of the architect of the Baltimore building, was the next speaker. In the course of an address which was frequently interrupted with applause, he said:

"Baltimore must have, and will have, in the near future, many things worthy of the name of art in its best sense, and it has already started, we hope, in the right direction. We have had for some years the City Art Commission as a safeguard. We now have also our new Municipal Art Society, very active, ready to furnish from time to time to the extent of its ability ways and means to accomplish definite results. Mr. Nölting and myself have always felt that our new Court House building would not be complete without the proper decoration of the wall spaces intentionally provided. From the most material point of view, every square foot of wall space so covered by the brush of an artist, or touched by his chisel, means for a city not only reputation at home and abroad, but also, directly and indirectly, dollars and cents in the city's coffers."

Mayor Hayes of Baltimore created intense enthusiasm by his statement that the City of Baltimore had decided to grant the $10,000 necessary to begin the work of mural decoration in the new Court House, and that this allowance would only be a beginning. Baltimore has been waiting for an announcement about this matter, and the fact that it was made at the dinner last night was regarded by the members of the National Arts Club as a great compliment to themselves.

George B. Post, the architect of the new building to be erected in Washington for the Department of Justice, also made an important announcement. He said that the building would contain a large number of mural paintings, and that it was intended to make it as perfect a combination of the arts as the Appellate Division building in this city.

ANCIENT EPIGRAMS DISSECTED.

Comments of a Modern Girl Cynic on Diners and Blonde Hair.

Prof. James C. Egbert, Jr., in a recent lecture, told of a bit of cynicism manifested by a sweet girl undergraduate. During an examination in Latin, students were asked to translate certain of Martial's epigrams and comment briefly upon them. One of the papers handed in by a young woman contained the following:

Epigram—Philo swears that he never dines at home. Quite true—he never dines at all, unless some one invites him out.

Comment—Philo must have belonged to a class of Romans similar to a class of bachelors in New York, who patronize a sufficient number of afternoon teas to be able to do without a dinner.

Epigram—I send you, Lesbia, a tress from the fair head of a northern maiden, that you may know how much more blonde is your own.

Comment—Some say Lesbia bleached her hair. The rest of us wonder whether Martial didn't like Lesbia and find her very fair. His epigram on the slave girl Erotion shows that he occasionally had other feelings than those of a jester.

MILITARY RACE MEET.

Eighth Regiment Wins the Championship Through Frank's Fast Work.

The Eighth Regiment, through its representative, W. G. Frank, won the National Guard championship for team pursuit work last night by defeating teams from the Twelfth, Twenty-second, Forty-seventh, Seventy-first, Thirteenth, and Twenty-third Regiments at the military race meet of Company K of the Eighth Regiment held in the armory building. Frank was the star of the evening, winning the one and two mile handicaps in fast time. "Mile-a-Minute" Murphy lowered the armory record for one mile, held by Teddy Goodman, from 2:29 4-5 to 2:28 2-5. Following are the summaries:

Half-Mile Novice—J. S. Fulton, Brooklyn, first; W. Canfield, New York, second; R. Voss, New York, third. Time—1:22.

One-Mile Scratch—W. E. Mosher, Twenty-second Regiment, first; A. S. Jungkind, Twenty-second Regiment, second; F. Sulzer, Eleventh Regiment, third. Time—2:33.

One-Mile Exhibition Unpaced Against the State Armory Record—Charles M. Murphy, first. Time—2:28 2-5. Previous record, 2:29 4-5.

One-Mile Handicap—W. G. Frank, Eighth Regiment, first; J. S. Fulton, Brooklyn, second; W. E. Mosher, Twenty-second Regiment, third. Time—2:26 1-5.

Two-Mile Handicap—W. G. Frank, Eighth Regiment, first; W. H. Connors, Twenty-second Regiment, second; J. F. Rodgers, Avondale, N. J., third. Time—5:05 3-5.

Unlimited Team Pursuit Race Between Teams Representing National Guard Regiments—Eighth Regiment, first; Twelfth Regiment, second. Time—2:15.

GREAT WEEK FOR TENNIS.

Crack Players Gather at Tuxedo Park to Take Part In and Witness International Games.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The coming week will be an interesting one in tennis and racquets. Four champions will be present—Peter Latham, champion of the world, of England; Thomas Pettit, professional champion of America; Lawrence Stockton, amateur champion of America, and Eustace H. Miles, amateur champion of England. On Jan. 20 Mr. Miles will meet Mr. Stockton in the first international match. This match attracts interest in Boston, Philadelphia, and New York, owing to the fact that Mr. Fearing of Boston played Miles to a close match last week in Boston, and a draw at Tuxedo the previous week. The London papers, commenting on Miles, say he is half 15 better than any other player in England. Mr. Stockton holds the same position in America, having held the championship for two years against all comers.

Miles and Latham will meet Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

Among the other tennis cracks of note who will be here are Philip S. Sears, Richmond Fearing, H. H. Hunnewell, Austin Potter, Joshua Crane, Jr., of Boston; Robert Bacon, Cecil Baring, Morton Paton, Deane Miller, E. A. Thompson, W. E. Glyn, Frank Hitchcock, T. Suffern Taller, W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., and L. H. Morgan of New York; Quincy A. Shaw and Charles Bohlen of Philadelphia. Invitations have been sent out by the Governors inviting members and guests of the Chicago Athletic Club, New York Racquet and Tennis Club, Montreal Racquet Club, Philadelphia Racquet Club, the Westchester Club, and others to see any of the matches.

Seats have been reserved for the following in the galleries and dedans: Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. J. MacDonough, R. T. Wilson, Jr., A. De Nevarro, Theodore Havemeyer, Jr., Ford Huntington, Lloyd Warren, Center Hitchcock, Frank Hitchcock, Isaac Townsend, Ogden Mills, D. Crawford Clark, George A. Gould, Frank Hoppin, Harry Lehr, Clarence Mackay, Henry W. Poor, Henry I. Barbey, George F. Baker, Frederick H. Benedict, Edward R. Bacon, James L. Breese, Harry Walters, Addison Cammack, R. Fulton Cutting, C. H. Coster, Richard Delafield, George E. Dodge, H. C. Parham, James Eustis, F. De P. Foster, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Amos T. French, George Griswold, James W. Henning, Goold Hoyt, E. H. Harriman, F. R. Halsey, A. G. Jennings, Cyrus Field Judson, Grenville Kane, C. Livingston, Harry McVickar, George Von L. Meyer, H. W. Monroe, John Prentice, Lawrence Perkins, Herbert C. Pell, James Brown, Potter, Percy Pyne, Bruce Price, Edwin Post, Francis B. Riggs, J. Henry Smith, W. B. Smith, S. S. Spencer, Alfred Seton, Jr., Howard Taylor, Walter Trimble, Stanford White, Whitney Warren, and many others.

COLLEGE GYMNASTIC MEETS.

The First Contest to Take Place at Columbia in March.

The first regular meeting of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Gymnasts of America was held yesterday afternoon at the Murray Hill Hotel. The association was formed for the advancement and improvement of gymnastics among the colleges. At the meeting yesterday there were representatives present from Princeton, Yale, University of Pennsylvania, University of Virginia, Columbia, and Haverford. The colleges belonging to the association which were not represented yesterday are Harvard, Union, Amherst, and the University of New York.

The greater part of the afternoon was taken up with a discussion of the constitution and by-laws of the association. A section was added to Article V. of the constitution, which specified the six events for the meets the association proposes to hold, providing for a seventh event. This is to be a special event, and may be of whatsoever nature any college may desire, so long as it is within the realm of gymnastics. Sections were inserted providing that each contestant receive three trials in each event, and that a twenty-five-dollar cup be given to the contestant proving the best all-round gymnast.

The following were elected officers of the association, to serve for a year: President, W. E. Mitchell, Columbia; Vice President, W. G. Otis, Yale; Secretary, H. H. Jenks, Haverford; Treasurer, A. H. Mitchell, Princeton; Executive Committee, W. P. Mountain, Princeton; W. G. Otis, Yale; A. T. Stroud, University of Virginia, and E. B. Rich, University of Pennsylvania, were chosen as members of the Executive Committee. It was decided to hold the first meet of the association at the Columbia Gymnasium on the evening of March 23.

A number of colleges, sixteen of them Western institutions, have applied for admission, and it is expected that the association's membership will number thirty-five by the middle of February.

YALE'S NEW BOATING PLANS.

Coaches Are Chosen and the Preliminary Work Laid Out.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 13.—Announcement is made to-day of the scope of the boating plans decided upon for the Yale University crew at a meeting of prominent Yale graduates and former oarsmen just held in New York. Aside from the official appointment of Dr. Edson Gallaudet, who coached the crew last year, as the head coach for the coming season, the most important action taken is that which provides for the development of material.

All candidates will be separated into class squads, and each will have a head coach. This squad will work continually until the middle of March, when the university squad will be chosen and the men will go on the harbor. A college crew will be formed, and will probably have a race with some outside crew.

The coaches for the various squad crews are announced as follows: Senior crew, J. P. Brock; junior crew, F. Gorden Brown; sophomore crew, J. W. Cross; freshman crew, F. W. Allen, assisted by H. P. Wickes and J. H. Niedecken.

N. Y. A. C. Hockey Team Defeats Yale.

The New York Athletic Club hockey team defeated the hockey team of Yale University at the St. Nicholas Rink last night. The final score was: New York Athletic Club, 4; Yale, 1. Fenwick made all four of the New York Athletic Club goals. Bronson scored Yale's only goal. A large crowd witnessed the game, Yale enthusiasts predominating.

Tie Game of Hockey.

The hockey teams of Berkeley School and the Staten Island Military Academy played at the St. Nicholas Rink yesterday morning, the game resulting in a tie. Each team scored 2 goals.

Harvard Hockey Players Win.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 13.—The Harvard ice hockey team played its second regular game against the team of Canadian players on the rink at Soldiers' Field today and won by a score of 2 to 0. The rushing of the Canadian players was very spirited, but the Harvard men played a steadier game.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—The following are the results of to-day's races:

FIRST RACE.—Three-eighths of a mile; purse; two year olds. Sofala, 108 pounds, (Bullman,) even, won; Lilly Diggs, 108, (T. Walsh,) 6 to 1, second; Laura Marie, 108, (Jenkins,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:35¾. Ullagan, Opal Stone, Moon Bright, King Stelle, and Lilly Simpson also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and an eighth; selling. Stuttgart, 104 pounds, (Bullman,) even, won; Del Paso II., 122, (Spencer,) 6 to 1, second; Whaleback, 114, (Thorpe,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:56¾. Turade, Favorsham, and Inverary II. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; selling. Monda, 113 pounds, (Jenkins,) 7 to 5, won; Romany, 113, (Piggot,) 7 to 1, second; Wild Het, 115, (N. Hill,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:03¾. Pongo, The Last, Lona Marie, Carter H. Harrison, Jr., Antioch, and Albert Baldwin, Sr., also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile; special. Anjou, 115 pounds, (Spencer,) 3 to 1, won; Erwin, 110, (Jenkins,) 2 to 1, second; Tar Hill, 107, (Thorpe,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:42. Bathos, Hindoo Princess, Bogus Bill, Sunnello, and Sam Dannenbaum also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; purse. Timemaker, 115 pounds, (Jenkins,) 3 to 1, won; Flower of Gold, 92, (T. Walsh,) 2 to 1, second; Sardine, 92, (J. Martin,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:13. Olinthus and Gusto also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth; hurdle handicap. Lomo, 135 pounds, (D. Henry,) 3 to 1, won; Batista, 102, (Lenhart,) 12 to 1, second; Meddler, 135, (Glover,) 8 to 5, third. Time—2:05. University, Sardonic, J. O. C., and Una Colorado also ran.

CHESS PLAYED BY EXPERTS.

Detailed Scores of Games Contested in the Vienna Tournament.

The following are some additional scores of games, as contested in the recent national masters' chess tournament in Vienna:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Alpin. White.	Schwarz. Black.	Alpin. White.	Schwarz. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—K3	24. B—Kt5	Kt—K
2. P—QB4	P—Q4	25. BxKt	BxB
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	26. Kt—K5	B—Q2
4. B—Kt5	B—K2	27. R—Kt7	P—KB3
5. P—Q5	P—QKt3	28. Kt—Kt6	Q—B2
6. Castles.	P—QR4	29. Q—Kt	B—B3
7. R—K	B—K2	30. R—Kt2	Q—Q2
8. PxP	BxB	31. P—B4	K—B2
9. QxR	PxP	32. Kt—Q	Q—B
10. KtPxP	Castles	33. Kt—B2	Q—R3
11. P—QKt3	Castles.	34. Kt—Q3	R—R
12. Kt—B3	R—K	35. P—R3	Q—R8
13. Q—Q3	KB—B	36. Kt(Kt6)xKBch	PxKt
14. BxB	Kt—R4	37. KtxPch	K—B3
15. B—K2	Kt—B5	38. KtxB	Q—Qch
16. Castles	BxKt	39. RxQ	K—B4
17. R—QKt	QxP	40. R—Kt8	R—R8ch
18. R—Kt7	RxR	41. K—R2	Kt—B3
19. R—Kt	P—Q4	42. R—Kt7	P—Kt4
20. P—K4	PxKt	43. PxP	PxP
21. R—Kt3	B—Q2	44. RxP	R—Kt7 ch.
22. R—K7	Q—Q	45. K—R3	K—Kt2
23. Q—Q3	QxQ	46. PxP	P—Kt5
24. BxQ	B—Q3	47. R—B7	PxP
25. R—Q	K—B	48. PxP	Resigns.
26. P—Kt4	K—K		
27. R—K	BxB		
28. RxB ch.	K—Q2		
29. RxB	K—K3		
30. R—B4	P—Q3		
31. R—Kt4	R—Q2		
32. R—Kt4	K—K3		
33. Resigns.	P—KB4		
34. PxPch	PxP		
35. R—B4ch	K—K4		
36. K—K3	P—B4		
37. R—B8	P—B5		

IRREGULAR OPENING.

Albin. White.	Maroczy. Black.	Albin. White.	Maroczy. Black.
1. P—KB4	P—Q4	32. K—R3	P—QR4
2. P—K3	Kt—KB3	33. Kt—B4	P—R5
3. Kt—KB3	P—Q3	34. PxP	PxP
4. P—QKt3	B—K2	35. B—K2	B—K
5. B—Kt2	Castles.	36. P—KKt4	P—R3
6. Kt—B3	P—B4	37. B—Q3	Q—B7
7. Kt—K5	Kt—B3	38. Q—KB	QxQRP
8. Kt—Kt3	P—QR3	39. P—R5	PxP
9. B—Q3	P—QKt4	40. PxP	Q—Kt6
10. Kt—K5	B—Kt2	41. Q—Kt2ch	K—R
11. Castles	P—B3	42. Q—KB2	Q—K12
12. B—K2	Ktx Kt	43. Kt—Kt6ch	BxKt
13. PxKt	Kt—Q2	44. PxB	Q—Kt2
14. P—Q4	P—KB3	45. Q—B3	B—K2
15. B—Kt4	Q—K2	46. K—Kt4	K—Kt
16. Q—K2	PxKP	47. K—R5	P—R6
17. QPxP	B—B4	48. B—B2	P—R7
18. K—R	QR—K	49. B—B	B—B4
19. QR—K	RxR	50. P—K4	PxP
20. RxKt	RxR	51. BxP	B—K2
21. B—Q4	RxR	52. Q—B2	B—Q
22. QxR	Kt—B	53. B—B2	Q—K
23. Kt—K2	P—KKt3	54. Q—B6	Q—Q8
24. B—R5	P—Kt3	55. B—K4	BxQ
25. B—Kt4	B—K2	56. PxB	Q—Kt4ch
26. K—Kt	B—B3	57. KxP	KtxP
27. P—KKt3	Q—B2	58. B—Kt	P—K4
28. P—KR4	B—Q2	59. K—Kt2	Q—R4
29. K—R2	PxP	60. P—B7ch	K—B
30. BPxP	Q—B7	61. Resigns.	
31. Q—QR	B—R6		

RUY LOPEZ.

Brody. White.	Koterc. Black.	Brody. White.	Koterc. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	28. PxP	R—B2
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	29. P—B4 ch.	K—Q3
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	30. K—Q4	K—K2
4. B—Q3	P—Q3	31. P—KR5	K—B3
5. P—Q4	B—Q2	32. R—B8 ch.	K—Q2
6. Castles.	Kt—B3	33. Kt—Q5	K—B3
7. R—K	B—K2	34. R—KR8	K—Q2
8. R—KKt1	BxB	35. P—B6	K—K4
9. Kt—B3	PxP	36. PxP	RxP
10. KtxP	P—Q2	37. P—B7	R—K8
11. P—QKt3	Castles.	38. Kt(Kt8)xKBch	PxKt
12. B—Kt2	R—K	39. Kt—Kt6	P—Kt3
13. Q—Q3	KB—B	40. Kt—Q5	R—R8
14. R—K2	Kt—R4	41. K—K3	R—R7
15. Q—B3	Q—Kt4	42. R—K7	P—Kt4
16. Castles	Kt—B5	43. PxP	PxP
17. R—K	BxKt	44. R—K8	R—R8
18. PxP	QxP	45. K—K2	K—Q3
19. R—K4	RxR	46. R—K7	K—B3
20. KtxR	P—Q4	47. P—B6	K—K4
21. B—B	PxKt	48. PxP	RxP
22. QxKt	R—Q	49. R—KR8	R—K3
23. R—K3	QxQ	50. R—R7	P—QKt3
24. BxQ	B—Q3	51. K—Kt4	K—Q3
25. R—Q	K—B	52. R—R7	R—K7
26. P—Kt4	P—Kt3	53. RxP	K—B2
27. R—K	B—B	54. P—R4	P—Kt4
28. RxB ch.	K—Q2	55. K—Kt5	RxRP
29. RxB	K—K3	56. RxP	R—KR7
30. R—B4	P—R3	57. P—R4	RxP
31. R—Kt4	P—R5	58. RxP	R—Kt7 ch.
32. R—Kt2	P—Kt4	59. K—R5	K—Kt2
33. K—K3	P—KB4	60. P—QR5	R—QR7
34. PxPch	PxP	61. R—R7 ch.	K—R3
35. R—B4ch	K—K4	62. K—Q6	RxP
36. K—K3	P—B4	63. R—QB5	P—R8
37. R—B8	P—B5	64. P—R6	R—Q8 ch.
		65. K—K5	R—R3
		66. P—R7	R—R8
		67. K—B2	R—R3
		68. R—R2	R—R8
		69. Kt—B	R—Q8
		70. Kt—Kt3	R—Q6
		71. K—Q	R—Q8
		72. KxKt	R—R8
		73. Kt—R	R—R3
		74. Kt—B2ch	K—Kt2
		75. P—Q6	R—R8
		76. K—B	R—R3
		77. Kt—R	R—R8
		78. Kt—B2	R—R3
		Resigns.	

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Marco. White.	Maroczy. Black.	Marco. White.	Maroczy. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	41. K—K2	K—K12
2. P—Q4	P—Q4	42. K—Q3	K—R2
3. PxP	PxP	43. P—Kt3	K—R3
4. Kt—KB3	Q—Q3	44. K—K2	P—KB4
5. B—Q3	Kt—KB3	45. PxP	PxP
6. Castles	Castles	46. B—B2	K—R4
7. P—B3	P—B3	47. K—K2	P—B5
8. B—KKt5	B—KKt5	48. PxP	P—K6
9. QKt—Q2	QKt—Q2	49. K—B2	K—Kt4
10. Q—B2	Q—B2	50. K—K2	K—R5
11. KR—K	QR—K	51. K—Q2	K—R6
12. B—R4	B—R4	52. Kt—Q3	P—Kt4
13. B—Kt3	BxB	53. KtxPch	K—Q2
14. RPxB	B—Kt3	54. Kt—Q3	K—B2
15. RxR	RxR	55. KtxKt	Kt—Kt8
16. BxB	RPxB	56. Kt—B	K—K3
17. R—K	P—R3	57. Kt—R2	K—Q2
18. P—Kt	K—B	58. K—K3	K—K3
19. RxRch	Kt x R	59. P—KB4	K—Q2
20. P—R3	Q—Q	60. P—B5	K—K3
21. Q—K	Q—Q2	61. K—Q3	K—Q2
22. QxQch	KxQ	62. Kt—B	K—K3
23. K—Q3	Kt—Q3	63. K—B2	K—Q2
24. K—K2	P—Kt3	64. K—Q3	K—K3
25. Kt—K	P—QKt4	65. K—Q2	K—Q2
26. P—QKt4	Kt—Kt3	66. K—Q	K—K3
27. P—B3	Kt(Kt3)-B5	67. K—B2	K—Q2
28. Kt—Kt	Kt—B4	68. Kt—R2	K—K3
29. P—Kt4	Kt(B4)xK6	69. Kt—B	K—Q2
30. K—B2	P—Kt4	70. Kt—Kt3	K—K3
31. K—K2	P—Kt3	71. K—Q	K—Q2
32. K—B2	K—Q3	72. KxKt	K—K3
33. K—K2	K—B2	73. K—K6	K—KR2
34. K—B2	P—R4	After twenty-one additional moves, which were not recorded, the game was drawn.	
35. K—K2	P—R5		
36. K—B2	P—Kt4		
37. K—K2	K—B2		
38. K—B2	K—Q2		
39. K—K2	K—K2		
40. K—B2	K—B2		

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Maroczy. White.	Schwarz. Black.	Maroczy. White.	Schwarz. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—K3	38. R—B2	P—B3
2. P—QB4	Kt—KB3	39. R—Kt2	R—KKt2
3. Kt—QB3	P—Q4	40. R—B5	RxRch
4. B—K15	B—K2	41. KxR	K—R2
5. P—K3	P—QKt3	42. K—R	R—Kt3
6. Kt—Kt5ch	PxP	43. Q—B	Kt—Kt2
7. Kt—B3	P—B3	44. R—B3	R—Kt4
8. B—Kt5ch	P—B3	45. R—K2	Kt—R4
9. B—Q3	QKt—Q2	46. R—Kt	R—Kt6ch
10. Castles	P—KR3	47. Q—B2	RxKt
11. Castles	Castles	48. Q—R4	R—Kt3
12. P—KB3	KR—K	49. Q—B4	Q—K5
13. QR—B	Kt—B	50. Q—B7ch	K—R3
14. Q—K2	B—Q3	51. Q—B4ch	K—R2
15. B—R6	QxB	52. Q—R4ch	K—Kt2
16. B—R6	PxB	53. Q—B2	Q—K2
17. QxB	Kt(B)—Q2	54. R—B4	Q—K3
18. KR—Q	KR—Kt	55. R—B3	P—QB4
19. KR—QB	R—QB6	56. P—KR4	K—Kt2
20. R—KKt	R—B2	57. PxP	PxP
21. KR—QB	QR—B1	58. R—R5	R—R6
22. Kt—B3	Kt—Kt3	59. QxQP	PxP
23. Q—Q8	Kt(Kt)-Q—Q	60. Q—Kt4	Q—K4
24. P—R4	Kt—B	61. RxP	RxP
25. Kt—B5	Q—Q2	62. K—Kt2	R—R6ch
26. P—KKt4	Q—K3	63. R—Q5	R—R2
27. Q—B	P—Q3	64. K—B3	R—R6ch
28. P—Kt4	K—R2	65. K—Q2	R—R2
29. P—Kt5ch	KxKt	66. P—Kt3	R—Q2
30. P—Kt6ch	K—Kt2	67. K—B4	R—Q5ch
31. PxKtch	K—K2	68. K—K3	R—Q2
32. Q—Kt2	PxP	69. K—B4	K—B2
33. P—B5	R—KR	70. K—B5	R—QKt2
34. R—KB3	R—R	71. R—R6	K—Q
35. RxP	K—B	72. KxP	K—B
36. Q—B	Q—Q3	73. K—K6	R—KR2
37. R—K5	R—B3		

After twenty-one additional moves, which were not recorded, the game was drawn.

AMERICANS WIN AT TENNIS.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—A match game of court tennis, in which four of the best players in the world participated, was played at the Boston Athletic Association courts to-day between Tom Pettitt, professional champion of America, and L. M. Stockton, the amateur champion, on the one side and Peter Latham of England, professional champion of the world, and E. H. Miles, the English amateur champion, on the other.

Pettitt and partner were the winners by the scores of 5—7, 6—0, 6—3, 7—5. The Americans won not only because their team work was almost perfect, but because their individual playing was of a sensational order. Pettitt never played a better game in Boston, and his partner gave him superb support. Latham and Miles also played a fine game, particularly the former, but while the work of the English amateur was first class, he was so far overshadowed by the brilliancy of the play of the other three that he seemed to be putting up a poor game.

L. A. W. to Meet in Philadelphia.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 13.—The Executive Committee of the League of American Wheelmen has formally decided upon Philadelphia as the meeting place for the annual National assembly, which begins on the second Wednesday in February.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The scores made in the Wholesale Drug Trade Association tournament at Reid's alleys yesterday afternoon were not high. The games, however, were interesting. Parke, Davis & Co. scored a double victory, as did Dodge & Olcott. The Merck & Co. team was beaten in two games and the Seabury & Johnson team won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

National Lead Company—Kemble, 157; Saunders, 145; C. E. Meek, 133; Sedford, 132; R. P. Meek, 124. Total, 691.

R. W. Robinson & Son—Kimball, 135; W. R. Robinson, 138; Hopper, 128; Littell, 105; Smith, 178. Total, 684.

SECOND GAME.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Blake, 150; Doran, 135; Carrigan, 137; Brunn, 161; Carr, 164. Total, 747.

R. W. Robinson & Son—Kimball, 162; W. R. Meek, 134; Hopper, 163; Littell, 138; Smith, 126. Total, 723.

THIRD GAME.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Blake, 164; Doran, 145; Carrigan, 117; Brunn, 135; Carr, 170. Total, 731.

National Lead Company—Kemble, 144; Saunders, 131; C. E. Meek, 108; Sedford, 173; R. P. Meek, 151. Total, 707.

FOURTH GAME.

Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 165; Ely, 191; Olin, 142; Sloan, 142; Ruddiman, 169. Total, 809.

Merck & Co.—Urbach, 140; Heins, 159; Stein, 104; Robertson, 128; Darius, 138. Total, 669.

FIFTH GAME.

Seabury & Johnson—Dezeller, 129; Scrimshaw, 166; Caughey, 144; Withers, 177; Judge, 156. Total, 774.

Merck & Co.—Urbach, 153; Heins, 106; Stein, 142; Robertson, 142; Darius, 150. Total, 693.

SIXTH GAME.

Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 128; Ely, 143; Olin, 134; Sloan, 167; Ruddiman, 200. Total, 772.

Seabury & Johnson—De Zeller, 140; Scrimshaw, 157; Caughey, 145; Withers, 93; Judge, 139. Total, 651.

The Northern Insurance Company appeared with only four men in the Fire Insurance League, at Reid's alleys, last night, but still managed to win one game, its team of four men bowling a score of 597 against the Americans' score of 576 in the third game. The scores of the three games follow:

FIRST GAME.

Alliance—Weed, 131; Newall, 110; Peterson, 133; Lindsey, 145; Quackenbush, 146. Total, 665.

Northern—Sullivan, 125; Buhler, 160; Schuckhardt, 132; Starr, 106. Total, 583.

SECOND GAME.

American—Williams, 144; Froggatt, 130; Bent, 201; Morrison, 139; Brown, 150. Total, 764.

Alliance—Weed, 144; Newall, 105; Peterson, 127; Lindsey, 109; Quackenbush, 107. Total, 592.

THIRD GAME.

American—Williams, 125; Froggatt, 120; Bent, 107; Morrison, 102; Brown, 122. Total, 576.

Northern—Sullivan, 159; Buhler, 128; Schuckhardt, 174; Starr, 136. Total, 597.

The Importers and Traders' Bank team won two games in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Mount Morris—McKeever, 132; Wendall, 158; Benedict, 133; Timpson, 146; Gross, 179. Total, 748.

Chase No. 2—Jones, 133; Barber, 113; Tornipont, 110; Bohn, 115; Smith, 114. Total, 585.

SECOND GAME.

Importers and Traders'—Benn, 179; Gilmore, 145; Marshall, 181; Lupton, 118; Spencer, 179. Total, 802.

Chase No. 2—Jones, 137; Barber, 83; Tornipont, 93; Bohn, 116; Smith, 140. Total, 569.

THIRD GAME.

Importers and Traders'—Benn, 134; Gilmore, 150; Marshall, 166; Lupton, 182; Spencer, 153. Total, 805.

Mount Morris—McKeever, 122; Wendall, 118; Benedict, 126; Timpson, 149; Gross, 159. Total, 674.

Shoot at 22d Regiment Armory.

At the Twenty-second Regiment Armory ranges last night a rapid-fire match, 10 shots prone at 500 yards, time limit two minutes, was held. It resulted as follows: Won by Private R. Hutchinson, Company I, 48; second, Private F. Wendel, Company H, 44; third, Sergt. C. Merritt, Company K, 42; Private De Perries, Company H, 40; Capt. Lilliandahl, 38.

The following qualified as sharpshooters: Private R. Hutchinson, Company I, 200 yards, 32; 500 yards, 35. Total, 68. Capt. Lilliandahl, Company C, 200 yards, 31; 500 yards, 35. Total, 66.

SEWING MACHINE OPERATORS.

Their Work Hard and the Pay Poor—Foot Power Is Preferred.

"Yes," said the middle-aged woman, "I know there's times when, if you look over the advertisements in the paper, you will think there's more operators wanted than anything else, but them's the times I am run to death with work in my own place. When I can't earn enough down there to pay my board, there ain't much work of the kind wanted anywhere else. I work on women's and children's suits, and we have two slack seasons when only a few week workers are kept on, and we piece workers get the bounce. One of these begins usually early in July and lasts till toward the end of August, and the other is from early in November till early in January. It sometimes happens, though, that a few of the piece workers are kept on through November and December to make samples.

"I am hardly ever idle. If there ain't work enough to keep me at our place, rather than hold my hands as some does, I go to one or another of them cheap places where work is most always to be had, and so I manage to pay my board, though I don't put no money in the bank. I can run all kinds of sewing machines, whether they go by foot or

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Social Season in Washington Is Now in Full Swing.

CHANGES AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Criticisms of Mr. Long's Plan to Concentrate Naval Bureaus—Abuse of Sick Leave by Clerks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—With the first card reception at the White House the social season in Washington is always regarded as having been set in full swing. Society does not wait upon that event, but a great deal that society undertakes to do must be done with regard to the White House receptions, to which there are always something like 2,000 invitations, and just so many withdrawals of more or less prominent persons from the social circle. While not announced on the cards as a diplomatic reception, that of Wednesday night was pointedly in honor of the Diplomatic Corps, and some of the printed lists supplied at the White House alluded to it in set terms as a reception to that body. And the foreign representatives felt it, too, for they have seldom appeared in larger numbers or in greater brilliancy than on this occasion.

Baron Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, was there, possibly appearing for the last time at a reception in honor of the corps of which he is the admired Dean. Ambassador von Holleben of the imperial German Government was there also, wearing the gorgeous military uniform he always prefers to that of the diplomatic service. The venerable Ambassador from Italy, tall, spare, and distinguished in appearance, and the popular Ambassador from Russia, Comte Cassini, were present, making the representation of Ambassadors complete, except for the absence of M. Cambon of France. Of army officers and officers of the navy of the highest ranks there was a large attendance, Admirals, Major Generals, and Brigadier Generals being as plentiful almost as civilian guests.

The attendance was not only not too large to deprive the guests of comfortable progress from entrance to exit, but the movements of the persons in attendance were so regulated by judicious directions as to deprive the affair of all the dreadful discomforts that characterized them before Col. Bingham took the matter in hand and reduced the number of invitations so as to assure a degree of safety and comfort to all who were bidden to be the guests of the President and Mrs. McKinley. The party "behind the line," which means the persons honored by being asked to turn in behind the receiving party in the Blue Room, was much larger than ever—too large, as a matter of fact, to be able to enter the reserved space at one time. There was a satisfactory blending of the two leading parties, a fact not always discovered at White House receptions.

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Accompanying the directions published in the newspapers for the guidance of guests at the reception was a polite warning to bring invitations along, in order that in case of desire on the part of doorkeepers to identify guests they should be prepared to show their title to be admitted. This precaution was adopted when it became absolutely necessary to resort to a practice that might be annoying to some guests in order to protect them from the intrusion of persons who had invited themselves, and who, knowing the absence of surveillance at the White House door, needed no other card than to present themselves and pass in. Many officers in uniform came provided with the cards of invitation, which are not small or convenient to carry, and these guests were never challenged. The offense has come not from uninvited officers, but from thoroughly sophisticated and cheeky residents, who often broke in in company with visitors whom they had urged to join them, often in anything but the conventional apparel. An innovation was introduced by the police in the use of the megaphone to call carriages. Much trouble, shouting and confusion has been caused in the past by the effort to pass a call out among the carriages parked in the neighborhood. The head of the Police Department experimented with four megaphones on Wednesday night. A large one was used in the main portico, a smaller one at the right, and one at the left some distance from the house, and another smaller one at the rear of the building to call the carriages of the members of the Diplomatic Corps, who use the rear stairway and door on these occasions. When a guest appeared at the door of exist to ask for his carriage, the policeman with the big megaphone called out his message first to the right and then to the left. The smaller megaphone took it up at the edge of the grounds, and repeated it very distinctly. The experiment was a very successful one.

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The police are making another experiment in which carriages figure. They have picked up at the cab stands some vehicles regarded as unfit to be used by the public, and have put their proprietors in the way of improving their "rigs" or suffering the discomforts of fining. At very few railway stations in the country, certainly at no other stations of equal importance with those of this city, would it be worth while to look for more rickety, unsafe, unattractive, and unwholesome equipages than may be seen daily at the Washington stations and on the cab stands. The cabs, too, often look as if they had been rescued from the scrap heap, and the horses from the boneyard. Springs are broken, the carriage body has a permanent list to starboard or port, windows or doors will not close, or, if closed, cannot be opened. The animal that draws this patchwork ark is held up in the shafts by patched harness, rope often eking out leather. Then the drivers are of a feather with the vehicles. You may get one with a battered silk hat of ancient pattern, decked out in a livery coat held together by twine where it should be held by buttons. When this shabby driver gets his rickety beast in motion you may be alarmed about his zigzagging, and be exasperated because of the difficulty of the driver about understanding your directions, and it is ten chances to one that when he attempts to carry your trunk up a stairway he will tumble against the wall and carry away some of the paper. It is always safer to choose the white driver, who may be plainer in his apparel, but is more likely to know something about driving a horse, and decidedly more apt in catching directions for the convenience of the passenger. The colored hackmen are about as ill-prepared for service with horses as is most black labor here for the vocations requiring some degree of accurate knowledge and skill.

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Washington has from time to time, particularly after some horrible accident at a grade crossing, protested loudly against longer permitting them to be tolerated by law. Projects of various sorts have been mooted for the correction of an undoubted evil, but the prospect of certain improvement never looked quite so bright as now. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with the enterprise and the regard for public opinion and convenience that has characterized its management in dealing with like difficulties in Jersey City, Elizabeth, and other places, has prepared a very comprehensive plan for removing all concern about crossings and incidentally has undertaken to provide a new station, upon some sort of assurance that the location of the station at Sixth Street shall not be changed. The project is in the blue-print stage at present and under consideration by the District Commissioners and the committees on the District in Congress. One of the stipulations in the proposition is that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall build a new bridge across the Potomac to take the place of the old Long Bridge, which is at once a disfigurement of natural scenery and a dam to choke up and hold the ice and mud, in one case to menace the city with flood, and in the other to obstruct the navigation which is constantly being maintained at great cost by dredging. Some opposition has been developed to the railroad proposal to take a large tract of land on an island built up largely by dredged mud and intended for a park by the Congress. The railroad company would give up streets it now occupies as yards in consideration of the privilege suggested. The District Commissioners and Congress, favoring the idea of keeping the island for park purposes, hardly will consent to relinquish it as requested, and some of the city streets may continue to be used for car storage.

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All naval officers are not opposed to the proposed concentration of bureaus suggested by Secretary Long, but some of those who consider it not an unwise and feasible thing have some criticism to offer that plainly points to the possibility of overcoming the difficulties sought to be conquered without resorting to reorganization. Everybody about the Navy Department is aware that there has been for years a tendency on the part of the different members of the Construction Board to clash. Each member of the board is the head of a bureau. The board as a whole determines how a ship shall be built. The Chief of Ordnance submits a battery plan. The Chief of Equipment offers his scheme for coal storage. The Chief of Engineers provides what he considers as an adequate supply of machinery. When these plans come together it is commonly found that the Ordnance Office has provided an excess of weight, that the same is true of the Chiefs of Engineering and Equipment, and that the Chief Constructor cannot float all the things offered in a ship of the tonnage called for by Congress. The concentration of all the powers of these bureaus in a Ship Construction Bureau, with power over the whole subject of construction, is the general purpose of the proposed change. The criticism made by those who appreciate Secretary Long's difficulties is that the harmony he desires to secure could be obtained by the exercise of a good deal of firmness. One Secretary not long ago at the head of the Navy Department adopted the expedient, when the head of one bureau came to him to ask that he deprive another bureau of some power it had exercised, to cut off some of that chief's power. It may seem to have been a clumsy and brutally cynical way of checking encroachment, but it succeeded in compelling harmony.

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An order issued a day or two ago by Secretary of State Hay touching leaves of absence calls attention in another department to the abuse of the provision permitting thirty days' sick leave in addition to the annual thirty days' leave granted to all employes who have been employed a year. A very recent case that came to the knowledge of a department officer was that of an employe who overstaid his thirty days' leave and asked that it be credited to his "thirty days' sick leave." Among clerks in all departments the tendency to regard the allowance for sick leave as one granting them thirty days' additional leave, or sixty days in all during the year, has been observed and sometimes yielded to in the cases of importunate and "influential" employes. The idea that governed when the regulation was made was that, having been allowed thirty days' leave each year, it would only be fair to permit sickness and compulsory absence, up to thirty days, to be enjoyed by the clerk without deduction on that account from his annual leave. There was no intention of granting sixty days' leave each year to all employes, sick or well. The departments are always in trepidation about insisting upon the exaction of full time from clerks, and it is felt that if a fight should be made the clerks would come out with the assurance that, sick or well, they are to have two months' leave each year with pay. Yet a prominent bureau officer has recently assured the writer that he does not believe many bureaus will show 50 per cent. of emciency.

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A prominent officer of the army, whose son is in service at Jolo, has a letter from him to say that the Moros of Jolo have some good traits with which they should be credited. The spear market at Jolo is one of the institutions. Officers and men resort to it to buy spears and knives, the prices of which vary according to the demand. A Moro friend of the writing officer saw one morning that some traders were asking excessive prices, and nudged the officer to warn him not to buy. Encouraged by this act of kindness, the officer gave the Moro $20 with which to go inland and buy knives that were of a described sort. The man left, and was gone for a considerable time. When he returned he surprised the officer who had confided in him by coming back at all, and also by bringing back a supply of weapons larger and more curious than it would have been possible to buy with several times the money in the Jolo market. The officer who writes this story has a high opinion of Moro honesty and discretion.

E. G. D.

SURPRISE IN MOLINEUX CASE.

Mr. Weeks, It Is Thought, Has Something Big Up His Sleeve—Theory of an Accomplice Again.

The tenth week of the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Katherine J. Adams will open in the Court of General Sessions to-morrow, and during the week Mr. Osborne hopes to close the case for the prosecution. The District Attorney says he expects to clinch matters when Nicholas Heckmann, the letter-box man, goes on the stand and swears that it was to Molineux that he rented a letter box on Forty-second Street in the name of Henry C. Barnet.

Koch, the other letter-box man, will not identify Molineux. He has already failed to do so, but he will swear that it is within his knowledge that Molineux knew that letter boxes could be rented at his place at 1,620 Broadway, where the box was rented in the name of Cornish.

This fact of Koch's assertion that Molineux did not receive the Cornish mail and rent the letter box, added to the testimony of Emma Miller that a man other than Molineux bought the silver bottle holder, has started up anew in the District Attorney's Office the theory of an accomplice, and it was said yesterday that Detectives Carey and McCafferty were at work on this phase of the case, although without hope of being able to accomplish much.

It is said that Mr. Weeks has a cross-examination in store for Mr. Heckmann that will be a surprise. His methods with the prosecution's witnesses so far have been of a very mild character, and it has been a matter of comment that he did not go deeper in examining some of them. That he has not done so and his air of confidence during the entire trial moved a prominent official of the City Government, who has known Mr. Weeks for years to say yesterday that he thought the attorney for the defense had something of very large proportions up his sleeve.

"I have known Bartow S. Weeks for twenty years," he said, "and have watched his conduct of cases in the District Attorney's office and in his private practice. In all that time I have never seen him handle a case quite like this one. It was only natural to suppose that he would go tooth and nail for the prosecution's witnesses, but he has not done so, and he is either extremely confident that the State has not made out its case or he has a surprise to spring that will turn the tide in his favor beyond the possibility of a doubt."

As usual, Mr. Weeks had nothing to say about his case. He declined to discuss the situation in any form, and said when he opens the case during this week it will be time enough to make public what he intends to prove. This practically does away with the rumor he would offer no defense. It is also known that since Mr. Osborne informed him on Friday that he would finish the prosecution's case by Thursday next Mr. Weeks has been getting his opening address ready, and sending out subpoenas for his witnesses.

The father, mother, brother, and wife of Roland B. Molineux called at the Tombs yesterday, and remained more than an hour with the prisoner. Gen. Molineux on leaving the prison said his son was in his usual good spirits.

NEW YORK DETECTIVES IN NEWARK

New Witnesses in Molineux Case Sought—Miss Kane Will Not Come.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 13.—Several New York detectives were in Newark last night and again to-day making additional efforts to obtain witnesses against Molineux. Detective McCafferty had a long conference with Captain Cosgrove, and Detective Joseph Farrell, who testified he met Molineux near the Pennsylvania Station on the afternoon the bottle holder was purchased at Hartdegen & Co.'s store, was called in and questioned.

Detective McCafferty is making an effort to have influence brought to bear on certain persons in Hartdegen's store, to go to New York as witnesses. The one most desired as a witness is Miss Katherine Kane, who, it is claimed, might have some knowledge of the sale of the bottle. Miss Kane, however, refused to-day to accede to the request to appear.

The difficulty of breathing, which is the unpleasant accompaniment of Asthma, can be speedily relieved with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

WATER IN CHICAGO RIVER

Since the Canal Was Opened the Stream Begins to Move.

NOW RESEMBLES LIQUID

Woman's Club Finds Out Why the Sex Is Afflicted with Nervousness and Hysteria.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—The impossible has happened! The Chicago River is becoming clear! The stream which for a generation has been the butt of the newspaper paragrapher and the low comedian, which has been known rather as a solid than a liquid body, which polluted the city water supply for a quarter of a century, and which twice caught on fire and had to be put out by the Fire Department, is actually approaching translucency and can be seen to move! Proof of this seemingly preposterous statement may be had any day by any one in a position to look at the surface of this remarkable body of water, a body of water which has been known to run in opposite directions at the same time, to flow up hill and to defy the laws of nature in various other ways.

Since the Canal Trustees turned the river into the drainage channel Jan. 1, the water from the lake has been flowing west in the main branch of the river at the rate of about a mile and a quarter an hour. Only twice in the history of the stream has there ever been such a current, and those times were when the Des Plaines overflowed its banks and flooded the bifurcated slough which serves Chicago as a common sewer. Then the flow was toward the lake. Now it is in the opposite direction. It is true that the water only moves as far as Lockport, at present the other end of the channel, but it shows that when the channel of the sanitary district is really opened there will be an actual current in the river, and that that stream will be tolerable if not beautiful.

Of course the filth of fifty years is still at the bottom of the river, and the clearer water now seen is merely that of the lake flowing over the surface of the stream, but when the canal water begins to run through the Illinois River on its way to the Mississippi the pure water of the lake will cleanse the muddy bed and sides of the river, and the city will at last have a stream of which it will not be ashamed. At present the water, from a greasy black has become a pale green, and, it is predicted, will eventually turn a blue like that of Lake Michigan. It took several days to effect this change, and it was some time before the people would believe it. The story was regarded as a newspaper joke, but when the people began to realize that it was true they came in crowds to hang over the bridge rails and look upon the unwonted spectacle.

Last week the first fish caught in the river since the great fire was hooked near Wells Street Bridge, in the heart of the city. Now there is fishing along the whole river, both in the main stream and the branches. Minnows are coming in from the lake in immense schools.

To any one who has not seen this sink hole of unspeakable filth and whose nose has not been assailed by the stenches which arose from it all this is wasted. But some idea of the nastiness of it may be had from the fact that the sewage of over a million people flowed into a stagnant stream and then imperceptibly polluted the lake from which those people derived their water supply.

This state of things has been going on ever since Chicago had a sewerage system at all. There were times when the stench from the river was wafted over a great part of the city, and few people have crossed the stream in late years without holding their noses. Now all this is to be changed. To be sure, the current is to be from, instead of to the lake, but that insures a supply of clean water to take the place of the liquid which heretofore stood between the banks. It also insures the removal of a very important cause of ill-health. It also insures an improvement in the physical aspect of the river and the part of the city which adjoins it.

The river's banks are just now lined with a system of docks in a very disreputable condition. The piling has decayed and the plank walks are in a dangerous condition in many places. It is feared that when the full current is turned on these pilings will give way and some of the buildings will tumble into the stream. Just now the velocity of the current only carries 50,000 cubic feet of water a minute. The full capacity is 300,000. This might have considerable effect upon the rotten, old piles, and the buildings equally unstable. To prevent accident, the city has ordered the repair of all the docks. This work has already been begun, and the city is also straightening its own centre piers at the bridges. The bridges themselves will all be repaired, and from now on there will be no more of the centre pier sort.

The Government has ordered that in the future all bridges to be built shall be of the bascule pattern. There are several of these "jackknife" bridges here now, and they are greatly preferred to the old kind. With the centre piers out of the stream, the river cleansed, and the docks repaired, the muddy stream which has been the laughing stock of the country for years, will be something to be proud of.

It is intended to ask the owners of all the buildings along the river to paint the structures a uniform color, the shade to be decided upon by the Art Commission of the city. If this is done there is no doubt that the river will become popular as a place for excursions, which will extend the length of the canal. The latter runs through a country not at all unpleasing to the eye, and it is possible that in the future the channel may be lined with country homes, while the water bears houseboats and pleasure craft.

The Woman's Club, which is always first in the movement to beautify the city, proposes to expend $1,000 in bettering one of the numerous small spaces in the residence districts which are called parks, but which, while belonging to the city, have little or no care bestowed upon them by the corporation. There are many of these spaces about the size of Tompkins Square and other such places in New York, but they are at present anything but beautiful in appearance. The club awarded a prize this week for the best design for beautifying one of these spaces, and it is expected that the design will be carried out this Spring. The city would do this itself, but unfortunately it has not money now for more important uses. The club, however, hopes to show the council what can be done when a little money is expended with taste.

Another woman's club, that of the South Side, has been finding out what ails the sex. It has decided that the chief troubles of womankind are caused by "health foods," high collars, husbands who stay out until late at night, and educators who make pupils study too much. All these causes were explained and denounced at a meeting this week, and all came in under the wire, about evenly for the blame. All these things were assigned as causes for the nervousness and hysteria which afflict women. The speakers told of their experience with these causes, except that of the belated husbands. On this point their testimony was at second-hand. But they all agreed that the combined causes were undermining the constitutions of Chicago women and threatened to reduce the sex to the level of man. Haberdashers were denounced for introducing the girl of today to a collar three inches high—a billboard of linen and starch which made her irritable and nervous. The purveyors of tasteless and unnourishing foods made from material which, one speaker said, our fathers would not have fed to their cattle, came in for their share of blame. Public school teachers who demanded that pupils should study far into the night were set down as enemies of the future woman, and unfeeling husbands who insisted on coming home at unseemly hours and sneaking upstairs in their stocking feet did not escape denunciation.

Chicago is again enjoying an exhibition of the pictures of Jean François Raffaelli, whose work when first shown here five years ago created quite a stir. Critics have not been able to agree whether or not Raffaelli has lessened his individuality by the alleged broadening of his work. But the pictures are here and they are attracting wide attention and discussion.

R. B. P.

Princeton Traction Company Sued.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 13.—The New England Electric Construction Company today brought suit in the Court of Chancery against the Princeton and Trenton Traction Company. The construction company was employed to make survey, obtain a franchise, and build a road for the traction company, and expended for these purposes $6,268.12. The franchise was not obtained, and the traction company has abandoned its purpose, and intends withdrawing the $25,000 deposited with the State Treasurer as a guarantee of good faith. The construction company wants the company declared insolvent and the State Treasurer restrained from returning the $25,000.

A rule to show cause, returnable Jan. 23, was granted.

Stern Brothers

will make to-morrow, a very important offering of the

Highest Class Hand-made

French Lingerie

trimmed with Real Valenciennes, Torchon and Point de Paris Laces and Embroideries; including

Chemises, at $2.50, 3.50, 4.50

Drawers, at $1.65, 2.45, 3.25

Corset Covers, at $1.75, 2.50

Night Robes, at $4.50, 5.50

An unusual opportunity for obtaining the finest grades of Undergarments at prices greatly below the cost of importation

Exceptional Values

To-morrow, Monday

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

a number of entirely new styles
Black, Brown and Oxford Camel's Hair and Cheviots with fly-front Reefers or Close fitting Coats;
also
Black, Blue and Gray Zibilenes, with double-breasted Box Coats; all coats interlined, Velvet Collar and lined with colored satin; Skirts made on Black Taffeta Silk lining

All at the Special Price of $24.50

Ladies' Cloak Departments

In addition to further reductions of prices on the remainder of their

Imported Garments

they will place on sale to-morrow, a large collection of

Tailor-made Coats of rough or plain Cheviots and Kerseys, silk or satin lined, at $6.38, 7.50, 8.75, 9.50

Golf Capes of English Reversible Plaids, at $6.75, 9.25, 12.00

Glove Departments

A very exceptional offering of

Ladies' Alexandre and Lupin Glace and Suede Opera Gloves, 8 to 20 button length Mousquetaires, Values $2.00 to $3.50

Also Ladies' High-grade Kid and Suede Gloves, 4-button and 2-clasp, broken lines, per pair 79c

Opening of Additional Importations of

Cotton Dress Goods

Printed Plumetis, Satin Stripe Mousselines, Lace Grenadines, Mousseline de l'Inde, French Brilliantes, Belfast Dimities, Silk Jacquard Zephyrs, Madras Waistings, Lace Ginghams, Corded Madras, Cheviot Shirtings, French Madapolons

And in addition
15000 Yards Printed Corded Nainsooks and Lawns per yard 10c

Satin Stripe Printed India Dimities, per yard 12c

A large purchase of

Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss Embroideries

at 5, 9, 12, 15, 18 & 24c per yard

Very Much Below Prevailing Prices

Special Curtain Sale

Ruffled Net Curtains Lace Inserting & Edge, per pair $1.85, 2.45, 3.65

Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains, per pair $4.65, 7.75, 11.25
Values from $6.50 to $17.50

Ruffled Sash Nets & Muslins, per yard 25c
Formerly 35c to 50c

Tapestry Curtains, per pair $2.75, 4.75, 6.75
Formerly $3.95 to $8.50

West Twenty-Third Street

MR. SAGE AND STANDARD GAS.

Directorate Committee Appeals to Stockholders Against Sales of Stock—Mr. Sage's Statement.

As a result of last Friday's meeting of the Directors of the Standard Gas Company, the appended notice was made public yesterday:

"New York, Jan. 1, 1900.

"To the Stockholders of the Standard Gas Light Company:

"In the judgment of the subscribers the best interests of the stockholders of the Standard Gas Light Company, by reason of certain recent events, call for harmonious and united action on the part of the stockholders. A committee of five has been formed for the purpose of facilitating such action, and of advising with the stockholders, and of securing for all the benefit of combined action. The undersigned, a majority of the Board of Directors of the company, constitute said committee. Other parties owning a large amount of stock in the Standard Gas Light Company have agreed with the said committee to cooperate with it to promote unity of action, and have also agreed in writing with the committee, and with each of the other subscribers to the agreement, that they will not sell their stock in the Standard Gas Light Company, or any of it, without first offering it at the market price to the said committee.

"The aforesaid committee earnestly advises all stockholders not to dispose of any of their stock in the company without consultation with some of the undersigned, and also earnestly advises them and requests them to become parties to the aforesaid agreement, and to secure the benefit thereof, which can only be effectually done by becoming parties to the agreement. Any party desiring to unite in the agreement is requested to send his name to the committee's counsel, Benjamin B. McAlpin, 111 Broadway, New York City, where he will have an opportunity to sign at Mr. McAlpin's office the agreement, or will obtain any further information that he may desire about it. If desired, Mr. McAlpin will call on any one desiring information. The agreement may also be signed at the office of George Leach & Co., 35 Wall Street.

E. A. McALPIN,
OLIVER S. CARTER,
JOHN T. TERRY,
FRANK TILFORD,
CHARLES DANA."

The name of Russell Sage is not appended to the circular. Messrs. Terry and Tilford, whose names appear thereon, are said to be very bitter against Mr. Sage because of his sale of Standard stock without the knowledge or consent of the other stockholders. The "certain recent events" referred to in the circular are said to be those in connection with Mr. Sage's course in the matter.

Messrs. Terry and Tilford both declared after last Friday's meeting that Mr. Sage's resignation as President of the company had not been requested. In view of the foregoing circular there is alleged to be little doubt expressed that Mr. Sage will be deposed from the Presidency of the company at the annual meeting next April.

Mr. Sage is much annoyed at the suggestion that he has been asked to step down. "Why should I resign?" he asked yesterday, when questioned on that point. "I was elected to protect the interests of the company, and I propose to go right along doing so.

"Yes, there was some talk about my getting out, but it emanated from people whose interests are comparatively small.

"There has been no end of misrepresentation about my sale of Standard stock. I said some time ago, and I repeat it now, my holdings were not bought by William Rockefeller. I am just as sure as I can be that Mr. Rockefeller hasn't got my stock now. I also firmly believe that interests entirely separate and distinct from the Consolidated Gas Company bought the stock."

Mr. Sage refused to discuss the latest phase of the gas situation except to say that he saw no change.

MR. MOODY'S BIOGRAPHY.

A controversy over the publication of rival biographies of the late Dwight L. Moody, which has led to some feeling of bitterness on the part of the family of the evangelist, has developed from the expressed determination of John C. Winston & Co., publishers, of Philadelphia, to issue a biography written by the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, who was a close friend and co-laborer of Mr. Moody. It was Mr. Moody's desire, it is said, that his elder son, Will R. Moody, should undertake alone the writing of his biography.

Speaking for the family, W. R. Moody has been led by the prospective issue of rival biographies to write to his own publisher, the Fleming H. Revell Company, saying, "without exception we have expressed our regret at the multiplication of these works, which have been prepared in spite of our urgent protest."

John Daniell Sons & Sons

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Shirvans, Antiques and Moderns, $10.00 and
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134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

DR. McGLYNN'S PRIVATE AFFAIRS

Friends to Settle Debts Arising from His Generous Charity.

Before the death of the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, it became known to his friends that his philanthropic impulses had resulted in placing him under a heavy burden of debt. His clerical friends knew that for twenty-one years Dr. McGlynn's salary as pastor of St. Stephen's had been given to the poor, that large sums of money inherited by him had been used by him in his charitable work, and that he had even borrowed that he might relieve the necessities of as many of those as possible who applied to him. Accordingly an effort was made during his lifetime to assume this debt. With the approval of Archbishop Corrigan a circular was prepared to be sent to all the secular priests and superiors of religious communities in the diocese. Before the circular could be issued, however, Dr. McGlynn died, but not without having known of and been comforted by the efforts of his friends.

The committee in charge of the circular consists of the Rev. Dr. Charles McCready, pastor of the Church of the Holy Cross, Forty-second Street, Treasurer; the Rev. C. G. O'Keefe of Highland Falls, and the Rev. Daniel Burke of Bedford Park. Last Thursday the circular was issued. Dr. McCready said yesterday that the response more than exceeded his expectations. The committee was, as yet, he said, in ignorance of the full extent of Father McGlynn's indebtedness, but it certainly was not less than $10,000.

The circular movement was confined to the clergy, but a lay movement having the same general object had been started under the direction of Commissioner John MacKin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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Part Two
Pages 15-26

MERCIER IS PARIS'S HERO

He Is Now Known to the French Public as "the General."

THE HOPE OF THE ROYALISTS

Last Traces of the Long-Standing Enmity Toward the German Empire Are Being Rapidly Effaced.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Gen. Mercier is a candidate for election to the Senate for the Department of the Loire Inférieure, and he has considerable chances of success, for, though he poses as a Republican, he will receive all the support which the Royalists can give him, and they are very influential in that part of France. I saw Gen. Mercier yesterday walking with his wife down the Rue de la Paix. He met some fashionably dressed women, and there was a most effusive greeting, the General remaining bare-headed for several moments, while his fair friends gazed at him with an admiring awe, which sent my memory harking back to the halcyon days of Boulangism.

Gen. Mercier's big cranium was encircled by a large silk hat, which was shabby without being excessively so; and his costume de ville was certainly a great improvement upon the shocking old black wideawake and baggy jacket suit which he wore at Rennes. His wife, who is an Englishwoman, was in staid black. It is not generally known, by the way, that Mme. Mercier, whose maiden name was, Symons, is a cousin of Gen. Sir William Penn Symons, who was killed at Glencoe. She has numerous nephews among the British officers fighting at the front in the Transvaal war. This does not prevent her from being a most enthusiastic adherent of her husband. She is a Mercerite through and through. Sometimes her devotion take a naif form. An English friend was saying to her a few days ago that the caricatures published in Paris against Queen Victoria were really too disgraceful.

"Yes," she replied, "but remember how the English papers caricatured the General."

Not only within the family circle is her husband becoming known as "the General." Paris is never quite complete without a military personage of agitated past and vague political aspirations who is known as "the General." Boulanger was "the General" until he became simply "Ernest" in the lonely grave at Ixelles.

If the Emperor of Russia had been a little less indolent, "General Bonaparte" would have been by now gazetted in the Russian Army list to supply the vacancy. As it is "the General" of to-day in political circles ou l'on intrigue, is Gen. Mercier. Upon him the hopes of the Royalist party are now fixed. I have special information which enables me to affirm this important piece of news without fear of contradiction. Great secrecy has hitherto been observed with respect to the negotiations between Mercier and the Orleanists. The Bonapartists have Prince Louis Napoleon, whom they look to as a possible military leader in the event of a change of régime. The Orleanists had no one of the kind. Prince Henri d'Orléans is on bad terms with his cousin, and though he is always declaring war with England he only fights "with his mouth," as Mr. Kipling would say.

ORLEANISTS LACK HEROES.

No Orleans has yet died in battle, a fact which the Marquis de Sommerey, in an ironical letter to the press, has just reminded young Henri. The Duc d'Orléans is a notorious lazy-bones, who has never smelt powder. From the popular point of view the weakness of Orleanism is its failure to appeal to the military instinct. So direly was the need felt of a popular General that the Comte de Paris accepted Boulanger though it cost him his self-respect to do so. But Boulanger had his own axe to grind. If Marguerite had not come in his way it is doubtful that he would have yielded a potential throne to the Orleanist pretender.

Mercier, however, is made of different stuff. He is not rich, either in his own person or through his wife. He has an immense fund of vengeance and hatred to satisfy. He is the very man to be made a tool of by a party which, though almost moribund, might at any moment start into prominence again, for so fickle is the French mind that no political movement and no political personage here can ever be said to be absolutely dead for all time. Owing to a chain of circumstances with which your readers must be still familiar, Gen. Mercier recently became the acknowledged champion of the anti-Dreyfusards.

The Duc d'Orleans at an early period of the Dreyfus affair announced himself to be an anti-Semite. He has since written a violent letter, addressed to the Duc de Luynes, characterizing in the most contemptuous terms M. Arthur Meyer, the editor of the Orleanist organ the Gaulois, who was one of the most exaggerated opponents of the Dreyfusard cause. He says that Arthur Meyer simply took up this side in the hope of pecuniary profit, and that a man who could trade his own co-religionists was a dirty traitor, anyway. The Duke certainly hit the right nail on the head when he wrote this. Arthur Meyer is to-day about the most universally despised man in France. The Jews look upon him as a renegade, the Catholics as an immoral scoundrel whose proffered help can only do them harm. His paper is no longer their organ, and the Soleil, of which Edouard Hervé was formerly editor, is now being reconstituted to serve as the Orleanist mouthpiece. It is in the Soleil, then, that we may expect to hear the first boom of the guns announcing a new Royalist campaign, and the first engagement will be around Gen. Mercier's caddature. Under the mask of Republicanism, it is Gen. Mercier who will carry the White Flag into the political fray. The Government, with its spies distributed everywhere, has an inkling of this, and the General is strictly watched by detectives. One of them, disguised as a cabman, waits outside the house in the Rue de Cérisole where the Merciers live, with instructions to follow the General wherever he goes. Being fully up to the game and an economical man, to boot, Gen. Mercier mostly takes this particular cab and drives about in it for hours, transacting his business. When he has had about 50f. worth of cab-hire, he offers a franc to the driver, who accepts it with a touch to his hat and without a murmur of protest. The chiefs of the Orleanist party are now frequent visitors to Gen. Mercier's apartment.

HIGH COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The High Court proceedings are coming to an end sooner than was expected. We are certain to have the verdict before the end of the year. The Government is thought to have behaved very cleverly in abandoning the prosecution against six of the prisoners, of whom the most important is Comte de Chevilly, formerly the Comte de Paris's Secretary. Comte de Chevilly is a devoted Royalist, but in no sense of the term a conspirator. He is a very large land owner with wide agricultural interests and a man whose heart is certainly larger than his brain. All Paris sympathized with him when he lost his two charming young daughters in the terrible fire at the Charity Bazaar. The chapel, by the way, which is being built on the site of this catastrophe, is now nearly completed. In the great fresco above the high altar, which shows the Virgin surrounded by saints, the portraits of two Mlles. de Chevilly, together with that of the equally ill-fated Duchesse d'Alencon, have been very happily introduced by the painter. The confinement which the Comte de Chevilly has undergone in the dungeons of the Senate for several months has had a shocking effect upon his health. One is so much accustomed to consider all these political sensations, such as the High Court trial, from a purely jocular or farcical point of view, that it is sad to learn that even the innocent actors in them must suffer so much. To lose ten years of one's life for the fun of being included in a sort of Gilbert and Sullivan State trial is a big price to pay. The Government, as I stated in my last letter, will breathe much more freely when the High Court rises for the last time. It will then be able to turn its attention to foreign affairs, which are becoming daily more pressing.

The Ministerial attitude toward England is still quite favorable, and you may be certain that all the rumors of intervention or mediation by M. Delcassé on behalf of the Boers which may reach you from time to time are absolutely false. Even if England, in accordance with her treaty rights, purchases Delagoa Bay from Portugal, the French Government will not lay claim to any territorial compensation. Here at the Colonial Office the present doctrine is that France has already got a colonial empire which is too vast for her to manage or exploit, and that the true policy for her is to make the most of what she has got without burdening herself with the responsibility and expense of further acquisitions. There is always a noisy Chauvinist party which wants to squabble about everything, but the public pays less and less attention to its howlings.

GERMAN HATRED DYING OUT.

A proof of this is the hearty reception accorded to Frau Agnes Sorma, who, with a German company, played Ibsen's "Doll's House" a couple of nights ago at the Renaissance. Sorma has been compared here with Eleonora Duse. The French critics frankly confessed that they did not understand a word she said, but admitted that the German actress's genius was well on a level with that of Réjane, who created the rôle of Nora here some four years ago at the Vaudeville. Sorma's success, coming after Réjane's performances at Berlin, removes the last barrier between the artistic worlds of France and Germany. Henceforward we may expect to see the French painters exhibiting quite freely in Berlin. There are still a few among them who retain their old Chauvinistic sullenness. But every day the wound made by the Franco-German war, which has festered for so long, presents a healthier appearance, and its complete healing is now only a matter of time.

M. Coquelin the elder is not as popular an actor in the United States as are some of his compatriots. Every new artistic manifestation, however, on the part of the man who created "Cyrano de Bergerac" is worthy of being noted. With infinite care in the scenery and the choice of cast, he has revived Victor Hugo's great melodrama "Les Miserables." He himself plays the part of Jean Valjean, the ex-convict, and though the rôle is a little grotesque, to modern ideas at any rate, M. Coquelin makes a most thrilling and artistic performance of it. There are seventeen tableaus in the piece, and fifty-two personages. The public is flocking to the Porte St. Martin for this interesting revival.

M. Henri Lavedan's reception at the Academy has been the great literary event of the week. As a rule the ceremony of receiving a new Immortal "beneath the cupola" is dreary enough. But M. Lavedan is nothing if he is not spirituel, and it was his congenial task to pronounce a eulogy upon his predecessor, the equally witty Meilhac, author of so many a laughable comedy and screaming farce. Lavedan's description of the Meilhac and Offenbach partnership was an exquisite bit of phrasing which will ring in the memory of those who listened to it for a long time. He described Offenbach "leaping like one of Hoffman's devils from the prompter's box, a violin at his finger tips, a sort of Paganini de bal d'Opéra, with flaming eyes, a wizard's laugh, waving a magic bow. Then on an enchanted rhythm of velvet and flame, brown polkas with mischievous eyes, blonde German waltzes, quadrilles throwing their feet in the air, tender melodies, sighing rondels, Bacchic strophes, and triumphal, evokes whirled upon the scene." And it was Meilhac who has carried the name of this Parisian charmer, this demon of genius, Jacques Offenbach, on wings of crystal, to the uttermost ends of the world.

MYSTERIOUS BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Worked a Store for Four Months, but Left No Trace Behind Him.

Erwin Serowitke, twenty-one years old, was formerly a waiter, but found the business too slow. About six months ago he hired a furnished room on the second floor of 603 Eighth Avenue. On the first floor of the building is the dry goods store of Weaver & Co.

In the rear of the cellar, and separated from it by an areaway, is a space where the woodsheds of the tenants of the upper floors of the building are located. Between the areaway and the cellar, is an eighteen-inch brick wall.

Serowitke would leave his room at night and go to the areaway, where, at the further end, he removed brick after brick, until he had made a hole large enough to admit his body. Having thus gained access to the cellar, he forced up a heater, eighteen inches square, in the floor of the store. The managers of the store had been missing goods for four months, but could find no explanation for the manner in which the articles were taken, as Serowitke, after every visit, replaced the heater in the floor and put back the bricks.

Detectives Boyle and Charlton of the West Twentieth Street Station arrested Serowitke Friday night as he was trying to dispose of two pairs of shoes in a second-hand store. The shoes were identified by one of the members of the firm of Weaver & Co. as their property. The prisoner admitted his guilt, telling his plan of operation. It is believed he stole $400 worth of goods. In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday he was held for trial.

READY FOR THE FRENCH BALL.

Madison Square Garden Elaborately Decorated for To-morrow's Event.

All is ready for the grand annual carnival and masquerade ball of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, which is to be held at Madison Square Garden to-morrow night. The advance sale of boxes and tickets indicates that this year's ball will be the most successful that the society has given in the thirty-five years of its existence.

The Garden has been more beautifully decorated than it ever has been before for this event. The high glass roof over the great arena has been entirely covered by a low-hanging canopy of white and gold cloth, which runs in broad strips from the apex of the dome to the outer walls. Flags of all nations are used with splendid effect in draping the boxes and side walls and palms and other tropical plants are exhibited in such profusion as to make the amphitheatre look like a great garden. A promenade twenty feet wide, marked by thirty decorative white columns thirty feet high, runs around the dancing surface. More than 3,000 incandescent lamps of thirty-six candle power have been put in, to give the necessary effect in light and color.

The ball will open at 10 P. M. with a promenade concert by a brass band of 100 pieces. At 11 P. M. the ballet of 300 women, which has been in rehearsal for three weeks, will appear, and the ballet divertissement will occupy the floor for half an hour, an orchestra of 100 pieces furnishing the music for it, as for all the dancing. After the ballet the dancing floor will be turned over to the masqueraders. Between the regular numbers on the dancing programme special feature dances will be introduced by professional artists.

WOMAN'S NEW OPPORTUNITIES.

Dr. Emily Blackwell's Address Before the Political Education League.

There was a full attendance yesterday morning at the headquarters of the League for Political Education, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, when a regular meeting of the league was held. An address by Dr. Emily Blackwell on "The Higher Education of Women" was listened to with close attention and frequently applauded.

The principal argument of Dr. Blackwell's paper was that it is only under the conditions to which the world is now approaching that woman's peculiar qualities can be properly displayed. Like the "New Learning" of the days of the Renaissance, the "New Woman" of to-day was, she said, simply the woman who was trying to adapt herself to modern conditions. As an indication of the manner in which women had developed in recent years the way they had learned to combine the suggestive. It was actually one of the great phenomena of the last fifty years. Its results were seen everywhere—in clubs, which in turn were united into federations; in combinations for moral purposes, such as temperance, and in combinations for political purposes, such as the Primrose League in Great Britain.

Change, the speaker went on, was, strange as it might seem, the only fixed fact in human life. The change in women was parallel to the change in work and workers among men.

Dr. Blackwell then referred to the fact that even the domestic work of women has become far more complex than a century ago. It was recognized that every department should be an art founded upon science. Concluding, the speaker declared that the old ideas of inferiority and dependence, necessary in the earlier stages of woman's development, must disappear before she could undertake all the duties of a citizen.

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and many other pieces throughout our warerooms——all of which are well worthy the attention of those who wish to secure fine Furniture away below regular prices.

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(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

PROSPERITY IN AUGUSTA

Cotton Mills Are Enlarged with Surplus Profits.

CITY BECOMES AMBITIOUS

Will Have More Well-Paved Streets, and a New Hotel to Replace One Destroyed by Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 13.—Prosperity is not a stranger to Augusta. It has been a dweller in this fine old city these many years, thanks largely to the enterprise and conservatism that have controlled its large and expanding industries. When the general improvement in the business of the country began to be felt in the trade pulse here, it strengthened the life of business without exciting a flutter or provoking a "boom." Augusta, even in most hopeful moments, has avoided sensational advertising and ephemeral expansion. It would rather be staid than stayed.

But Augusta has not avoided or failed to enjoy the recent advantages that have been offered to her citizens engaged in the cotton trade, either as dealers in the raw product or as manufacturers for the domestic and foreign markets. Its water-power canal, great enough for almost all conceivable growth in manufactures requiring great power, is adequate to provide 8,000 to 10,000 horse power, putting it in the class with Lowell, Mass., and other places well equipped with water power. This power is driving eight mills. None of these is new. All have been established for years, the pioneers in the advancement of cotton in the country where it is grown. They manufacture for both the home and foreign markets, but I am informed that by far the larger part of Augusta's output of cotton cloth is made for conversion in Eastern cities, into print cloths. The capital in the mills—three of them have more than $1,000,000 each—was originally about one-half foreign—from Northern and Eastern States. Native confidence was established, Augusta capital took up stock when it could be bought, until now the foreign holdings of cotton mill property at Augusta are placed at only one-fourth, and the fraction promises to be smaller.

RIVAL MILLS SPRING UP.

The Augusta cotton manufacturers are aware that they have young and vigorous rivals and competitors. Although the Augusta mills have all been earning good dividends besides expending surplus in improvements, and expect to continue to make money, they have discovered the necessity of increased economy and vigilance. They get their water at a rate of $5 a year per horse power. They call that a merely nominal rate. But the factories are all within the city limits and subject to city rates of taxation. That accounts largely for the starting up over the Savannah River, in South Carolina, of the big Granitville, Langley, Bath, and Warren mills, with offices in this city. Augusta regards these as her mills, but the consumption of cotton and production of cotton goods in the mills will unquestionably get into the census of 1900 as creditable to South Carolina. At all events, Augusta claims as hers, in operation and increasing the wealth of her citizens, 200,000 spindles that are buzzing on both sides of the Savannah River.

J. P. Verdery, President of the Enterprise factory, one of the veteran mill men, talked calmly and cheerfully about Augusta's cotton spinning and weaving. He is at the head of a mill that has greatly increased its capacity in the last year. The King mill, another large establishment, has about doubled its capacity within the year, so that it now has 60,000 spindles. There are no new mills, as yet. Those in operation can be enlarged, if it is desired to increase the output, but the probability is that new companies will study all the economies to be gained by going into the country.

"We are going right along," said Mr. Verdery, "just as we have always done, showing the Eastern spinners that we can make cotton goods of good quality with profit. The Augusta mills have all done well, some of them enlarging to meet increased demands upon them. Our cotton is drawn from both Georgia and South Carolina planters. In fact, it is selected for quality and price, regardless of where it was grown. I should say we had consumed about 40,000 bales in the year. Most of the goods are sent to New England to be advanced, either by printing or bleaching, and a part goes to the Far East, but not so large a part, I would say, as is generally believed."

"But why do you not bleach and print, and so gain the profits on goods more advanced?"

"That is a question we have asked ourselves. We are using bleached goods in Georgia, and the use of printed goods is everywhere great now by men as well as women. We shall come to printed goods, no doubt, for it is manifestly a loss to pay transportation on them twice in order to give somebody else a profit we might gain. But a print plant is expensive; the art is one requiring constant, nice, and discerning judgment, and a plant would cost $1,000,000 to answer expectations. There is a bleachery in the State, with capacity for bleaching about all the cloth made in Georgia. It is a convenience and a money-maker. Our Cotton Exchange notes great and solid improvement here. The millers do not publish the details of their operations and dividends as formerly. They know how they are getting along. They do not care to tell their rivals, who may desire to get at some of their secrets so the reports are submitted only to stockholders."

CITY'S CREDIT IS GOOD.

"Is Augusta gaining public spirit with increase of property?"

"It is. It never lacked it, but development in cotton production and in general wealth has made the city more ambitious and liberal-minded. A million-dollar fire has deprived us of our best hotel and made a wound on the principal street. But we shall have a better hotel and more well-paved streets, before long. Our credit is good. The city has recently sold 3½ per cent. bonds at a premium. The water supply and Fire Department are to be made more efficient. We are not fast, but we keep up with the march of improvement."

Augusta's mills, like nearly all the mills in the South, are closed against black labor. Not because the blacks are all incapable of learning how to do mill work, but because having learned to be useful in the factories, they will not acquire the habit of regularity in labor. Negroes were tried in the cotton mills here. Many of them acquired skill enough to qualify them for employment. When they chose, they would stop, on any pretext, regardless of the fact that work was suspended wherever an employe quit. This indifference to business exactions seemed to be generally inherent, ineradicable. It is found among the negroes in the furnace towns of Kentucky, Georgia, and Alabama, and to overcome the inertia that would be suffered at a blast furnace if a third of the hands quit for a day, to go on a journey, to go a-fishing, or to a funeral, the furnaces carry three times as many men on the pay rolls as will be needed at any one time. Only one-third are at work at one time. The proportion of the active and industrious is about as to the negro's inclination for continuous labor. The average negro wants to rest about two-thirds of the time.

A GREAT COTTON MARKET.

Augusta continues to be a great cotton market. No sign is noted more frequently than that of "cotton factor." The cotton bought for local consumption is but a small part of the business. Some of the rest is shipped by rail East, and more of it goes to Savannah and Charleston and New Orleans for export. Since the improvement of the Savannah River to Augusta a steamboat line has run a boat three times a week to Savannah. Cotton for Europe and the East, and cotton goods for New York and New England, go by this route in large quantities. The rates are much lower than the rail rates. "While the river does not make the rate," said a shipper, "it certainly affects it. We have no doubt about what the railroads would do if the water route should be permanently closed."

A large cotton factor of this city who was questioned regarding the reports of the size of the cotton crop, and who was not sure that it would be so small as some of the lower estimates, suggested that there were some serious problems to be considered by the planters, and be rather despaired of fixing their attention upon them.

"We need better cotton rather than more cotton. Very little educated attention is given to the production of a good staple—say, an inch and an eighth to an inch and a quarter. Most of the farmers fertilize not at all, or very little, and then moderately. If they raise some fine cotton and some poor, they bale it all together, and all goes for the lowest average price. I have a standing order to my buyers to pay a quarter of a cent above the ruling price for the long-stapled upland. I have a theory that the staple of upland cotton can be lengthened by selection of seed and scientific preparation of the soil. It may not be possible to get farmers in this generation who will cultivate cotton to improve it, but we must come to it one of these days. We do not need the silky staple of the Sea Island cotton, worth from 30 to 50 cents a pound, but we should have more low-priced cotton with longer staple."

Augusta has trolleys everywhere, electric lights, some good pavements, many new buildings, railroad connections with every part of the country, among which the Southern appears to be conspicuous by its far-reaching energy and enterprise. It has about as antiquated, inadequate, and uncomfortable a commercial hotel as can be found in the South. That's saying a good deal; but Augusta admits that it is true. It's very sad to note the indiscriminateness of great fires.

E. G. D.

Jersey City's Water Plant.

The Jersey City Board of Finance yesterday, by a unanimous vote, refused to concur in the resolutions adopted on Tuesday by the Street and Water Board directing P. H. Flynn to increase the capacity of the water plant he is constructing from 50,000,000 to 70,000,000 gallons daily, and declaring the purpose of the city to purchase the plant on completion. The Finance Board and Mayor Hoos think a 50,000,000-gallon plant adequate.

Councilman Bodine Injured.

Councilman Benjamin J. Bodine of Richmond Borough was injured Friday night while riding his bicycle. He was thrown heavily to the ground, and his nose and lip were badly cut. The accident was caused by a hole which was filled with water and which the Councilman did not notice until his wheel ran into it. He will be compelled to stay indoors for a few days.

Bridge Policeman McCorkle Dead.

Patrick J. McCorkle, a member of the bridge police force since the organization of that body, died yesterday at his home, 703 President Street, Brooklyn, from cancer of the stomach. He was appointed to the force May 24, 1883, when the bridge was opened.

Le Boutillier Brothers

ANNUAL SALES

SWISS EMBROIDERIES,
FINE COTTON DRESS FABRICS
HOUSEHOLD LINENS

NOW GOING ON.

West Twenty-third Street.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Housekeeping Linens.

Damask Table Cloths, Napkins to match.
Hemstitched Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases.
Embroidered Linen Scarfs and Centrepieces.
Huckaback and Damask Towels.
Turkish Bath Towels and Sheets.

Blankets.

California, Austrian and French Blankets.

Down Comfortables and Pillows.

Marseilles and Satin Finished Bed Spreads.

Embroidered and Fancy Flannels.

Broadway & 19th Street.

BLACKFORD GETS THREE YEARS.

Bigamist Who Was Arrested at the Hotel Marlborough Sentenced.

In the Union County Court, New Jersey, yesterday, Judge Vail sentenced John Louis Blackford, formerly a detective of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, to three years in State prison for bigamy. Counsel for Blackford presented a petition which was signed by many prominent men asking for leniency. This had no effect with the Judge, who said the maximum term of imprisonment for bigamy was ten years, but that he had made the sentence light because of the man's confession.

Blackford's first wife was Miss Ulrich of Plainfield, with whom he lived for ten years. His second wedding, at which he was married to Miss Alice Morgan of Westfield, was a public one, it having been advertised in the newspapers. He told his second wife that he had received a divorce from his first wife in Dakota. Blackford was arrested at the Hotel Marlborough in this city while on his honeymoon with his second wife.

AFFAIRS OF DR. HARSHA.

Creditors Try to Get Salary Paid to His Wife.

Probing into the financial affairs of the Rev. Dr. William J. Harsha, formerly minister of the Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem, was resumed in the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part II, yesterday morning by Lawyer Edward Harding in an effort to recover on a judgment for $4,708.82 held against the minister by the Board of Publication of Sabbath School Work, a Philadelphia corporation, for money borrowed on promissory notes. The judgment was returned unsatisfied and supplementary proceedings were instituted.

Upon Dr. Harsha's resignation he left for Texas, and the consistory of the church voted to continue his full salary to his wife for the first six months of the present year, and this is the money at which the creditors are aiming. The Rev. Dr. Joachim Elmendorf, senior pastor of the church, was examined yesterday and testified that Mrs. Harsha had already received $500 of this money since her husband resigned the pastorate on Nov. 17, last, and the receipt she had given for it, though signed with her name, had been written by Dr. Harsha. Dr. Elmendorf produced the minutes of the meeting of the consistory at which Dr. Harsha's resignation was accepted in which the following passage occurred:

"The resignation of Dr. Harsha is hereby accepted and the request contained therein granted that there be given a sum equal to his full salary from Jan. 1, 1900, to June 1, 1900, to be paid in equal monthly installments to Mrs. Sadie H. Harsha."

The proceedings were adjourned until next Saturday.

TO AID ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.

Annual Reception of the Ladies' Auxiliary at the Waldorf.

The annual reception of the Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Vincent's Hospital will take place on Wednesday evening in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. Dancing will begin at 10 o'clock, and supper will be served in the Astor Gallery. Many of the boxes have been secured by well-known persons in public and social life, and the women in charge have been actively engaged in their endeavors to make the affair unusually attractive and enjoyable.

The proceeds of this entertainment will be devoted to the support and maintenance of the destitute sick in the new hospital, on Eleventh Street. Since the opening of this building a great many patients have been cared for, and the afflicted poor who were obliged to undergo operations—many requiring extraordinary skill—have been attended by eminent surgeons who form the visiting and attending staff of the hospital. To support a great institution of this kind, being the only hospital in the city depending solely on charity, necessitates heavy current expenses, and the members of the auxiliary hope to realize a sufficient fund from the reception to attain this worthy object.

Besides the numerous wards for adult patients, there are two spacious wards for the accommodation of children and a fine dispensary.

Boxes may be procured at St. Vincent's Hospital, Seventh Avenue and Twelfth Street, and tickets may be obtained from the President, Mrs. Martin B. Brown; the Vice Presidents, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. Charles Phelps, Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt; the Secretary, Miss M. Blessing; the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. William Cherry, or the Treasurer, Mrs. Stephen Philbin.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Late comers still have equal chances with earliest buyers; there are thousands of fresh offerings that practically set these Sales on their opening basis. Besides all that—prices on sold down January lots are again reduced; cut to the quick for certain closing.

MAGNIFICENT

DISPLAY OF SILKS.

Our first Complete Showing of all Classes of

FOULARD SILKS

for the coming season includes a window display covering one-half of store front and showing Dresses of these silks made up in several leading designs and colorings.

Altogether a display surpassing anything heretofore produced, in

Printed Twills, Printed Liberty Broches,
Printed Liberty Satins, Printed Peau de Soies.

The patterns in this collection are absolutely controlled by us, for this market.

Our first showing of Novelties in all classes of Fancy Silks, comprising the very newest ideas in lace open work effects; also a complete line of

PLAIN DRESS SILKS.

Plain Colored Peau de Soies.
Plain Colored Satin Merveilleux.
Plain Colored Satin Duchesse.
Plain Colored Taffetas.
Plain Crepe de Chine.
Satin Crepe Meteor.
Crepe de Chine Broche.

FINE BLACK DRESS SILKS.

Black Peau de Soies. Black Regence.
Black Gros Grains. Black Satin Duchesse.
Black Satin Merveilleux. Black Taffetas.

GREAT SPECIALS,

AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURER'S COST.

A magnificent quality of BLACK TAFFETA, 27 inches wide, per yard, at . 69c
CORDED JAPANESE SILKS, a full representation of this season's Colorings and Patterns, per yard 38c
OMBRE TAFFETAS, a complete assortment of Colorings, per yard . . 50c
PRINTED FOULARDS, our own designs, a good quality, 24 inches wide, per yard 55c

NEW LIFE GIVEN TO OUR

SALES OF CLOAKS AND FURS.

Counting special orders to manufacturers in the aggregate with the season's surplus stocks, we could have safely met anything short of the buying avalanche that followed our first January announcements.

Not five days from this sale's opening, we were scouring the market for more Coats, Capes and Suits, urging the swiftest production compatible with high character in every article.

First slowly, then faster and faster as our needs grew, choice garments poured in. As this third week opens, we can show, from all sources, in round numbers—

750 Stylish Jackets—500 Tailored Suits—
450 Assorted Capes—375 Dress Skirts—
And (large and small) some 500 Fur Pieces—

Made up between seasons, when best fabrics and linings are at their cheapest, expert labor content to work for small wage, and manufacturers well satisfied to accept narrow profits.

This is the condensed epitome:

COATS.

Silk-lined $12 Black Kersey Coats—this coming week $7.75
Satin Lined Montagna or Persian Cloth $15.00 Coats—coming week . $9.50
Taffeta Lined $15.00 Cheviot and Worsted Jackets—this coming week $10.75
Fur Trimmed $22.50 Kersey Coat, collar of Persian Lamb, black satin lined . . $14.75
Velour $35.00 Persian Trimmed Coat, collar and revers of Persian Lamb, satin lined—this coming week $24.75

GOLF CAPES.

Without doubt the greatest all around assortment known. This week's special price, $5.00 and $8.50

FURS.

Coats of Electric Seal—a satin lined positive $34.75 garment—for . . $25.00
Collarettes—a number of different furs, plain and combined, but one and two of a sort. The average a $16.50 value—this coming week $10.00

SUITS.

Tailor made in fine pebble and rough cheviots, new style, silk lined throughout $29.75
Tailor made in plain black cheviot, tight or fly front—new style skirt $16.50

SKIRTS.

New styles Cloth Skirts, made up on percaline $7.50
Odd Skirts, only 50, in plain goods and plaids; were $7.50 to $12—to close at . . $5.00

SILK WAISTS—What option have we but closing out? All our interest centres in the coming season, and thoughts of approaching inventory blind us to cost and loss. Three big lots are far easier handled than a dozen smaller—we so arrange them, and count each waist as already sold.

IN THE FIRST LOT

Those sold up to $9.00—the grouping of four tables—miscellaneous styles, colorings, silks and satins—handsome garments handled and mussed. Take choice $3.69

IN THE NEXT LOT

Those sold up to $20.00—collected from many sources—waists for street or evening wear, French models of distinguished fashion, carrying all sizes in this, that, or the other style. Choice $8.75

IN THE LAST LOT

Those sold up to $40.00—Paquin's, Doucet's—every French artist of note and fame has waists in the aggregation. It is a sweeping finale, and price a very small object, $18.00

19th Street, 6TH AVENUE, 20th Street.

MEETING OF SCHOOLMASTERS.

"Uniform College Entrance Requirements in Latin" Discussed.

The ninety-fifth regular monthly meeting of the Schoolmasters' Association of New York and vicinity was held yesterday in the Brearley School. Announcement was made that at the meeting next month an amendment to the constitution would be offered reducing the annual fees of the association from $3 to $2.

"Uniform College Entrance Requirements in Latin" was the general topic discussed: Dr. J. T. Buchanan, Principal of the Boys' High School, Manhattan, discussed "The Present Situation." H. F. Towle, head of the Latin department of the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, spoke of the "Defects of Present Methods." Dr. Caskie Harrison, Principal of the Brooklyn Latin School, discussed "Best Practical Aims and Methods," and G. H. Hooper, head of the Latin department of the Columbia Grammar School, told of the "Advantages of Uniformity."

Following the above speakers there was an informal discussion of the general topic. The opinion generally expressed was that it would be a good thing for the colleges to agree on a standard. Several expressed the opinion that a teacher should be allowed great liberty of choice in the Latin books read in his class, and be allowed to designate whatever author or authors he considered best for certain pupils.

The Genesee Society's Dinner.

The Society of the Genesee, whose membership is composed of the natives and former residents of the Genesee Valley region, in Western New York, now resident in this city, will hold its annual dinner at Sherry's on Feb. 7. Mr. Louis Wiley, the historian of the society, will preside at this dinner. The speakers will be ex-Senator David B. Hill, Dr. David J. Hill, First Assistant Secretary of State; Judge William E. Werner, Mayor George A. Carnahan of Rochester, and Mr. William H. McElroy.

At the Play and With the Players

It may have been noticed that woman is generally the dominant and irrepressible subject of this chronicle. The history of the stage since the Restoration of the Stuart Kings is very largely the history of certain women, anyhow, and in the daily records of the contemporary theatre woman seems fairly to dominate all else. It is the actor rather than the play that people talk about, and always or nearly always the woman actor in preference to the masculine histrion. In this hour, too, actresses of distinction outnumber the actors as two to one—if we leave art out of the question and account every woman an actress who is making a fortune, or seems to be, on the theatrical stage the proportion is much larger. Last week the chronicle dealt with Maxine Elliott, Jessie Millward, and Marie Cahill; this week's heroines are Maude Adams and Blanche Bates, while Mrs. Langtry and Olga Nethersole are waiting for their cues in the wings.

A second view of "The Little Minister," now current at the Criterion Theatre, after a long interval, would convince one that the extraordinarily successful run of this play was due to the charm of Miss Adams's personality more than to her art or Mr. Barrie's, if it were not for the fact that her personal charm has been exerted in so many other plays that passed in their turns into history as mere plays. Surely in this piece, in which she is obviously not enough like a gypsy to be mistaken for one even in the moonlight, in which her dialect is clearly a feeble substitute for "good Scots," and her powers of expression are overtaxed in the one highly artificial scene which closes the third act as they have been in no other play with which her name has been closely identified, she is not more fittingly placed than she was in "Rosemary," in which her acting was quite flawless in a technical sense, or "Christopher, Jr.," in which in every scene her charm was potent, and in one her gift of comic expression was shown quite at its best.

Still, speculation is futile in the face of facts, and "The Little Minister," which, pleasing as it is, lacks both motive and logic, and is manifestly inadequate as a dramatization of the moving work of fiction on which it is founded, is incontestably the most profitable play of its epoch, while the actress who has identified herself with Babbie is the most popular star of this hour. In neither case is the event to be deplored. The play, though it is a whimsical mixture of melodrama, farce, operetta, and artificial comedy, is dainty in form and wholesome in substance, with a leaven of delightful humor to contrast with its sweet sentiment; the actress, though the multitude of her contemporaries may now rate her accomplishments too high, (and the only danger to be apprehended on that account is that the inevitable swing of the pendulum of public favor may yet leave her without her due of praise and support,) is an artist of really uncommon gifts. In her portrayal of this elfin heroine of Barrie the most striking artistic trait is her absolute simplicity and naturalness of utterance. She speaks every word of her share of the text as if it was the expression of a thought which had just arisen to the surface of her mind. This ought not to be an uncommon trait on the stage, but it is really so rare in its most perfect state that the habitual playgoer is particularly grateful to Joseph Jefferson for his seemingly spontaneous speech. To secure this effect is particularly difficult, it seems, in poetic drama, and the greatest charm of Miss Adams's experiment with Juliet, for me, lay in the effect of sincerity she secured by this natural and simple manner in stirring passages like the "O, bid me leap," in which, while not approaching any accepted idea of tragic expression, she yet made the listener feel the pity and horror of the situation.

Almost every actor of any sort of standing above that of the novice will not fail in this regard when the text is merely colloquial. But Miss Adams, instinctively, as it seems, gives the effect of unprepared speech to all she utters on the stage. For the rest her facial expression is often admirable and never excessive; she has a keen sense of artistic proportion, and her voice has a quality of its own which seems a delightful quality, one must assume, to the great body of cultivated playgoers. There is never a hint of the conventionally theatrical in her poses and gestures, and she can express the sentiment that hovers on the borderland between laughter and tears with irresistible effect.

Mr. Barrie remembers his "old comedies" well in that elaborately artificed scene with the hats and the shawl when Babbie's mind is running in a dozen different directions at the climax of Act III. Here one is strongly reminded of many famous scenes for accomplished actresses such as that in which Ada Rehan used to triumph so convincingly in "The Railroad of Love."

In its merely technical requirements this scene is really more difficult than the potion scene in "Romeo and Juliet," and Miss Adams's treatment of it reminds one somewhat of her tasteful and unaffected acting in that episode, which was still not tragic acting. The comedy of Miss Adams in the present instance is quite as clearly not the elaborate and brilliantly effective comedy the situation suggests, but she makes the scene go to the evident satisfaction of her audiences. I fancy that her touch is surer, her phrasing, to borrow a musical term which exactly applies, surer in this scene now than it was two years ago, but she is still far from the effect many experienced actresses of not half her present fame might secure in it. But in no other passage of "The Little Minister" is Miss Adams's histrionism so nearly deficient.

I cannot dismiss this subject without another word in appreciation of the portrayal of Tammas Whamond by Mr. Thompson. This, within its limitations, is a rare piece of comic acting, which is something better than merely comic, in the common acceptance of that word, in its homely dignity, its fidelity to nature, and its suggestion of tenderness. Mr. Peyton Carton also is admirable, as he always is in a quaint "character bit," as that one of the elders who discovers that the paper written by the Little Minister is poetry.

In the case of Miss Bates, who has done so much thus far for Mr. Belasco's farce at the Herald Square Theatre, varied and extraordinary powers of expression count for more than personal charm. She is a handsome woman, but handsome women are not rare on the stage, while her good looks are not of nearly so exceptional a quality as her virtuosity. In fact, the element of personal charm does not enter very largely in one's appreciation of this new revelation of her skill in comedy, which is quite equal to her hitherto manifested skill in the "heavy" rôles of romantic drama.

Miss Bates has not yet secured the vogue of Miss Adams, and I should be the last to help her to secure it, for the worship of actors is not conducive to the best interests of the drama. I believe with Sardou that the drama in the last year of the nineteenth century is in a state of healthy development, but its growth would be healthier if the public disposition to rate the person of the actor above the matter of his rôle could by any means be checked. The plain duty of one who is assigned to report current theatrical affairs, however, is not to be shirked through any pleasant sophistry.

In "Naughty Anthony" Miss Bates is the comic temptress of a humbug professor of moral culture, who was adapted, Mr. Belasco tells us, from a character in old comedy, though from what old comedy (unless it be "Measure for Measure," and Anthony Depew is Belasco's idea of a modern equivalent for the detestable Angelo) I cannot tell. Likely as not it is one that everybody who knows the stage well will readily recall to mind when the title is mentioned. But it does not matter. No dead author will suffer in fame because Belasco found inspiration in his work; and, on the other hand, none will gain new fame in the books because of association with "Naughty Anthony."

As this comic temptress Miss Bates is both comic and alluring. She suggests the boldness, the high spirits, the fascination of the city nondescript transplanted rather recklessly to a peaceful and highly moral rural environment, with captivating facility and freshness of method. She acts a scene of allurement with a measure of skill that indicates how well she could handle a difficult rôle in a comedy of Farquhar or Vanbrugh if a revival of those dramatists were desirable—and why not, when we have got down to an exhibition of six stockings on one leg as the best fun one of the most inventive and industrious of our playwrights can give us?

Blanche Bates is certainly an actress of remarkable gifts and her possibilities at present seem to be limitless. Last year circumstances made one wish she could have a chance in "Frou Frou," and some of the recent emotional plays—"The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," for instance. She acted with so much sincerity of feeling in Mr. Zangwill's one little scene of love at first sight that another new line of characters for her suggested itself, the Esther Eccleses and Megs of middle-century comedy and domestic drama; while now her virtuosity in the guise of a smart, dashing, and purposeful hussy makes one speculate as to her possible ability to make Mrs. Sullen and Lady Betty Modish live again.

In other respects Mr. Belasco's farce is acted better than farces generally are. Mr. Worthing seems to me to exactly catch the spirit of his rôle, and I have no doubt that his best successes will be in comedy hereafter, though his gift of fervor is not to be denied. Mr. Le Moyne, Miss Redpath, and Mrs. Barker could not be excelled in their several departments. Miss Maude Harrison carries her rôle with her customary skill. But the farce does not suggest further comment. It has its undeniably amusing moments, but it has its dull ones, too, and farces should not be dull; it is well set, well acted, and involves some novel devices.

This week will bring forth several plays new to us here, including Ibsen's symbolical drama called "The Master Builder," which is as usual a plea for the doctrine of individualism. There will be a big new spectacle, "golden" presumably, for rural visitors at the New York. Mrs. Langtry will introduce to us Grundy's much-talked-of comedy, "The Degenerates," the novelty of which does not lie, as you may see in a glance at the sketch of the plot, in the matter, but in the manner. Mr. Grundy has attempted a picture of contemporaneous London society which must be something like that limned by Henry James in "The Awkward Age." The personages are supposed to be "types," and some of the smartest dialogue is said to be written in a new kind of ultra-fashionable, wholly idiotic slang which is more bewildering than Mr. Sydney Rosenfeld's in "The Senator." Perhaps it is as well to warn folks about this slang beforehand. It consists in using the diminutive suffixes with abbreviated words and in an elliptical manner that counts on the intellectual grasp of the person addressed. For instance, if a gentleman should by any chance speak of his "undy" he would be understood to refer to his flannel undershirt, though, of course, no gentleman would refer to that humble article even in conversation with Mr. Grundy's "degenerates."

"Brother Officers," to be shown at the Empire, is a wholesome and sentimental piece by one of the younger English playwrights, Leo Trevor, who has been particularly successful as an author of some original one-act plays.

Thus far the old repertory has not been drawn upon this season in the centrally situated theatres, but before long we shall have a visit from Mme. Modjeska, who will surely act in "Macbeth" and "Mary Stuart" in her engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre as well as in Clinton Stuart's new play written for her on the subject of "Marie Antoinette."

Mr. Sothern is getting ready to act Hamlet for a while in the Spring and Mr. Daniel Frohman is preparing to put the tragedy on the stage in a noteworthy manner. Miss Harned should be an interesting Ophelia, Mr. Morgan an effective Claudius, and Mr. W. F. Owen a capital Polonius. It is not a bad idea for Mr. Sothern to try his hand at the Prince of Denmark. There is no great Hamlet now in sight, as Irving has laid aside the rôle, and it is well that the young generation should have a chance to see Shakespeare acted.

Mr. Sothern is wise and safe. The fact that an actor of his tact and taste desires to act Hamlet indicates that he has ideas on the subject worth heeding. As a general thing, I believe it is better to neglect masterworks than to produce them inadequately, though it must be admitted that the aesthetic perceptions of many famous men and women have been quickened by the rude performance of "barnstormers." In this case we may be sure of a tasteful and reverent representation. As, before he makes his incursion into Shakespearean tragedy, Mr. Sothern will introduce to our stage "The Sunken Bell," one of the masterworks of contemporary European drama, it cannot be said that he is in the way of wasting his valuable time.

Of Maude Adams's promised appearance as Rosalind nothing further is known except that preparations for this production of "As You Like It" are now under way. Presumably the performances will take place at the Empire Theatre in the Spring.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS.

Mrs. Langtry's Return, "Brother Officers" at the Empire, and Ibsen's "Master Builder."

Mrs. Langtry, who has been seen in the theatres within the last week, will begin her engagement at the Garden Theatre tomorrow night, presenting Sydney Grundy's drama called "The Degenerates," which caused quite a sensation in London. It is a comedy of modern London life in four acts. Mrs. Langtry will be supported by a company of English actors, including that admirable comedian Fred Kerr and two sons of George Grossmith. The story of the play is told briefly as follows:

Mrs. Trevelyan is an owner of race horses, talks slang, is a divorcée, (though on her own petition,) and is generally a little shady in her reputation. She is careless of all, save only of her sixteen-year-old daughter, whom she first fears as a menace to her ease and self-indulgence and subsequently adores. While the daughter is in school in France her mother can still count on maintaining her appearance of sprightliness and juvenile irresponsibility. The girl comes home a little in advance of her welcome, and proves to be a sweet young thing, with a great affection for her mother, whose affections are taken by storm as a consequence, whereupon she turns over a new leaf. She has a midnight appointment with Sir William Saumarez, an intrigue which the Baronet has arranged out of pique at his wife's jealousy, but this appointment she does not keep, and, further, she decided to save Lady Saumarez—who has resolved to get even with Sir William by a counter-intrigue—from being hopelessly compromised by Lorano, a company promoter, whom she had arranged to meet at his chambers.

Mrs. Trevelyan arrives at Lorano's chambers to find her ladyship—who had revolted against the cynical immorality of the rake—imprisoned against her will, and manages to take her place. Lorano is called away on urgent business, and at this stage the Duke of Orme, who has "been long in search of a true woman," arrives. Mrs. Trevelyan had previously suggested herself as qualified to fill the bill, but his Grace had not been impressed with the offer, but somehow she did not reach the height of his ideal. The Duke has not been long on the scene when Saumarez appears looking for his wife. The two are just about to force the bedroom door when Mrs. Trevelyan walks out, leaving the Baronet under the impression that she had been the only visitor. The Duke, having picked up the glove of Lady Saumarez, knows better, and, showing the glove to Lorano, who exclaims passionately, "You are the devil himself," to which the Duke replies, "In that event, we shall meet again." In the final act the Saumarez reconciliation takes place, and the Duke persuades himself that Mrs. Trevelyan's abnegation in risking her reputation for the sake of another was sufficiently heroic, and discovers that he is very fond of her and her daughter.

At the Empire Theatre Tuesday night Charles Frohman's stock company will appear in "Brother Officers," a comedy by Leo C. Trevor, in which Arthur Bourchier made a hit in London, and Henry Miller tried, with every indication of success, in San Francisco last Summer. The hero is a "ranker," a term applied in the British Army to a commissioned officer, who has risen from the ranks. He has had the privilege, or the misfortune, to save the life of a comrade of noble birth, and by him, in all kindness, is introduced to polite society, his friend, Lancelot Pleydell, promising to give him points. The rest of the story is thus summarized:

In obedience to Pleydell's advice to be genial and easy with the officers of the mess, lords and all, he makes the awful mistake of ordering a whisky and soda for a Dean of the Church of England and insists on calling for champagne for the ladies. Things, indeed, become a bit awkward for him when the Colonel, coming in hurriedly complains of the place being turned into the "commercial room of a hotel."

"You gave no orders, Colonel," protests Hinds.

"Orders, Sir," indignantly replies the irate officer, "I should think the instincts of a gentleman would have taught you."

But the Baroness Roydon, beloved by Pleydell, graciously comes to the help of the abashed and confused soldier. With gay little tact she tells the Colonel as a personal favor to allow her to propose a toast. Glasses are charged and she makes a charming little speech. "Ladies and gentlemen—I give you a toast—my friend, Mr. Hinds. I drink to the health of a brave gentleman."

A year elapses, and when we next meet our hero he has profited by his social experiences. He has lost most of his awkwardness, and retains nothing more of his nervousness than the natural timidity of an extremely modest man. But a new experience has come into his life. He loves the Lady Roydon, a peeress in her own right. Their intercourse has been frank and unaffected, and the gentlewoman easily wins the soldier's confidence. If Hinds cannot gain her love, he can, at any rate, give her proof of his unalterable friendship, and his opportunity soon occurs. Pleydell has gambled heavily on the turf and lost a large sum at cards to a parvenu known as Robert Hutton, but who twenty-five years before was a card sharper. Hutton is on a visit to Lady Margaret Pleydell, and it seems that he will give her son the utmost indulgence if he will only introduce him "to the right sort of people." This Pleydell cannot see his way clear to do, and announces his intention of changing into a West India regiment and leaving the country. Hutton, who is always for pooling at matters "fair and square," threatens exposure. What would Pleydell's brother-officers thing of a man who plays cards without money and who cannot pay his debts of honor?

Hutton, who has made his money in Australia for many years, has a couple of crushed fingers on his right hand and always shakes hands with his left. This peculiarity gives a clue to Hinds, who feels certain that he knows his man. When, therefore, in the next act Pleydell confesses his dilemma to Lady Roydon and wins both her forgiveness and love, it is to John that the two turn for help. Hinds tackles Hutton. He starts by showing the scoundrel how easy it is to pass the king at écarte, and then tells him plainly that he is Jim Stanton, who swindled his father and robbed him of his mother. Hutton asks for his enemy's proofs, and, becoming bolder, gives him some parting advice. This suggests another clue to the villain's identity, and eventually Hinds triumphs.

The cast will include William Faversham as Hinds, Guy Standing as Pleydell, Edwin Stevens as Hutton, Margaret Anglin as Lady Roydon, and Mrs. Whiffen as Lady Margaret Pleydell.

At the big New York Theatre in Longacre Square the new ballet spectacle called "Broadway to Tokio" will be produced next Saturday night. The book was written by Louis Harrison and George V. Hobart, while A. B. Sloane and Reginald De Koven composed the music. Farce and travesty, operetta and ballet will be mingled in this big show. Max Freeman has directed the rehearsals. The scenery will be very elaborate.

The principal parts will be taken by Otis Harlan, Joseph Sparks, Ignacio Martinetti, Joseph Ott, William Gould, Gilbert Gregory, Bert Thayer, Frank White, Charles Kirke, Nick Long, Lew Simmons, Fay Templeton, Josie Sadler, Alice Judson, Idalene Cotton, Anna Bartlett, Maym Kelso, Christine Blensing, Juliette Francietta, and the Mahr sisters.

The piece is divided into three acts and six scenes. The scenes will be a wax modeler's studio, a railroad train, the Golden Gate Park, San Francisco; Longacre Square, Manhattan; on board an ocean steamer, and a Japanese temple. The story is told as follows:

A fencing master, who was formerly in the employ of the Khedive of Egypt, and who had fought all the Khedive's duels for him, had been, in recognition of his services, presented by the Khedive with a sarcophagus containing the supposed mummy of Cleopatra. The fencing master had placed it for safekeeping in the hands of a wax modeler who was about to make a copy of it in wax so that the fencing master could exhibit it in the Paris Exposition. The wax modeler's sister is married to the inventor, designer, and boomer of a patent medicine. The patent medicine man is going to Japan with the hope of winning a reward of $50,000 which has been offered by the Emperor to the man who will cure the Empress of "cold feet." When the story opens, the patent medicine man and his wife visit the wax modeler's studio to bid him good-bye. Just before they arrive a curio dealer has sold to the wax modeler, among other bric-à-brac, a paper weight which he says is the heart of Cleopatra, which, according to an old Egyptian legend, had been removed from her body ages ago and embalmed. When the wax modeler's sister departs he gives her this heart as a mascot and goes with them to their train to see them safely started on their journey.

During his absence from the studio Cleopatra comes to life and leaves the sarcophagus. When the modeler returns to resume his work he discovers the sarcophagus empty. He sees Cleopatra and falls desperately in love with her. She tells him that she can feel no such emotion, as she has no heart; that the old Egyptian legend that her heart had been removed ages ago is true. The modeler realizes now that the heart that he has bought from the curio vendor for $1.37 may really belong to Cleopatra, and he tells her of the incident.

In the meantime the fencing master, the owner of the mummy, returns to the studio for his property, and he also falls desperately in love with Cleopatra. He wants to fight a duel with the modeler for her possession. Cleopatra interferes. She coaxes, demands, and finally threatens them in order to have her heart returned. She promises to give her hand to the man who will return it to her. They all start on a mad chase around the world to overtake the patent medicine man and his wife.

This will be the last week of Felix Schweighofer's successful engagement at the Irving Place Theatre. The first three nights the Austrian comedian will appear as Mathias Gollinger in the play by Blumenthal and Kadelburg, taking its title from the name of that character. Gollinger is a wealthy brewer, whose daughter marries a Berlin young man. Gollinger's gaucheries lead to a separation of the young folks. Thursday night Schweighofer will appear in another congenial rôle in "Gebildete Menschen."

At the Carnegie Lyceum next Wednesday night "The Master Builder" by Henrik Ibsen, will be acted for the first time in this country. The translation is by C. H. Meltzer. The cast will include W. H. Pascoe, Florence Kahn, Josephine Wyndham, Grace Fisher, R. O. Jenkins, and Frederick G. Lewis.

"The Master Builder" is that one of the social dramas of "the Master" which preceded "Little Eyolf." Its symbolism is esteemed as particularly fine and mystifying. Its hero is an architect, who has gained wealth and fame through the ruin of a brother architect, who, with his son, is now in the employ of this man, Solness. Furthermore, the architect has a crazy wife, and is presumably in love with a bold, strange girl named Hilda Wangel.. No wonder he falls from a steeple and is killed.

"THREE LITTLE LAMBS."

Costumes Worn by Miss Ritchie and Some of the Others in the Musical Farce.

"The Three Little Lambs," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, is the most elaborately costumed play in New York just now. There are so many sorts and conditions of costumes that a man who saw the play the other night for the first time, a man who has the unusual trait of noticing what people wear, said that when he came away the only ones he could remember were the gowns worn by the American heiresses. These are the many young women who wear very attractive suits of brown and tan with little brown and tan toques, the frocks decorated all over with dollar marks. The young women are not called American heiresses in the play, they are supposed to have something to do with a bank, but that is immaterial, any one in the "Little Lambs" might be almost anything. It is a mere matter of taste, "you pays your money and you takes your choice," and the American heiress was really not a bad idea.

But when it comes to a matter of remembrance and admiration among the women in the audience, they turn with delight to David Tooke, President of the trust company, alias "Beau Brummel Bob, a thief," as he is represented by Raymond Hitchcock. Mr. Hitchcock wears a most swagger coat in the last act, a long coat of black with a beautiful lining of purple silk and a white chrysanthemum in his buttonhole. There is nothing more attractive worn in the play than that coat, and when now, as always, more or less women take to masculine effects in their own clothes, they have a particular delight in the genuine article worn by a man.

Next to the coat comes the attire of William T. Carleton as Dakota Dick, an up-to-date cowboy. It is rather uncertain as to what an up-to-date cowboy may be. In real life it might be one who had been a rough rider in the war, but on the stage it undoubtedly means one who wears immaculate clothes and never apparently one suit twice. The behind-the-times cowboy usually wears clothes which look as if they had seen service. Dakota Dick's do not. They are charmingly immaculate. Part leather riding trousers are nearly as attractive as a uniform, and when they have never been defaced by so commonplace a practice as riding, they preserve their beauty. Dakota Dick's belt, too, is most attractive. It has a delightful plain oblong steel buckle, a business-like looking buckle, though one, like the trousers, which has never seen service, and it would be just the thing for a woman's golf or outing belt. The holster for the revolver, and the revolver, too, are attractive, though not to a woman from a utilitarian point of view, and they look so fresh and clean that it is hard to believe that the revolver came even from a gun factory, and perhaps it didn't.

Another most attractive person in the play is also masculine, to wit, the pickaninny with whom Miss Braggins sings the "Bugaboo Man" song. There are two pickaninnies usually, but this week the little girl has been ill and the small boy has been bearing the honors alone. He wears a white suit which can hardly be called beautiful, but he wears it with much distinction, a fact undoubtedly due to the town from which he hails. Boston has sent out a John L. Sullivan, and there is no reason why it should not develop clever little rag-time dancing pickaninnies. They are really clever children, Shirley and Eva Plenty, that last name with a history, perhaps, dating back to before the war.

MISS RITCHIE'S DRESSES.

But to get down to genuine frocks, Miss Adele Ritchie has really some very handsome ones, and some particularly handsome hats. Her first-act gown is a pale blue cloth, a pretty simple little tailor gown, trimmed with undulated bands of stitched silk. The accessories, if hats and muff are not too important to be called accessories, make up the charm of the suit. One hat that is worn with it sometimes is of white straw, setting high up off the face, the rim swathed in pink tulle, great pink and red roses above the face in front, narrow black ribbon velvet which encircles the crown and comes around under the chin and ties up in the back again.

Another hat, which is worn more frequently with the same cloth suit, is of heliotrope velvet, a round hat with rather a wide rim worn over the face, the crown encircled with alternate layers of mauve and pale blue chiffon. The muff which goes with it is of mauve shirred chiffon, with a big cluster of mauve flowers.

Miss Ritchie's Spanish frock is of black net over yellow satin with black paillettes and big yellow and red roses, a big black hat with great black pompons and red roses, and the last-act gown is of pale blue, a long gown, princesse, under heavy white jeweled lace, leaving only the little fluting of blue chiffon showing below it at the edge of the skirt. The fullness of the train is set in very prettily at the back in fan-shaped pieces just at the lower edge of the gown, which gives it the proper swing. There is a big hat of handsome applique lace with this, set high off the face, mauve flowers inside the rim, and a big bow of two shades of mauve tulle on the top with a big diamond spray between. There is a little chou of the tulle at the back and strings, which come around to the front and tie under the left ear. Miss Ritchie wears a number of diamonds and strings of pearls for ornaments.

SOME OF THE OTHER DRESSES.

Miss Braggins wears yellow and blue to work out the color scheme in her gowns, and Miss Palmer, who understudies Miss Ritchie wears one particularly pretty little gown when the latter is absent. It is a Renaissance lace gown over salmon pink, and perfectly plain princesse gown opening simply down the front at one side. There is a wide plaiting of pink chiffon finishing the lower edge of the gown, and the lace falls over this in a broad, round point in front, two shorter points at the side, the lace longer and falling over the little train in the back. The lower edge of the opening at the side in front is finished with a big, black bow of velvet, and there is a simple but very pretty round black velvet hat with a fringe-edged scarf of lace at the side.

Miss Marie Cahill's gowns, like her work in the play, are individual and attractive. Miss Cahill is one of the three little lambs. The first little gown, ankle length, is of blue figured muslin with a Marie Antoinette fichu tied in the back, and a big blue hat, all very becoming. The next costume is perhaps more interesting in these days of coats, when coats go, and it seems to live up to Phyllis Argyle's—the character Miss Cahill rules—reputation of being light fingered, which perhaps may not be a good reputation for a ponit. It is a plain, light cloth box coat, with brown velvet cuffs and collar and big pearl buttons. There is a stylish little hat to match, turban shape, and made largely of feathers. With this Miss Cahill wears a skirt of heavy red cloth, one of those natty out-door looking skirts, double faced and plainly stitched. Miss Cahill's underskirts are an interesting part of her costume, because they are always more or less in evidence, and they well may be, for they are dancing skirts, thirty-six yards of net with lace trimmings.

In the last act, when she does a little skit as Becky Sharp, she wears a bright pink and green gown, a broad pink flounce around the skirt, and more pink around the neck of the low-cut bodice. It is a comedy gown, not beautiful, but with charms all its own. It is attractive like the wearer, but Miss Cahill is more than that, for some of the women in the play say she is a "perfect lady," and that said with the proper emphasis is a real compliment either to the actress or the woman.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Cyril Scott fits well into his new rôle in "Papa's Wife," at the Manhattan Theatre. He has the youthful appearance, the buoyancy, the graceful bearing, which are rarer attributes on the contemporary stage, as it seems, than mimetic ability and skill in "making up." Mr. Scott always seems very young nowadays. Yet he is no novice, and he used to act old men and "character" parts. He is remembered as the successor of Charles Kent in the rôle of the crafty Chicago lawyer in Mansfield's "Prince Karl" many years ago—nearly fourteen, in fact. His first hit was made with Charles Frohman's stock company at the Twenty-third Street Theatre, and he bade fair to develop into a promising jeune premier while he was at the Empire Theatre, but he suddenly shifted to operetta under the wing of De Wolf Hopper, and has since stuck to the lighter forms of drama, excepting in his brief incursions into the domain of old comedy under the direction of Augustin Daly. Actors so fit for important parts in high comedy and sentimental drama as Mr. Scott are rare, but he seems to find farce more profitable.

Richard Mansfield is again talking about a revival of Shakespeare's "Henry V." What fascination the vociferous and flamboyant young soldier King can have for an actor chiefly notable for subtle characterization and skill of composition it is difficult to understand. One would fancy that he would incline rather to King John or Richard II. The distinguished actor is also thinking again of producing a play he has long had in his possession on the subject of the famous Prussian King, Frederick William I.

"With Flying Colors," an English melodrama, by Seymour Hicks and F. G. Latham, recently produced at the Adelphi, in London, has been acted at the Castle Square Theatre, Boston, by the permanent company of that house. It is a military, or, rather, a naval play, and it seems to have made something of a hit. John Craig, Charles Mackay, and Lillian Lawrence acted the principal rôles.

James Young, who gave up "starring" in the smaller cities to accept a rather thankless task in the company of Augustin Daly in the last year of that eminent manager's life, has gone back to his former and seemingly profitable job. In the Daly company Mr. Young acted Christian in "Cyrano," which was dropped from the repertory after the company came to New York, and he had a small, poor part in "The Great Ruby," in which he had a going up-stairs bit that caused a laugh. He will produce next week in Norfolk, Va., a new drama by Rida Louise Johnson, called "Lord Byron." Miss Johnson is the leading actress in Mr. Young's company. Her play is said to have some sort of historical foundation.

Olga Nethersole's engagement at Wallack's begins next week, and it is not likely that she will need any other play than Clyde Fitch's new dramatic version of Daudet's "Sapho" while it lasts. This theatrical exposition of vice has drawn crowds wherever it has been produced, and whether or not Miss Nethersole's histrionic ability is shown to better advantage in this than in the other plays she has presented, the smartness, pathos, and audacity of her new drama are sure to tell. Mr. Fitch, it is said, has somewhat softened the character of Fanny Le Grand as Daudet presents it, as a "sop" to the supposed public taste. Miss Nethersole's manager has deftly aroused a discussion, in some of the newspapers in the cities in which his star has appeared, of the relation of art to morality. It is to be hoped we shall be spared that infliction here, but it is as well to be prepared for the worst.

Other times, you know, other manners. When men have to rise in the theatre between the acts to permit women to pass them on their way out, presumably, to "see a woman," times have changed, indeed. At one of the "first nights" last week two meek-looking gentlemen from out of town were compelled to gather up their wraps, turn up their chairs, and stand after each act while two nice-looking ladies passed them on their way to the lobbies for a breath of fresh air, or something. The meek gentlemen did not say a word, of course; but people who saw them felt that a new era was indeed dawning.

One of the coming women of the stage, it seems, is Bertha Galland, now acting the opposite rôle to James K. Hackett in Mrs. Richardson and Miss Furniss's dramatization of "The Pride of Jennico." She is said to be young, pretty, and uncommonly gifted. She has been under engagement to Daniel Frohman for quite a while, but has not hitherto had a chance. She is said to have a particularly good part as the Princess Marie Otillie, who pretends to be a waiting maid. Her acting is called original, piquant, and illuminative, and it is believed that she is destined to achieve wonders.

The employment of electric lighting appliances on the stage is still in its infancy. The use of colored incandescent bulbs in the dress of the ballet dancers in "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp" is more ingenious and effective than any such device has been hitherto since the late Mr. Daly illuminated Shakespeare's fairies with electricity in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." But these and all such devices are merely trifling. With the improved lighting machinery that is sure to come effects of light and shade in stage scenery can be secured that will greatly enhance the pictorial impressiveness of such plays as "Macbeth." At present the fireflies, the ignes fatui, and the lightning on the stage are too obviously electrical and fresh from the shop.

"The Cowboy and the Lady" has been successful at the Knickerbocker Theatre thus far, and much of its success seems to be due, as was prophesied in this newspaper, to the comic employment of oaths which are fashionable just now. Mr. Fitch's idea of the swear-box, in which each of the ranchmen drops a quarter of a dollar every time he uses an oath in the presence of Midge, is an adaptation of a very old idea; but it takes. A lady well acquainted with the dramatist saw the play the other night, and afterward wrote to him: "Dear Mr. Fitch: I think 'The Cowboy and the Lady' is a d——n good play. Inclosed please find 25 cents."

That admirable actor William J. Le Moyne appears in "Naughty Anthony" in an old-fashioned low comedy rôle, the first of its clownish sort he has acted for years, since he portrayed Wormwood in the old farce of "The Lottery Ticket" at a matinée given by George Riddle in the Lyceum Theatre. As a matter of course, Mr. Le Moyne's treatment of the character of preposterous old Budd is as artistic as possible. His denotement of bewilderment, vanity, blind uxoriousness, and the other recognizable traits and moods is not distressingly exaggerated, and is sufficiently humorous also. No wonder he reminds an English old stager of the palmy days of Buckstone and old Compton before the race of low comedians gave way either to "character" actors or extravagant and acrobatic farceurs. Yet the admirers of Mr. Le Moyne will always prefer to see him acting nice old gentlemen, droll and eccentric as need be, but not clownish.

Doubtless Augustus Thomas's play called "Oliver Goldsmith," in which Stuart Robson is now acting the title rôle, is a very interesting piece, though the study of eighteenth century men and manners seems a trifle out of Mr. Thomas's usual vein. But if it is really fit to "rank with the immortal works of Congreve and Wycherley," and is actually "the best comedy that has been written since the days of Sheridan," Mr. Thomas would do well to abandon his studies of American life hereafter and stick to London and past ages. Of course, it seems a pity to lose his graphic touch in the dramatic treatment of our own life, but he must not forego the chance of "ranking" with Congreve and Wycherley and Sheridan. Mr. Robson's manager knows all about those old fellows, and it is he who makes the comparisons quoted, not Mr. Thomas, who is the most modest of men.

Viola Allen will depict the woes of Glory Quayle in Newark, N. J., Julia Arthur will appear as the Empress Josephine in Louisville and Lexington, Ky.; W. H. Crane will be in Baltimore; John Drew in Philadelphia; Sir Henry Irving and Ellen Terry in Pittsburg; Louis James in San Francisco; Henry Miller and Stuart Robson both in Chicago; Mme. Modjeska, supported by John Kellerd will act in Providence; Creston Clarke and Adelaide Prince in Texas towns, and Wilie Collier in Rochester, N. Y., Wilkesbarre, and Reading, Penn. Otis Skinner's programme will take him to Omaha and Kansas City. Olga Nethersole will be in Washington and Nance O'Neil in Honolulu, while Mrs. Leslie Carter will act Zaza in Boston and E. H. Sothern will appear in St. Louis.

As was noted in this column some weeks ago, the American dramatists have little to complain of this season. Augustus Thomas has had two prodigious triumphs on the road which will doubtless be repeated in New York later on, Clyde Fitch has won golden opinions with his "Barbara Frietchie," and his adaptation of "Sapho" has drawn crowds elsewhere, while his piece called "The Cowboy and the Lady" has drawn larger audiences at the Knickerbocker Theatre thus far than its artistic merit justifies. "Pen-Hur" is a great "go" in this town, and Stanislaus Stange's dramatization of "Quo Vadis" seems to be scoring just as hard in Chicago. Since Christmas Elisabeth Marbury, as agent for dramatists and managers, has contracted for new plays by Paul Leicester Ford, Richard Harding Davis, Lorimer Stoddard, Clyde Fitch, James L. Ford, Charles Klein, Martha Morton, and Michael Morton which will be produced by American managers.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—To-morrow night ushers in the last two weeks of "The Village Postmaster" at this house.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"An Enemy to the King," by Robert N. Stephens, will be the offering of the Donnelly Stock Company this week.

THETARE COMIQUE.—The Tammany Tigers' Burlesque Company will furnish an entertainment combining vaudeville, extravaganza, burlesque, and farce.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"Wheels Within Wheels," is continued and attracts as large audiences as at first. The company includes numerous popular actors.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Playgoers with a liking for musical comedy can find it in "Three Little Lambs," which tomorrow night enters upon its fourth week.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—In everything that goes to make up a success in artistic, financial, and laughing essentials, "Papa's Wife," with Anna Held, has met the test.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—Commencing with a matinée to-morrow and continuing throughout the week an original rural drama entitled "Hi Hubbard," will be presented.

BIJOU THEATRE.—Miss May Irwin in "Sister Mary" continues the attraction at the Bijou Theatre, where downright merriment interspersed with popular and catchy ditties holds sway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There is no abatement in the attendance at the Academy notwithstanding "Way Down East" has been at this theatre for nearly three months. The house is crowded nightly.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Nat Goodwin and Miss Maxine Elliott begin the fourth week of their engagement to-morrow night in "The Cowboy and the Lady." Only one matinée is given and that on Saturday.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Manoeuvres of Jane" is approaching the third month of its run, and no date has been settled for the production of John Oliver Hobbes's play, "The Ambassador," which is in rehearsal.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"Ben Hur" will begin its seventh week to-morrow night. It is still crowding the house, and it is a long time since any play has crowded this large theatre so much and for so great a time.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Frank Daniels will leave next Saturday night and be seen no more in this city for two years, as he will devote next season to presenting "The Ameer" in the far West and on the Pacific Coast.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This is Miss Annie Russell's last week, but before closing her engagement she will celebrate the one hundred and fifth performance of the comedy to-morrow night, when there will be souvenirs distributed.

GARRICK THEATRE.—William Gillette maintains his record with "Sherlock Holmes," which is in its third month. The first venture that Charles Frohman will make with his own company in Australia will be made with "Sherlock Holmes."

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Specialties of an entertaining character comprise the programme this week. They include the Nawns, in a sketch; Mouliere Sisters, Joe Welch, Leo Dervalto, Pauline Moran, Keno, Welch and Melrose, Cyr and Hill, Chrissie Morrison Jones, and others.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The operatic burletta entitled "Wine, Woman, and Song," and specialty features will go to make up the programme this week. The vaudeville numbers will be furnished by the Burke brothers, the Jenny Eddy trio, the three Racketts, Manuz and Mazett, Bennett and Rich, and Kine and Gotthold.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—The headlines this week will be Edward Harrigan, who will present a typical Harrigan sketch, supported by a competent company. Others in the same bill are Duncan's collies, Ed Latell, Harding and Ah Sid, O. K. Sato, Leslie Palmer, the Bigelow Twins, Florence Henri King, Marinellas, Tyson Sisters, and the kalateechnoscope.

WEBER AND FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL.—Weber and Fields continue to devote themselves to the work of driving dull care away, in which cheerful pastime they are aided and abetted by Peter Dailey

Women Here and There—Their Frills and Fancies

A woman writing upon cats recently in Forest and Stream is as much of an iconoclast as the people who have destroyed our faith in that famous remark of the infant Washington: "I did it with my little hatchet," and other highly moral and elevating historic tales. To every well-brought-up individual from the age when it was possible to recite that beautiful poem, "I love little pussie, her coat is so warm, and if I don't hurt her she'll do me no harm," there has always been a pleasant mental view, in association with cats and kittens, of an amiable looking animal crouched before a saucer of milk. But this woman says that the cat is strictly a meat-eating animal, and for most disorders from which the cat suffers she gives a diagnosis of "milk." Beef and mutton are the meats to be given, when meat is prescribed for, and beef kidney is good; but veal, pork, and liver are not dignified by the name of meat.

It may be that there is a good deal of truth in this, especially for Angora cats, of which the woman speaks particularly. These animals lead an artificial life as compared with that of most of the less valuable animals of more common breed which are allowed the freedom of outdoor exercise as they please. But it is hard to believe that milk is injurious to cats when they take to it so readily. It may be that it is only an inherited taste from their ancestors, who have been domesticated, but that dates back for so long a time, during which the animals have been fed on milk, that the taste may be said to belong to them. As to liver, a handsome cat belonging to a family which is not large enough to provide him with a sufficient amount of bones, has these supplemented with liver that is bought for him, and he thrives on the diet.

He is a large black cat, with a coat as fine as silk, and a flat-house cat, too, which means that he does not live under as good conditions as a house cat. He never is allowed to go outdoors. There is not even a roof for him to run on. The yard, being several stories below the flat, he never is allowed there, for one reason that cats or animals of any kind are not considered good tenants, and if he were seen there he would have to go; but he is, notwithstanding, in the best of condition. Healthy animals, like people, withstand all errors of diet, so some exceptions may prove the rule; but milk and liver are not always life destroyers for cats.

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The woman to whom the black cat belongs says that he has made her a regular beggar. She never goes to the house of a friend for dinner that her eyes do not turn longingly upon the bones left from the meat and usually she asks for them for his eminence the cat.

"I am always wondering," she says, "what people would think if an accident should happen sometime in the cars and I should be found with a big bundle of bones. I can almost see the paragraph that would appear in the papers:

"'She was a respectably dressed woman, but her white face—' of course my face would be white if I had fainted or was hurt—'and the pitiful bundle of bones which she carried showed her to be in extreme poverty.'

"Sounds well, doesn't it? I almost feel disappointed when I get my bones home safely and no accident has happened to make me a heroine, all for my cat's sake."

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"It is marvelous," says a woman who has recently moved to a suburban town from New York, "how much my boy has improved in his studies. The teachers in the city schools have so many pupils that they do not have time to give them the proper attention, but here there are fewer children and the good they receive shows the evils of the crowded city schools."

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"Come in here, Nora, and let me see how you look," called an old housekeeper who isn't worried by the servant trouble to her maid, who was going out for the afternoon. "Oh, that will never do," she went on, "here are your skirt and waist separated," and she pinned them in place.

"I have'nt a mother, and I never in all my life before had any one to care how I looked," said the girl, much affected.

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Hot fighting blood takes a long time to cool, and generations will not do it some times. The daughters of the early patriots, though so many times removed that they are obliged to study their ancestors' characteristics from books, still preserve the warlike, give-us-liberty-or-give-us-death feeling and demand the right to exercise freedom of speech and freedom of thought at all times and to make them manifest. That was what some of them did at the celebration of Washington's wedding day, on Jan. 6, held by the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. It was a most cheerful occasion and every one was in holiday humor apparently until Col. Vrooman arose to speak. That speech was cheerful enough, too, until the Colonel, little wotting of the patriots before him, or, perhaps, because of them, decided to weave into his speech a nice little bit of patriotism. It began with a reference to the Maine and ended with a word about the Philippines and the good this country is to do there. That was enough. While the audience as a whole applauded, the four-or-five-generations-old blood of some of the "patriotesses" was stirred. They didn't believe in the policy of expansion, and as they wanted people to know it, they hissed. Well, there was one good thing it showed. It showed that in spending much time with the politics of the past they were not neglecting those of the present, and that is as it should be. Yet some people would have said that in so decided an expression of disapproval they were discourteous to the presiding officer, even more discourteous to a man who was a guest, and entirely lacking in something very important in the days of their ancestors—fine manners.

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There is no doubt that America is now to have a series of recitations of Rudyard Kipling's poem, "The Absent-Minded Beggar," for the "first time in this country." The really first time as far as known was on Saturday afternoon, the 6th of January, when Miss Virginia Colboun gave it at the celebration of Gen. Washington's wedding day, by the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. On Thursday afternoon of last week it was recited at the residence of Mrs. Henry Holt by Arthur Edward Stahlschmidt, for "the first time in New York," as the programme stated, and it will not be long before Mrs. Langtry (Mrs. Hugo de Bathe) will be giving it, in a large way, for the "first time."

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"Yes," said Mme. Chanteur, the professional woman, "it really is the worst play that ever was. It is so bad that people in New York won't have anything to do with it. They can't stand such a play. Really, they say my Emeline is the only thing in it; she's practically the whole thing. But it can't hold together long. Oh, no, I'm not going to take her away; that would be too mean, but I tell Emeline that if it holds together for six weeks it will be doing well." Then she ceased speaking and her hearer picked up the day's paper and read:

"There was some good work in spite of the fact that it was leading a forlorn hope, but Emeline Chanteur, the heroine, sang perpetually off the key."

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One gets an idea sometimes that only women do stupid things in traveling around the city. In all the stories told of unreasonable people, women are the chief performers. But a man did a stupid thing the other day, and he considers it funny enough to tell the story on himself. He is a Brooklyn man, and, attending an entertainment in New York, it was between 2 and 3 in the morning when he reached the bridge to take a car for home. The bridge is a busy place all night, but from 2:30 to 3:30 it is as quiet as it ever is, that being the time when the people who have been spending the evening in New York have gone home and before those who work all night begin to get around. During that short time the cars do not run regularly and no one is quite sure about anything in the way of transportation. That night there were three cars on one track, but none of them the one the man wanted. However, a conductor told him to board his car and he would be transferred. He did so with a crowd of other people, and the car started over the bridge, stopped on the other side, and the passengers were told to transfer. No transfer tickets had been given out, and the man felt grieved. It was not that he minded the extra 5 cents, but he had been plainly told that he would be transferred, an expression understood to mean free transfer, and now he would get into another car and pay his fare. He approached the conductor with a reproachful air.

"Didn't you tell me you'd transfer me?" he asked with that note of reproach in his voice.

"Sure," said the conductor, "and I didn't ask you no fare coming over the bridge, did I?"

"Why, you didn't, did you?" exclaimed the man, and with a relieved look he ran for his car. The carfull of people had been carried over free.

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We are going to have something new in the culinary line, and it's none too soon. The Yezo oysters of Japan, which have as much of a reputation in Japan as bluepoints have on this side of the globe, are to be transplanted to America. These oysters grow to a foot in length and they will work a revolution in the culinary departments of American households. For some time good cooks have been in the condition of the small prince who, having everything that mortal could possibly need, had only one wish—something to cry for. That is the way it has been with the housekeeper who has rung the changes on familiar dishes until there seemed nothing new. And the new big oysters will be an inestimable benefit to the cooking schools. There will be something new to teach. Though it sounds somewhat impossible, the serving of twelve-inch oysters on the half shell—yet it is probable that the Japanese themselves eat them raw, for they eat a great deal of their fish in that way. Those in this country who have even degenerated so far as to be devoted to the American dish of pie, still eat raw fish, and say that when very fresh and served very cold with dressings, it is delicious. It is not a long step from raw oysters to fish, and but for the prejudice other people might agree with them. But we are not to get the big oysters in this part of the country so soon that we need speculate upon what we will do with them. They are to be planted in the tidewaters of Washington and Oregon, and it will be some time before we shall have Yezo oysters shipped with our California fruits.

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There is a young woman who was married in New York not so very long ago, who obtained the better part of her wedding outfit in a way not usual to girls out of story books. She was a clever little girl, could sing a little and play a little, was rather clever with her needle and "handy" at whatever she took up. But that is not a stock of marketable accomplishments, as nice girls before this have learned. There are too many nice girls of that kind who would like to earn a little money. The market is overstocked with them and there really is very little for them to do. But this girl was anxious to have a nice little wedding outfit and she was sensible. She got a place of something between a maid and companion and not far from a domestic servant, in a good New York family. All her little handy accomplishments could be brought into play here, and they were paid for at the very respectable sum—for such a position—of $20 a month. It was not an unpleasant position except that she worked hard and constantly from morning until late at night, and it gave her the most surprising revelations of the way some New York people live.

Everything—even the young woman working for her wedding outfit—was arranged with an idea of presenting the best appearance for the least expenditure. As the musical accomplishments of the little maid were attractive if not great, she went downstairs frequently when there was company in the evening and played and sang. If there was a big luncheon she put on a cap and was one of the maids to help serve it, and when her young lady went to the opera she rode there with her and was supposed to wait in one of the dressing rooms for her during the performance. She did not do that, however, for the carriage whisked her quickly home again after she had seen the young lady inside and helped her off with her wraps, because there was a great deal of sewing to be done and the time of a long opera performance could not be wasted. She had blouses to remodel, skirts to be re-edged with velveteen, laces to smarten up and make a moderate wardrobe put on as good an appearance as an elaborate one. There was always sewing to do. When it was time for the opera to close, she was whisked back again to act as maid for her young mistress. Other times she performed maid's duties were when there were young women coming as guests to the house. Then the common little robes de chambre of the young lady of the house, more shabby than those of the little maid herself, were packed away out of sight, there was an elaborate one brought out for the occasion, and the little maid brushed her mistress's hair, undressed her, put her into the elaborate robe de chambre, after the manner of an accomplished lady's maid, and in a way that made the guests consider her a possession to be envied. She was, undoubtedly, if she could have been kept. She staid two months and a half, earned $50, which, with a little help from friends, purchased her a nice little wedding outfit, and now she is in the period of living happy ever after.

She never regretted her experience, though she worked hard to gain it as well as the money. It was a revelation of the effort some people make to keep up a good appearance with the many demands upon the purse any degree of social life in New York necessitates. It is said there are many people in the city living in that way. It is not generally known, of course, for their great effort in life is to keep it from being known. Some people would not think the effort worth while, but if these do and are willing to pay the price of a continual struggle, no one else surely need complain.

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She is a woman who has the reputation for being "finicky." She does not think so herself, but there really is one thing that she cannot stand. She cannot drink from a blue teacup. As there is blue china in the house, sometimes, when a cup of coffee is taken up to her room, three stories from the basement, it comes in a blue cup. But it doesn't stay. It wouldn't if the room was six stories up, and down goes the coffee again to be returned in a proper cup.

FEMININE FRILLS.

In one of the big up-town jeweler's shops, with a world-famous name, there were a young man and woman the other day buying, or trying to buy, a plain round gold ring. There is only one use, generally, for such a ring, and there was no doubt but this was for a wedding ring. But the ring for this wedding was not purchased then, for they had none of 22-carat in stock at the time, and the couple would take nothing else. The clerk offered to have the ring made, but some people are late in the purchase of wedding rings, and that was needed that day.

At this particular shop, which is associated usually with people of great wealth, there is really a very democratic trade. People of wealth make up the largest class of purchasers, but there are people of middle class, of moderate means, and down the scale to domestic servants. People who are buying for some special occasion like to have the feeling that the article is good and has the warrant of a shop that every one knows. This is particularly the case, they say in the shop, with wedding rings. Many people of the poorer classes go there for them and get the 22-carat ring almost invariably, and the widest and thickest they can find. Sometimes the woman pays for it.

"I always advise people to get a wedding ring of 22 carats," says the man who sells the rings. "They look richer and better, and there is no trouble about their wearing for a good many years if they are heavy."

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It is a dangerous thing to put money into jewelry which does not come from a reputable place. Any prominent jeweler can be depended upon, but occasionally people in a desire for a bargain launch out for themselves. A young New York man, who has a wife of whom he is very fond, made her a present a few years ago of a marquise ring of sapphires and diamonds. There is a place in New York where many people who know stones say they can get fine diamonds at unusually reasonable prices, and other stones as well. The young man decided that he would go there for his ring, and he did, but it was not satisfactory after the first few days. The diamonds were not brilliant and the ring was a disappointment. There did not seem to be anything to do about it, and nothing was done until this year, when it was taken to another jeweler for an opinion. "I would be willing to allow you $10 on that ring," he said, "but not a cent more. Your sapphires are cracked and the white stones in the ring are not diamonds." The ring cost $40.

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It is not only because pink coral is fashionable that it is attractive in rings. Fine pieces have a beautiful color, and with diamonds on either side of them, make charming rings.

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A wealthy woman up town has a very handsome evening dress the trimmings of which are comparatively inexpensive and yet good and effective. The gown is of black velvet, simply made, and trimmed with white Russian lace. This lace is very charming. It is one of the laces kept by the little Russian girl in the Woman's Exchange. This particular pattern is a reproduction of an antique design, about five inches wide, sheer, and with the pattern of a single rose at intervals. It is one of the handsomest of the Russian laces, and the Russian peasantwomen make their pillow laces for such low prices that it costs only $6 or $7 a yard. The gown is trimmed with the lace around the decolletage and down the front. Over the black it shows all the beauties of the design.

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Boer hats are on the way to us, as might be expected, the political conditions of the world being always more or less represented in feminine dress. But they will not reach here before Spring, when they will come in straw. They are tall, sugar-loaf-crowned hats, with wide curling brims. A distinctive feature will be the bi-color ribbon band with a long curled feather fastened with a buckle in front.

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Pretty little negligées are made of panne velvet, plain loose-fitting little jackets with lace trimmings.

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A pretty little reception gown worn the other afternoon had for a foundation a low-cut princesse frock of pale-blue silk, with a chiffon ruffle. Over this was a pattern slip of a delicate sheer white lace, all in one piece, covering the neck and gathered slightly into a collar at the throat and at the waist with a few shirrings, from which it fell out over the skirt with a slight fullness which did not prevent the pattern of the lace from being seen. There was a decided border of flowers around the bottom, which reached the lower edge of the skirt, rounding up, and opened on either side of a panel and vest of blue chiffon in front, shirred and very full. The gown was charming, with the exception of this chiffon, and that the lace, had been dyed a deep-blue effect and was too dark and too full for the simple, delicate effect of the rest of the frock. A pretty hat was worn with the gown—a light felt, with masses of blue chiffon.

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Beaver furs have not been worn for a good many years, but more and more of them are being seen this Winter, and they are distinctly fashionable. One trouble with beaver is that, though it is a pretty fur, it is very warm and heavy for this climate. It seems to fairly generate heat, and when a heavy jacket of it is once put on it is suicidal to change for anything else. It is worn as jackets and capes. It is not a fur that stout women can wear, as they can the baby lamb, which fits the figure like a kid glove and seems fairly thicker. Beaver is pretty for children's clothes, and a small boy and girl—brother and sister—have a satisfactory touch of it on their outer garments. These are both long coats of gray cloth, the girl's with a cape edged with the beaver, and a hat and velvet trimmings the shade of the coat, while the round cap of the boy has a top like the coat and a broad band of the beaver forming the edge.

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Miss Bessie Tyree says, in talking of gowns for the stage, that they should be entirely subservient to the character, but that it is disappointing in dressing a character to have something that is particularly interesting which people see and never give a thought. One of these occasions was in "Trelawny," which Miss Tyree was fortunate enough to have presented to her by friends two beautiful pairs of earrings. They would not be attractive for the woman of to-day to wear, but in "Trelawny" they were delightful, and they were really beautiful and interesting in themselves. One pair had belonged to the Empress Eugénie, fine Florentine mosaics, and the other, of filigree gold work, had been in the possession of the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico at one time. They were really worthy of admiration on their own account.

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Some people take much trouble about the simplest kinds of cooking and without satisfactory results. One simple dish for the table that is very good and appetizing and may be served with many things is creamed potatoes. If the potatoes are not good and not well cooked they are unpalatable. Some very good cooks in preparing creamed potatoes go to the trouble of making a white sauce, thickening it with flour. That is absolutely unnecessary. To keep the potatoes from being watery the milk should be put on the stove and brought to nearly the boiling point before the potatoes, cut in moderate size pieces, are added. Then they must simmer from twenty minutes to half an hour, and at the end of that time they will have thickened the milk to the proper creamy consistency. They are very simple to prepare, but easily spoiled. By adding a little grated cheese stirred into the potatoes with a little more on top, and putting in a hot oven to brown they become Delmonico potatoes, with a distinct flavor of their own, not noticeably of the cheese, and there is nothing better in the way of potatoes.

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People who are interesting in cooking should visit the rooms of the Household Economic Association, 1,773-1,775 Broadway, above Fifty-seventh Street, Thursday afternoons. At 3 o'clock a free cooking demonstration is given. An excellent demonstrator, Miss Emma P. Ithell, has been engaged for the season.

PILGRIMS FLOCK TO ROME

Many Are Now There for the Holy Year Ceremonies.

NEW BOOKS AND POEMS

"Quo Vadis" Appears in Italian—Two Works by d'Annunzio Will Come Out Soon.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 26.—The city is already filled with pilgrims, and even the most careless traveler cannot fail to be struck with the solemnity of the occasion—the commencement of the year of jubilee, the end of a century and the beginning of a new one.

Despite the great strain occasioned by the lengthy ceremony of Sunday, the opening of the Holy Door, the Pope so far seems to have suffered no bad effects from it, his marvellous nervous strength and will power having stood him in their usual good stead, and it is the wish of all that, with due rest and care, he will be able to husband his strength throughout the many trying ceremonials of the coming year, and that his desire of living to see the dawn of a new and peaceful century may be granted him.

The profound impression created by the terrible landslide at Amalfi has not yet worn off here, and all the European papers are full of particulars regarding the disaster. The real number of the dead is as yet unascertained, and all attempts to unearth or look for bodies of the dead in certain parts of the mountain side are impracticable at present on account of the great danger incurred by the constantly slipping and falling ground.

Several corpses have already been recovered from among the débris, however, as well as from the sea, into which some were thrown. It is feared, however, that the loss of life may be even greater than has been reported, and, owing to the confusion still existing among the populace, it is impossible to arrive at any direct knowledge of the real number of the missing. All traffic on the provincial road has been stopped.

Three Italian warships have arrived from Naples, and a consultation has been held regarding the advisability of bombarding the still unsettled parts of the promontory in order to hasten the inevitable fall of the rest of the undermined ground. It is calculated that over 30,000 cubic metres of ground have fallen away already, and the neighborhood of the disaster threatens to follow suit in many places also.

The lovely harbor has been almost entirely blockaded by the immense masses of rock, &c., and the once beautiful promontory presents a dismal spectacle of utter ruin. Among other less important, but regrettable, losses is that of the celebrated register of names of the Convent of the Capuchins, containing, as it did, so many of the autographs of the world's greatest celebrities who have visited Amalfi during the century.

Following upon the closure of the Venetian Exposition of Modern Art, and the distribution of prizes, a meeting was held by the municipality of that city last Friday in order to discuss the proposition of Signor Selvatico, President of the exposition, proposing another exhibition to be held in the city on the same lines as the foregoing ones, during the year 1901. Signor Selvatico's proposal was accepted by the committee of the exposition and unanimously approved by the City Council, which voted 50,000f. at once toward carrying out the project.

The Mayor, Count Grimani, before presenting a detailed account of the exposition of this past year, mentioned the fact that both artistically and financially the results had surpassed the greatest expectations of the promoters.

Henry Sienckewicz's "Quo Vadis" has appeared in its first Italian translation, and since its publication, little over a month ago, has become the most popular book of the year throughout Italy. The sale of copies is, for Italy, an almost unprecedented one, and the work promises to go into several editions beyond those which have already been issued. Translators are busy now with the writer's lesser known works.

The "Nuova Antologia" for November has published some extracts from d'Annunzio's new set of poems entitled "Laudi," or "Praises," which are soon to appear in their first edition. The poems are a series of panegyrics on mankind, and for his motto the poet has taken a few lines from the "Canticle of the Sun" of Francis of Assisi. Where the famous saint pours out the praises of the Creator, and all his creatures and creations, the nineteenth century poet glorifies the deeds of men and the power of nature.

As far as can be judged from the extracts given in the "Antologia," there is work of great beauty in the new poems which are permeated with a pronounced pantheistic spirit. Another work of d'Annunzio's, on which the writer is still working, is his new 700-page romance entitled "Fuoco," or "Fire," which is also nearing completion and will soon appear.

The Ministry of War has signed a decree recalling to active service Gen. Giletta, who was captured by the French and condemned as a spy by the French military court at Nice this past July. It will be remembered that Gen. Giletta was pardoned by President Loubet after his condemnation and sentence, and that the Italian military authorities, in order to show that the overzealous General had overstepped the bounds not only of prudence, but of his orders, and that his acts of "espionage" had been carried on without the sanction of his superiors, dismissed him from active service. How much the unfortunate General really was to blame is, however, unknown.

The affair created at the time considerable hard feeling between the two nations which it concerned, especially as the tension caused by the Dreyfus case was at its highest, and the General's dismissal from service here was evidently a diplomatic and necessary set-off to President Loubet's wise and generous pardon.

FASHIONS IN PARIS.

Fur Hats No Longer Worn—Some Parisian Ideas — How the Frenchwoman Lifts Her Skirts.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—One often hears discussed in America the question whether New York fashions are six months or a year behind those in Paris. From the present state of things one would say that New York is at least a year behind for those who frequent the large department shops. For those who patronize the smartest Fifth Avenue modistes and milliners there is comparatively little difference. Why the former statement should be true is indeed difficult to understand, as all these houses have buyers here who get their models at the best-known establishments and pay fancy prices for them.

A year ago, as early as September, Paris was flooded with fur hats and toques of all sorts and descriptions, from those at $100, in the Rue de la Paix, down to those of $1, at the Bon Marché, made of imitation fur. Yet one saw nothing of them in New York. This Winter they are offered as the last Paris fashion, which they certainly are not, for here there is not one to be seen nor any of the hats bound with feathered breasts such as are flooding New York today. To be sure, hats trimmed with iridescent breasts, surmounted by the bristling head of the bird itself, are still to be seen in the most expensive shops, but they are not a novelty.

The newest hats are very flat and placed square on the head, with no turning up either at back or sides. Everything is symmetrical and nothing higher than a soft osprey or one of the above mentioned heads. To be really up to date, the hat should be made either of shirred silk or cloth and velvet combined and the folds of the material laid so flat as to give the Tam o' Shanter effect. With this should be worn a fine veil with large dots set far apart, giving the effect of court-plaster. The hair is moderately low, not crêped, and slightly puffed at the sides.

The Paris world has gone quite mad over the fur bolero, and one sees it in every conceivable fur. The handsomest shown are of Persian lamb, with the highest kind of a Medici collar, lined with plain ermine. These are worn with tan or black cloth skirts, and one sees occasionally an entire skirt of the fur itself. These fur skirts are the latest novelty, and are not to be seen ready made at the curriers here. Although they are very handsome, especially those of sealskin, it is doubtful if they take, as they are very heavy and bulky, besides being very ultra and requiring a very full purse. The fur muffs are all trimmed, either with lace ruffles and violets or chiffon—the more inconsistent the better.

White gloves with black stitching are the newest, although tan suède is much used for morning wear. Nowadays no Frenchwoman considers her toilet complete without the dainty little bag of light-colored leather bound with gold and just fitting in the muff. In this is put her powder puff, moucholr, and change.

Coral has again come to the front and the more one wears the smarter the wearer. There are coral chains for muffs, coral pins for the hair, and combs as well, but it is a trying color, and one that goes well with few gowns. It would seem now as though the time had come for a National costume, for, after all is said and done, the monotony of women's dress is appalling. If any one appears in a pretty or becoming hat, presto! it is immediately copied until it spreads from Third to Ninth Avenue, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. One doubts if there is a young woman in society to-day who does not possess a gray gown. If there is such a one, she is probably planning to have the foresaid gown, for the reason that "every one is wearing them." Of course, there are gray gowns and gray gowns, and some of them are very lovely, but why have such a reason for fixing on a certain color and running it to death? It should be the very reason for selecting another shade. Far be it from us to seek unconventionality in dress, if it necessitates, as it usually does, conspicuousness in a woman. In that case she is at once voted bad form, which is the worst thing that could possibly happen.

After all, the sine qua non is style—that intangible something which makes even a plain woman appear distinguished and well dressed. Fortunately, or perhaps unfortunately, each individual imagines that he or she possess this quality of "carrying off" one's clothes. It has been well said that one-half of the style of a Frenchwoman's gown lies in the way she puts it on—surely also in the way she holds it up. One glance at a Parisienne when the streets are muddy and you look again in admiration of the grace and effective handling of her draperies. Her skirt, grasped firmly in the left hand, is drawn up and around at the same time to the left, displaying immaculate bottines and lace ruffled petticoat. Should the skirt be very long or the streets extra muddy she takes the right hand to lift coquettishly the right side of her skirt. It is charmingly done, but one doubts one's ability to do likewise, she certainly lifts her skirts very high—perhaps too high for American propriety. The New York girl has sensibly taken to a short skirt for morning wear, but one often sees a charming gown lifted carefully on one side while the owner thereof calmly pursues the even tenor of her way, unconscious of the fact that the other side of her skirt is cleaning the pavement at each step. The secret of it all lies in the fact that a Frenchwoman expends as much money on the articles underneath as on those outside, and is not averse to showing them. An English girl wears as little as possible underneath her walking skirt, and that little is unadorned by lace or ruffle.

The contrast between French and English footgear is equally strong, and one is not tempted to look again at the large flat, ill-made shoes of our English cousins, always much in evidence beneath the shapeless skirt. Happily enough the heavy boots and shoes so much in vogue during the last two years are fast losing favor with Americans, not only on account of their weight, but because of the bad effect on the feet. The French shoe will be worn, with its high heel, which, though unsuitable for walking, seems certainly more appropriate for a calling costume than the broad-toed, heavier model.

Whispers from the atiliers tell us that dark colors are de rigeur, and everything in the Spring will be with polonaise effect, if not polonaise itself. Now everything is bolero, even ball dresses. The pleated skirts have reached the shop of the Bon Marche, which sounds their death knell. This is a pity, for they are very graceful and far more becoming to the average figure than the polonaise will be.

Black is very chic just at present, even for carriage wear, and velvet is much worn. All black gowns are brightened, however, by cut-out embroidery placed over a white or colors. The material par excellence for morning wear is cashmere, which comes in the most delicate shades of café-au-lait, fawn, or gray, while for evening wear the lace dress has come to stay, and holds its own in spite of the beautiful figured crêpe de chines now being shown in the shops.

AMSTERDAM'S GRAIN ELEVATOR.

Built by the City—Only One in the Netherlands.

There has recently been completed a grain elevator in Amsterdam, the only one in the Netherlands. Its length is 110 feet and its width 108 feet. It was built by the city and leased for a term of fifty-five years at 6,000 florins ($2,400) a year to Messrs. Korthal Altes. For the building itself a space of 7,218 feet was reserved. The capacity is from 16,000 to 18,000 metric tons. The greater part will be used for the storage of grain in silos, the ground floor alone, with a storage capacity of 3,000 tons, being intended for the storage of grain and seeds in bags.

The cargo of a vessel is weighed by hand and put over the ship's side in tipping buckets, which deposit it on the traveling bands. It is then brought to its place by mechanical power. The velocity of transport is calculated so as to insure an easy transfer of all the grain, however fast it may be discharged. A maximum capacity of 440,920 pounds per hour has been fixed, and two kinds of grain may, if necessary, be discharged simultaneously from the same vessel.

Aid for Riverside Association.

The League for Political Education in the Nineteenth Assembly District is soliciting aid for the Riverside Association, at 259 and 261 West Sixty-ninth Street, where indoor recreation and instruction are given through the Winter to poor children. The association has in operation a successful kindergarten, a library with an annual circulation of 90,000 books, baths, which 40,000 persons use each year, a small gymnasium, and clubs for working girls and boys.

Concert for Armenian Orphans.

The American Women's Relief Association will give a concert Jan. 20, at the Carnegie Lyceum, to raise funds for the support of children whose parents were massacred in Armenia. The society has a small building in the monastery of Salnabad, in the province of Van, which the patriarch of Constantinople offered for its use. There are now twenty-six orphans being brought up there.

HAVANA SOCIETY BUSY.

The Week Following the New Year Marked by Many Festivities—The Ball Given by Gen. Ludlow.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—The week just closed has been an exceptionally gay one. The new year was ushered in with many festivities, and from now until the beginning of Lent is the busiest season in Cuban society.

On New Year's afternoon Cuban and American officers and soldiers all turned out in large numbers to see the races at Camp Columbia. Some of the riding was very good, and the spectators were enthusiastic. A few knowing ones smiled when an old condemned artillery horse came in second best in one of the most exciting races. The races were under the auspices of the Havana Jockey Club, of which Gen. Wood is President. The prizes were offered by theatrical companies, steamship lines, employes of the Custom House, and others. Most of them were in money, but the theatrical companies gave pieces of jewelry, and one of the prizes was a "steamship cup."

With only a few hours' intermission, society turned its attention from the races to the New Year's ball at Gen. Ludlow's. Carriages were in line for blocks awaiting their turn to deposit occupants at the door. Guards stood at the door and lined the hallway and stairs. Festooned along the balustrade, in the doorways, and around the large rooms were chains of Spanish laurel and thousands of roses. In the corners and windows were palms and other plants. The supper room was decorated in the same manner. Col. Black, the chief engineer officer, acted as usher, but as both Gen. and Mrs. Ludlow remember names and faces well, most of the guests required no introduction. Cubans, Americans, civilian, military, and naval, and foreigners from many lands were in the throng that moved through the rooms. The women wore Paris gowns and jewels of almost priceless value. More than one woman wore a diamond necklace whose value I could not attempt to estimate. Half a dozen wore immense pearl earrings, while other had ropes of exquisite pearls. And yet in America we speak of the "poor Cubans."

The officers from the German school ship looked imposing in their full-dress uniforms. They were rather surprised at seeing the American officers, both naval and army, in ordinary evening dress. The Germans made a very favorable impression by their courteous manners.

Following this ball, there was one on Thursday night at the Capitania del Puerte, when Capt. and Mrs. Young entertained. Here all of the guards were marines. The house is very picturesque in the furnishing, most of the ornaments having been brought from the Orient, where Capt. Young has been at various times. The house was crowded. The police band of sixty was stationed in the courtyard, and as we looked out of the window on them the scene was a weird one. Japanese lanterns gave a dim light, and when the band played a mazurka it took to furnish sufficient illumination. The effect was complete when the semi-barbaric music used for the danzon was played.

Four weeks ago invitations informed us that the Wanderer Club would be happy to see us on a certain evening, which evening was afterward changed to last Friday. About 1,200 persons attended the ball, at the Maestranza de Artilleria, the immense artillery barracks of the Spaniards. Flags of several nations covered the bare rafters, which at other times make the place unsightly.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

CZAR'S WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

List as Given in a New Law of Russia.

A Russian law, which went into effect Jan. 1 last, declares the following list of weights and measures: The basis of Russian weights is the pound, which is practically of the same value as the English pound.

The basis of the Russian long measure is an arshine, equal to twenty-eight English inches.

The fundamental measure of time is "sutki," (day and night,) consisting of twenty-four hours, according to the average time of the sun. An hour contains sixty minutes; a minute, sixty seconds. The hours are counted in St. Petersburg according to data of the Nicolas Principal Observatory at Pulkova; in other localities, according to their geographical longitude.

For measuring surfaces square measures are used. For measuring the surface of land the dessiatine (two and a fraction acres) is equal to 2,400 square sagnes.

Cubic long measures serve for measuring the volume of bodies.

For measuring the volume of dry substances, chetverts (about five bushels) are used.

For measuring the volume of liquids the vedro (about two gallons) and its subdivisions are used.

The international meter and kilogram and their subdivisions may be used in the empire in bargains, contracts, estimates, &c., on the mutual consent of the parties interested.

A. SIMONSON

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A Stupendous Pre-Inventory Sale.

A monster wind-up of the most successful year of our business history. Prudent buyers—those of a saving turn—will appreciate the remarkable price reductions throughout every department. These few as examples:

Ladies' Jackets & Capes:

No matter what the grade—a great clean-up of our entire Jacket and Cape stock—every one has had a half sliced off its former price:

$14.75 for $28.00 Cloth Jackets.
$9.75 for $20.00 Cloth Jackets.
$7.50 for $15.00 Cloth Jackets.
$4.98 for $10.00 Cloth Jackets.
$12.75 for $22.00 Golf Capes.
$9.75 for $15.00 Golf Capes.
$5.98 for $10.00 Golf Capes.

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Themes and Topics
In the Musical World

What has come to the art of singing? Is the old school of Italian song a thing of tradition or is it simply driven out of sight by new and pernicious ideas? To hear the singing teachers talk, one would think that every one and no one possessed the true Italian school. Each teacher claims it, and vehemently denies that any one else knows anything about it. Of course the explanation of this state of affairs is that some one is deficient in regard for the truth. But there is another cause for the apparently contradictory statements, and that is pure ignorance. There are many teachers of singing in these days who know as much about the right schooling of the voice as they do about radius vectors or suggestive therapeutics.

Teachers or no teachers, it is plain to every careful observer that the race of beautiful singers is diminishing with every year, and that in its place there is growing up a generation of harsh, unrefined, tuneless shouters, whom we are asked to accept as dramatic impersonators on the lyric stage, because of a particularly vigorous style of declamation or a significant facial expression. Meanwhile our own ears are becoming vitiated and many of us are complacently listening to the worst sort of singing out of tune and applauding it as if infidelity to the pitch were an evidence of independent conception. We sit calmly while a leading tenor produces as many different qualities of voice as registers, bleats in his lower tones, swallows half of his upper ones, and gurgles in all. We are perfectly content that a contralto shall hold a leading place in our Opera House while she never sustains any tone or attacks one directly, but is always sliding through infinitesimal degrees of pitch as if her voice were on skates. And when we do hear a soprano who not only gives us the dramatic meaning of the music which she sings, but sings every measure with a beautiful tone, we applaud her no more than we do another who rarely sings in tune and always with a sour quality.

Whose fault is it that the public is so woefully deficient in discrimination? The public is not an expert, never was, and never will be. It does not go beneath the surface in the world of what it is pleased to call amusements. It is idle, careless, and indifferent to the critical questions of art. If it is amused for the moment it is satisfied. The performer is paid and applauded, and so, "on with the dance." If the artist be frivolous, flippant, unskilled, the education of the facile public down to his level is his work, and he is to be blamed for it. The maintenance of a high standard of art is the duty of the artist. If he waits for the public to undertake this work he will see his art go to the dogs. The public has always had to be led and always will have to be led by the men and women of genius. Did this public ever demand that Carmen should be interpreted as Calvé interprets it before she did so? Did this public ever demand that Tristan should be sung as Jean de Reszke sang it until he showed that that was the way it ought to be sung? No, the leader in artistic matters must always be the artist. And so bad singers lead the public to endure and even to applaud bad singing.

There is a good deal of loose argument against method in these days. It begins with some such utterance as that which Fétis made half a century ago when he wrote: "The mechanical part of singing, even the most perfect, is an indispensable part of the merit of a good singer, but it is not all. The most successful delivery of the voice, the best regulated respiration, the purest execution of the ornaments, and what is very rare, the most perfect intonation, are the means by which a great singer expresses the sentiment which animates him; but they are nothing more than means, and he who should persuade himself that the whole art of the singer is comprised in them might sometimes give his audience a degree of tranquil pleasure, but would never cause them to experience vivid emotion."

This is perfectly true, but it is not true that because the purity of the vocal method is only a means that it can be sacrificed for the sake of a warmth of temperament, a knowledge of styles, a fine diction, or a complete understanding of the significance of a song. The first business of a singer is to sing. That means to deliver to the hearer the notes set down by the composer, not some other note or notes an eighth of a tone above or below those set down. The singer is bound to deliver the notes just as firmly as he is bound to deliver the words of the text and not those of some other text. In the second place, he is under obligations to deliver them purely, in a good round tone, free from harshness, breathiness, or any other bad quality, which should distract the attention of the sensitive listener from the poetry of the words and music. This is a plain and unadorned statement of the primary obligations of the singer, yet how many fulfill them? Are we to believe that there was once an age of vocal fable, or is it really true that there were once singers of a far different sort from the vast majority of those we hear now?

It is said that Farinelli cured Philip of Spain of an attack of melancholia which threatened his reason. He did it by singing beautifully. Raff is said to have brought the relief of tears to the Princess Belmont when her sanity was in danger because of immense grief. Senesino, a great singer, once forgot his own part, and on the stage threw his arms around the neck of Farinelli after that singer had sung an air with surpassing beauty. Gabrielli broke down with emotion on the stage after hearing Marchesi sing a cantabile. Crescentini caused the grim Napoleon and all his court to shed tears when he sang in "Romeo and Juliet." Is it true that these singers knew something which is now a lost art? I for one do not believe it. It is my firm conviction that the acquisition of a beautiful vocal style is in the power of any one who will take the trouble to go through the necessary study.

There is the rub. The necessary study is the one thing that so few are willing to undertake. The ignorant, when they hear a woman like Mme. Sembrich sing, say: "Oh, what a voice!" The voice, the voice, the gift of God, is praised, and the art, which is the result of long and hard and sometimes bitterly painful struggle, is not discerned. Thousands of persons imagine that singing such as Mme. Sembrich's is a pure gift. To a certain extent the bounty of nature is to be thanked for such music as this woman gives us, for it is not possible by any process of teaching to manufacture such a voice. But if Mme. Sembrich's art was not perfect she would not always sing beautifully, no matter how lovely the natural voice, and, furthermore, the natural beauty of her voice would long ago have been destroyed. Ten years of reckless, unmethodical use of such a voice would take all the velvet off it and leave us only the rags of what once was.

It is hard, it is almost impossible, to make the young singers of to-day believe this. They all laugh when the old story of Caffarelli and Porora is told, but that tale, exaggerated though it be, carries with it a sound text. Perhaps Caffarelli did not study one sheet of music, covered with exercises, for four years, but no doubt he did confine himself for that period to the study of the principles of singing, and did not attempt to learn airs before he had mastered his vocalizes. Bad tone, shaky, tremulous tone, scooping attack, uncertain intonation, short and sterterous phrasing, breathy emission, and all the other evils to which singers are prone, are the products of sloth and ignorance. These things are unnecessary. They are unnatural. And they make singing much harder work than it should be, and so wear out the vocal powers and retire the singer years before he should cease to delight the public.

These faults are unnecessary because they should be all cured in the proper preparation of the singer for his calling. Most of the teachers of singing are eager to send out good pupils. It is to their credit to do so. But when they tell their pupils that they should study longer, the pupils put their fingers to their noses and say: "Oh, yes, that is all very pretty, but it is only his way of feathering his nest." No doubt in many cases this is true, but on the other hand it is the rashness of the pupils in rushing into the presence of the public before they are prepared that leads to so many failures and to the early ruin of so many good voices. Many a singer who earned his reputation by the combination of power and sweetness of quality in his voice, is now living on the power alone. One can shout his way through a tolerable number of years, and, with the aid of the ignorance of the public, may thrive on the ruins of a voice once lovely as well as large. But even at that his end will come before it should, and he will have the discomfort of knowing for some years before it does come that the experts are acquainted with his decay.

To sing beautifully into the sunset of life! What a tribute is that to the honesty of one's preparation for the labor of art! Sometimes I hear of envious singers saying that others are much older than they say they are. Only the other day it came to my ears that a certain sharp-tongued cantor said of Mme. Sembrich that she was fifty-three years of age. This statement was untrue, but suppose it were not. To say that a woman could sing as she does, and at the age of fifty-three, would be to offer the highest possible tribute to her art and to the knowledge and honesty of the younger Lamperti, with whom she studied two years. Lilli Lehmann singing Brunnhilde and Isolde when her hair was gray was a sight which should have uttered volumes of warning to the reckless youngsters palpitating with eagerness to get upon the stage without preparation. Patti, born in 1843, and still enchanting her hearers, should be a lesson to them also. But nevertheless they are all sure that they have the voices with which they can succeed without the essential study.

And their dear friends encourage them to hug this lovely but destructive delusion to their breasts. The worst enemies of every young musician are his friends. They are the people who are responsible in a large measure for the immature appearances on the concert platform. They are the persons who fill the ears of the too-willing listeners with the wildest and most misleading flattery. And the pitiable side of the thing is that they do not mean it. They do it because they think that is the way to be kind to the young aspirants for musical fame. They are not often really deceived as to the true qualities of the performances which they extravagantly praise. Not long ago I heard a young woman sing so vilely that there was no way of describing her performance in polite English. Yet when she had concluded the solo in which she had committed the worst offenses, a man rushed up to her father, who sat near me, and exclaimed rapturously: "She's a wonder!" And at that instant, I am sure, the recording angel put down one of his broadest and blackest marks opposite that man's name.

The next day this same young woman read in the morning papers that she ought to be studying her art instead of revealing her unripeness before the public. Do you suppose that she paid any attention to such criticism? Dear reader, let me put you in possession of one of the secrets of my trade. If four critics say that a musician has done well, they are wise men and they prove that musical criticism is an exact science. But if four critics say that a musician has done ill, there is a conspiracy to injure him. And it exists for purely personal reasons. Perhaps none of these critics are acquainted with the musician who is criticised. That makes no difference to him. He says, "They were bribed by my rival." And so critics have no standing with the young aspirants for musical fame. If the critic tells the truth about the incompetent, he may be believed by his readers, but by the criticised person he is accused of criminal practices.

And so the world is filled full of persons who are pretending to sing and of others who are pretending to teach the art of singing, and there is much confusion and chagrin. Here and there a great singer is doing what can be done to preserve the traditions of the divine art, while minor singers not only refuse to profit by the example of these great ones, but persist in casting aspersions upon them. And the public, which knows nothing and cares nothing, so long as it be amused for the moment, snaps its fingers and cheers alike the just and the unjust.

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The opera continues to play its customary unimportant part in the musical life of the metropolis. Perhaps some lessons may have been drawn by the thoughtful in the recent juxtaposition of "Don Pasquale" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" and of "Die Walkuere" and "Le Prophète." The empty theatricalism of the Meyerbeer opera came with an unusual conviction of insincerity after the stirring performance of the Wagner music drama, and it may as well be said now that the bubbling comedy of the Donizetti work was far more grateful than the false pathos and strutting unreality of the Meyerbeer production. It is not often that one feels that Donizetti is the superior of another composer of lyric drama, but when he wrote comedy the composer of "Lucia" was happy. And his work enables so great a mistress of the art of pure singing as Mme. Sembrich to teach us that the beauty of the old Italian art of bel canto can still find a place and a purpose on the musico-dramatic stage.

On the other hand, the intense style of the modern Italian school, as set forth in the passionate little work of Mascagni, shows where lies the middle ground between Wagner and Meyerbeer. The style and the method of Wagner are not suited to the genius nor the purposes of other composers. Each is sui generis, and their employment is satisfactory only in the hands of their creator. Nothing is more wearisome than an imitation of Wagner. Mascagni has followed the lead of Verdi. He has utilized the direct sententiousness of the contemporaneous style of musical dialogue with splendid effect and he has combined with it the fluent melody which is an essential characteristic of Italian music. The short phrase, sharp and pregnant with dramatic meaning, makes the long-drawn cadenzas and empty ornaments of the Meyerbeerian style come out in their true colors. The Meyerbeerian voice parts are in the main undramatic. For the sake of a splendid moment, as in "Ah, mon fils," we must listen to such things as the duet of the two women and the trio in the tent.

The Meyerbeerian ground plan of opera, with its stirring succession of solos, duets, ensembles, and pageants, is theatrically valuable. It was followed by both Verdi in his "Aïda" and Gounod in his "Faust," but with what different results. Who that has a deep conception of the inner nature of the lyric drama would give up either "Aïda" or "Faust" for "Le Prophète"? The Meyerbeer operas are kept alive, as are some other works of the old list, by the opportunities which they afford for the combination of fine singers in star casts. With an ordinary stock company of singers they would not hold their own for a season with the more honest works of later masters.

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The most sensitive plant in the world is your true lover of the stentorian tenor and the Meyerbeerian imposture. Make fun of Meyerbeer and you cause some one to betray deep pain. This is very curious, but it is none the less a fact. The musical editor of THE TIMES has long found it impossible to take the Meyerbeerian opera seriously, and the result is that when he hears two women trying to express an agony of grief with trills and roulades and runs in thirds, he cannot help laughing. When Fides, rejected and denied by her son in the coronation scene of "Le Prophète," bursts into a dance melody, he laughs again. Naturally, when he writes about this opera, he indulges in some cheerful frivolity of utterance, and as long as he lives he is likely to go on doing so. Yet there is nothing that he can do which will so surely bring an indignant letter to the editor as to make fun of Meyerbeer.

The last correspondent said in a truly courteous vein that the critic of THE TIMES concluded a general censure of the recent performance of "Le Prophète" by calling the coronation march antique. To this the correspondent replies: "'Romeo and Juliet' and 'Hamlet' might be classed as 'antiques,' yet people of culture appreciate their superlative beauties without sneering at their age." What the musical editor of THE TIMES said was that the "antique coronation march, with its unchurchly vulgarity, had its usual effect on the nerves of the artistically sensitive." Persons who are familiar with the English tongue will not fail to discern that our correspondent has not replied to the real accusation against the coronation march. No one has yet been driven to bring the charge of vulgarity against either of the Shakespearean masterpieces mentioned by him.

"That the originality and grandeur of Meyerbeer's coronation march are yet to be surpassed," says our correspondent, "will be conceded by all competent musical critics."

This gentleman is to be congratulated upon having made the most remarkable comment on Meyerbeer put into print in recent years. The logical inference to be drawn from his statement is that every professional musical critic of the present day in America, England, and Germany is incompetent. If our correspondent can name me one who will hold up Meyerbeer's coronation march as unsurpassed I will concede that his statement in regard to it is correct. The truth is that it is almost impossible to find commendatory words for Meyerbeer in the writings of any one but his biographers, who are, of course, professed partisans. Schumann, who was the greatest of all musical critics, said of him: "I do not blame the use of every means in the right place; but we must not exclaim 'Glorious!' when a dozen of drums, trumpets, and ophicleides are heard at a little distance in unison with a hundred singing men. * * * Time will not allow us to go through every detail of Meyerbeer's outward tendency; his extreme non-originality and want of style are as well known as his talent in dramatic treatment." Parry, in his "Evolution of the Art of Music," says: "Meyerbeer's object was to make mere externals tell. He did not care in the least whether his details were commonplace or not. His scores look elaborate and full of work, but the details are the commonest arpeggios, familiar and hackneyed types of figures of accompaniment, scales and obvious rhythms. Musically, it is a huge pile of commonplaces, infinitely ingenious and barren."

R. A. Streatfield, in "The Opera," says: "The coronation scene has nothing of the large simplicity necessary for the proper manipulation of a mass of sound. The canvas is crowded with insignificant and confusing detail, and the general effect is finicking and invertebrate rather than solid and dignified." I sincerely trust that our correspondent will class me with these incompetent critics of music, for I stand on the same ground as they do, and am much afraid I shall stay there.

W. J. HENDERSON.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY—"Die Walkuere," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
"Martha," American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.
"Il Trovatore," Germania Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY—Mr. Hadley's concert, Waldorf-Astoria, 8:15 P. M.
Ethel Newcomb piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.
"Faust" Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

THURSDAY—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
New York String Quartet, Knabe Hall, 8:15 P. M.

FRIDAY—"Aida," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
Columbia College Philharmonic Society, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

SATURDAY—"Lohengrin," Metropolitan Opera House, 2 P. M.
Paderewski, piano recital, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.
"Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

THE WEEK AT THE OPERA.

The programme for the week at the Metropolitan Opera House is as follows: Monday evening, Jan. 15, at 7:45—"Die Walküre," Mmes. Eames, Schumann-Heink, and Nordica, MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy; conductor, Paur. Wednesday evening, Jan. 17, at 8—"Faust," Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli, MM. Saleza, Scotti, and Plançon; conductor, Mancinelli. Friday evening, Jan. 19, at 8—"Aïda," Mmes. Eames and Mantelli, MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plançon; conductor, Mancinelli. Saturday afternoon—"Lohengrin," Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink, MM. Van Dyck, de Reszke, and Bertram. Saturday night—"Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams, MM. Salignac, Scotti, Dippel, and Dufriche.

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

The programme for the concert at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night is as follows:

Overture, "Ruy Blas" ..... Mendelssohn
Concerto in E flat major ..... Liszt
Mr. Arthur Friedheim.
"O Mio Fernando," ("La Favorita,") ..... Donizetti
Miss Eleanor Broadfoot.
Aria, "Euryanthe" ..... Weber
Herr Bertram.
Romanza, "Les Huguenots" ..... Meyerbeer
M. Dippel.
Aria, "Il Re Pastore" ..... Mozart
With Violin Obligato.
Mme. Sembrich.
Allegretto from Eighth Symphony ..... Beethoven
Clarchen's Tod from "Egmont" ..... Beethoven
March from "The Ruins of Athens" ..... Beethoven
Suite from "Sylvia" ..... Delibes
Aria, "L'Etoile du Nord" ..... Meyerbeer
With Flute Obligato.
Mme. Sembrich.
Auf Dem Grunen Balcon ..... Hugo Wolf
La Serenata ..... Tosti
M. Dippel.
Wohlauf Noch Getrunken ..... Schumann
Du Rothe Ros' Auf Gruner Heid ..... Steinbach
Lied Des Czaren ..... Lortzing
Herr Bertram.
Overture, "1812" ..... Tschaikowsky

MISS NEWCOMB'S RECITAL.

At Mendelssohn Hall, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, at 8:15 o'clock, a piano recital will be given by Miss Ethel Newcomb. The programme:

Gavotte and Variations in A minor ..... Rameau
Sonata Opus 31, No. 2, D minor ..... Beethoven
Sicilienne in G minor ..... J. Seb. Bach
Gigue G minor
Intermezzo Opus 119, No. 3 ..... Brahms
Two Intermezzi Opus 4, Nos. 2 and 5 ..... Schumann
Nocturne Opus 62, No. 1, B major ..... Chopin
Fantaisie F minor ..... Chopin
Etude D flat ..... Liszt
Barcarole F minor ..... Rubinstein
Impromptu No. 1 ..... Poldini
Improvisation "Die Meistersinger" ..... Wagner-Schütt
Tarantelle ..... Leschetizky

GRAND OPERA IN IRVING PLACE.

Mr. Amberg of the Germania Theatre will give his first opera performance at popular prices to-morrow night, Jan. 15. The first opera produced will be Verdi's "Il Trovatore." Mr. Julius Perotti, the well-known tenor, who appeared at the Metropolitan Opera House a few years ago, will sing Manrico and Mme. Moran Olden Leonora. The intention of Mr. Amberg is to produce every week three nights of opera and the rest of the week to give dramatic performances.

COLUMBIA'S ORCHESTRA.

At the concert of the Columbia University Philharmonic Society on Friday evening, Jan. 19, in Mendelssohn Hall, the public will be presented with the results of the hard practice which both the orchestra and the chorus have had this season. Mr. Gustav Hinrichs is conductor, and Prof. MacDowell is honorary conductor. The officers of the society are: President—Martin Wortmann; Vice President—W. J. Mosenthal; Secretary—W. J. Heinmann; Treasurer—James Harper, Jr. Perhaps the most important feature of the organization is its aim to provide free instruction for university students on orchestral instruments. The orchestra is composed of forty men, the chorus of thirty, and in both branches officers and students of Columbia work hand in hand in their effort to secure perfect musical results. While the concert last year was given with a spirit and finish which aroused only enthusiasm and praise among Columbia's musical supporters, it is hoped that the rendering of the selections this year will be even more successful. As a step in advance, the orchestra this year will play the accompaniment to the lieds of Mrs. Katherine Fleming Hinrichs, the only soloist of the concert. The programme will be as follows:

Overture, "Rosamunde" ..... Schubert
Ballet music from "Paris and Helena" ..... Gluck
Bugle song ..... Marston
Chorus.
Swedish wedding march ..... Soedermann
Aria from "Queen of Sheba" ..... Gounod
Mrs. Katherine Fleming Hinrichs.
Largo ..... Handel
Spin, Spin ..... Jungst
Chorus.
Credo ..... La Hache
Songs, to be selected.
Mrs. Katherine Fleming Hinrichs.
Spanish Dances Nos. 2 and 5 ..... Moszkowski

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The programme for Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 17, is as follows:

Overture, "Hiawatha" ..... Goldmark
Concerto for pianoforte in F minor, No. 2 ..... Schuett
Symphonic Suite, "Scherherazade," Op. 35 ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Soloist—Mr. Ludwig Breitner.

The programme for Thursday evening, Jan. 18, is as follows:

Tragic overture ..... Brahms
Aria .....
Two movements from Suite No. 1 in F major, Op. 39 ..... Moszkowski
Aria .....
Symphony in D minor ..... Franck
Soloist—Mme. Schumann-Heink.

MR. HADLEY'S SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Mr. Henry K. Hadley, the rising young composer-conductor, will make his formal New York début Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Hadley will direct an orchestra of sixty selected musicians, and Mr. David Bispham will assist. The programme, which will be made up for the most part of Mr. Hadley's compositions, will be as follows:

Vorspiel, "Die Meistersinger" ..... Wagner
"Summer," "Autumn," from Symphony No. 2, "The Four Seasons" ..... Hadley
"You'll Love Me Yet," from "Pippa Passes," (Robert Browning); "Nevermore Alone," "How Do I Love Thee?" Sonnets from the Portuguese, (Mrs. Browning) ..... Hadley
Mr. David Bispham.
Andante and variations, from Suite in F .. Moskowski
Symphony No. 1, "Youth and Life" ..... Hadley
"Der Asra," (Heine) ..... Hadley
"I Plucked a Quill from Cupid's Wing" ..
Aubrey Boucicault
"Sebek Hetep," an Egyptian war song ..... Whitman
Mr. Bispham.
Intermezzo, finale a la mazourka, from Ballet Suite No. 3 ..... Hadley

THE AMERICAN THEATRE.

Flotow's charming opera "Martha," a perennially popular favorite with the patrons of the Castle Square Opera Company, will be sung at the American Theatre next week. Miss Adelaide Norwood, who made a pronounced success in the leading rôle when it was given last year at this theatre, will again portray this harum-scarum-maid-of-honor to Queen Anne, and Miss Lambert will be seen as the rollicking waiting maid, Nancy. Miss Morgan and Miss Alma Powell will alternate with Miss Norwood; Mr. Stewart and Mr. Casavant as Plunkett, and Mr. Roberts and Mr. Harry Davies as Lionel. Mr. Moulan will be the Tristan, and Mr. Meyers the Sheriff. New costumes and scenery will be important factors in the success of the production. On Monday, Jan. 22, "At the Lower Harbor," ("A Basso Porte,") a grand opera in three acts, will be presented for the first time in this city. Last Monday night it was given its initial American hearing by this organization at St. Louis, where it has won a repetition of its European triumphs. It will be preceded at each performance by Offenbach's "The Magic Melody; or, Fortunio's Song," a dainty operetta written in the composer's happiest vein. This will be the occasion of its first performance in English in America. This exceptionally interesting double bill will employ two distinct casts, an enlarged orchestra, and an augmented chorus.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Miss Marie Potvin will give a piano recital at the small ballroom in the Waldorf-Astoria Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 16, at 3 P. M., at which she will be assisted by Miss Clara Kalisher, contralto.

Mr. Perry Averill will give his annual song-recital at Mendelssohn Hall Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock, when he will sing for the first time in this country scenes from Jeno Hubay's "Le Luther de Cremone."

Mr. Paderewski and the Adamowski Quartet will give a recital at Sherry's on the afternoon of Tuesday, Jan. 23. A delightful programme has been arranged. Mr. Paderewski will play once with the Adamowski Quartet and will also play solo numbers by Rubinstein, Schumann, Chopin, and Liszt. Two subsequent recitals will be given in private houses at which Mme. Szumowska and Mr. Julian Walker will be the soloists.

Mrs. Grenville Snelling's recital promises to be of unusual interest, as the programme contains quite a number of novelties, such as songs by Gabriel Faure and Christian Sinding, never before heard in New York. Another novelty will be the solo selection by Mr. Longy, solo oboist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Sara Anderson, the young American dramatic soprano, has been engaged as soloist of the second New York concert of the Pittsburg Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall Feb. 27.

Mr. David Bispham's request recital will be given in Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday evening, the 25th inst. The programme for this recital will be most popular, as it will comprise those songs most frequently asked for by the public in response to a voting paper containing the names of some sixty songs from Mr. Bispham's extensive répertoire of classic and modern composers.

Mark Hambourg, the brilliant young Slav pianist, will assist the New York String Quartet at the second chamber music concert of their series, to be given at Knabe Hall next Thursday evening. Hambourg will be at the piano for the Saint-Saëns quartet, Op. 41. The other numbers on the programme will be Haydn's string quartet, No. 10, and a quartet in B flat minor, Op. 4, by Serge Taniew. (new.) The personnel of the New York String Quartet is: Bernard Sinsheimer, first violin; J. M. Spargur, second violin; J. Altschuler, viola, and M. Altschuler, 'cello.

One of the most interesting concert recitals to be given this season will take place at 3:30 o'clock at Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Feb. 1, at which Mme. Schumann-Heink will be the principal artists, with a most interesting programme, it being especially destined to show the respective talents of these two artists to the greatest advantage.

A concert will be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Tuesday evening in aid of the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives. The soloists will be Miss Susan Strong of the Metropolitan Opera House, Mark Hambourg, pianist, and Franz Kaltenborn, violinist, together with the Kaltenborn Orchestra.

NORINAS IN "DON PASQUALE."

Mme. Sembrich Has Sung the Role Only One Season Before in Vienna—Mme. Nordica's Early Success.

Mme. Sembrich's charming rendering of Norina in Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" the other evening may have given people the idea that it is a rôle she has sung many times. They would not be reasoning without precedent in doing so, knowing Mme. Sembrich's affection for and belief in the Italian opera.

Part of her early musical education was the study of the bel canto under the younger Lamperti, and she believes the exercise of the voice given by the Italian music has much to do with the ability of many of the older artists to cover so well a wide répertoire. And she also likes the music for its own sake.

"As a musician I believe in Wagner as the higher type of music," Mme. Sembrich once said, "but then there are the beautiful melody and air in the Italian opera."

So it might well have been supposed that the rôle of Norina, which she sang last Monday night and will sing again a week from this coming Friday, was one that she had sung many times, while as a matter of fact it was only the fifth time that she had appeared in the opera.

"It was in Vienna that I first sang in 'Don Pasquale' about two years ago. I had my own company then, entirely Italian, the chorus and all, and I sang it there, I think, four times, and this was the fifth. It is difficult to get people to sing it. We gave it with great success in Vienna, and after that it was sung many times in Berlin, in Dresden—all over the country.

"Yes, it was much better in Vienna than here because everything was smaller there. 'Don Pasquale' is not a grand opera; it is more a play; it is conversational; and here, while they could make the stage very small, the rest of the building was so large and high that the people were away and could not see.

"The production here was much more magnificent—the mise en scène—than when we sang it in Vienna, though at the Imperial Opera House, where it was sung, it was put on the stage even more magnificently."

Mme. Sembrich gives much thought to the preparation of her costumes in which she sings, even in the smallest details making them agree with the time and place in which the opera is set. As Norina she wears gowns of the Louis Quinze period, the big-flowered materials in Watteau designs. As a young girl fresh from the convent she first wears a simple little gown of white dotted muslin, simply made, and with narrow ribbons of baby blue, the color of youth and innocence, run into them.

The other gowns are much alike. One has a petticoat of pale green, lace trimmed, with an overdress of silk, figured with pink roses, while the other has a foundation of pale-rose silk, with bigger pink roses upon the overdress. There is a pretty cloak worn of soft pink chiffon. Coming from the convent, Norina in her simple white gown is a little blonde maiden, but in the last act she wears a powdered coiffure and many jewels.

Another clever artist who has made a success in the rôle of Norina is Mme. Nordica, who sang it under very interesting circumstances. She was only a young girl studying in New York when she sang it to Signor Brignoli's Ernesto in Chickering Hall in 1884.

"It was when I was a young girl studying in Boston that I first saw Brignoli," says Mme. Nordica, speaking of that early success of hers. "He was singing in Boston, and in an emergency they had sent to the Conservatory to see if any of the pupils could sing for them. I was sent, and sang an aria from the 'Star of the North.'

"He had never seen or heard of me before, my teacher did not believe in my singing in concerts, but he was enthusiastic, and prophesied that I would be a singer.

"That day he went home with me to Dorchester to talk to my parents, and sat down to the piano and played the music of 'Faust' and explained it. I had never heard it before. He staid to dinner that night—it was an afternoon concert—and from that time he never lost sight of me.

"Then I came to New York to study, and I sang again with Brignoli in some concerts that Gilmore gave in the Grand Opera House. I sang the 'Miserere' from 'Il Trovatore,' with Brignoli singing behind the scenes.

"Then he was to have this benefit in Chickering Hall, and he wanted me to sing Norina. I did not know anything about 'Don Pasquale,' had never seen it, but he said he would teach me. He played beautifully. So he taught me and I sang it, but I remember how awfully nervous he was that night. He himself made me up and put on the black and rouge, for I didn't know anything about it, all the time fairly trembling with nervousness. But that was nothing compared to my feelings.

"And I remember at dinner that night, as we drank our glasses of claret, he said:

"'You are young and have your future before you, and I drink to your success. But you must drink to my health, for if I have that I shall have all the success I need.'

"He was an old man then, and that was the last time I saw him, for I went abroad, and he died while I was away.

"I didn't know much about the stage then, but we had simple scenery, such as it was, and I don't think they changed the scenes. I believe the stage was decorated with flowers and palms, and wasn't it Damrosch—Leo Damrosch—who led the orchestra?

"What did I wear? I don't remember. A little black gown, I think, and then a simple evening gown. It was a great success, and I really made quite a hit. Brignoli always prophesied that I would sing, and I think now that if I could live to be two thousand years old, perhaps I might become a singer." and Mme. Nordica laughed in the hearty, amused way that is natural to her.

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME

An interesting and varied but wholly artistic career has been that of Ludwig Breitner, the pianist, who will be heard here with the Boston Symphony Orchestra on Wednesday afternoon. While still young, he has gained an international reputation of the best and most solid character, and won a place which men of twice his age might envy. Born at Trieste, where there was no conservatory, he was sent to Milan, Italy, to study in recognition of his exceptional talents as a boy. While there studying Hans von Bülow came to the city on a concert tour. The director of the conservatory profited by the opportunity to present to him the little Breitner as the most remarkable student of the school, and to have him play before the pianist and receive his counsel. Von Bülow at once suggested his going to Vienna, where Rubinstein then was director of the conservatory. Rubinstein looked him over, and told him to return in eight days and bring the Chopin D flat major sonata with him. He did bring it, but in his head, not in his hands. He had memorized the sonata thoroughly in eight days!

This pleased Rubinstein much, and he took young Breitner under his own tuition, teaching him for three entire years. At the end of that time Rubinstein sent him to hear the big Liszt jubilee, given at Pesth. Here he studied with Liszt six months, and was warmly praised and encouraged by the composer. Under Liszt's direction, he played at a concert one of the Hungarian rhapsodies, with orchestra.

By reason of his marked talents as a teacher, even at this age, he was frequently employed by Rubinstein to teach the latter's pupils, to prepare them for some difficult achievement, or bridge them over some difficult work. He played likewise under Rubinstein's direction at St. Petersburg. The last composition Rubinstein wrote, indeed, a concertstück for the St. Petersburg jubilee, was dedicated to Ludwig Breitner.

He has since played all through Europe—at Berlin, at Moscow, with Richter at the Philharmonic, in London at the Musical Union and at the Philharmonic also; in Italy with Patti, in England and Scotland—Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c.—and in Holland, where he is much liked. In Paris he played much with Pasdeloup, and latterly with the Colonne concerts. His Philharmonic Society, founded in Paris two years ago, has frequently been mentioned here for its admirable concerts and for the whole-souled devotion of its leader. His classes in Paris are always large, and his auditions are musical events. Receptions and musicales given at his home are recherche affairs at tended by the élite. M. Breitner married Mlle. Berthe Haaft, one of the most brilliant violinists of the Vienna Conservatory.

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Rubin Goldmark, whose "Hiawatha" will be heard in a few days, is a nephew of Karl Goldmark, and was born in New York on Aug. 15, 1872. He received his education at the College of the City of New York, which he left at the age of seventeen. While in college he studied music under Mr. Alfred von Livonius. Two years were passed in Vienna in studying the piano with Anton Door, and theory and composition with the Fuchs brothers. On returning to America Goldmark studied the piano with Joseffy and composition with Dvorak. In 1894, on account of his health, he went to Colorado Springs, where he is at present the Director of the Conservatory of Music. Among other compositions are a trio for piano, violin, and 'cello, a sonata for piano and violin, a romanza for 'cello, and a theme and variations for orchestra, played by the late Anton Seidl. The overture "Hiawatha," which was performed for the first time at the Boston concerts last week, was composed in 1896 while Goldmark was in the Rocky Mountain region. The title indicates only the poetic source and suggestiveness of the subject, with no attempt to employ or embody Indian folk music.

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Henry K. Hadley's new symphony, which is scored for the customary full orchestra, was begun in Italy and finished in October, 1897. It bears the dedication, "To My Father." The first movement opens boldly with a theme given out by the trombones, to which immediately succeeds a dark, menacing motive by the full orchestra, the first three notes of which, with other material, are afterward used as the principal theme of the finale. The two subjects are heard in imitation and in conjunction with varied instrumentation for some bars, when they are interrupted by the trombones sounding a fragment of the first warning motive, and the symphony soon passes to the first subject of the allegro, full of happiness, vitality, and ever-increasing energy. The warning motive again appears as the second subject of the allegro, and these two subjects constantly conflict through the movement, the composer designating them as the good and the evil motive. These motives are treated with every variety of orchestral and contrapuntal device, as if struggling with each other for supremacy, until a climax is reached and the character of the second theme (warning motive) is changed by appearing for the first time in F major instead of D minor. A heroic ending is at once indicated. A stretto follows victoriously, the evil motive sounding (always in the trombones) in the major. The good overcomes the evil, and a brilliant presto brings the movement to a close.

In the second movement what may be known as the fate motive is announced by the strings, accompanied by soft chords from the wood wind. Remorse, terror, and retribution arising to a passionate climax of despair are depicted. Utter misery and hopeless depression follow in the picture, the death knell finally sounding from the gong. The middle part of this movement introduces a decided contrast to all this, both in treatment and in tone colors. The notes of the Angelus are heard ringing beneath tender harmonies on the muted strings, telling of hope. This grows until the whole orchestra augments the hope motive. The three notes from the bells continue the same, B, A, D, through thirty-one bars. Later the strings again take up their plaintive prayer and the harmonies melt almost to a whisper, typifying a spirit of magnanimity and forgiveness. Fate and the bitterness of conscience again assert themselves, however, hope appears, and the andante ends as it began, in D minor.

Irrepressible revelry and abandon fill the third movement, scherzo. The youth roused from his melancholy, joins a band of pleasure-seeking students. Merriment and hilarity continue through the movement, as told by the humorous treatment of the strings, to which are given, among other things, a short fugue. The music grows softer and softer as the revelers disperse, and fragments of the original subject, heard as in the distance, end the movement. The finale is the heroic movement of the symphony, and it overflows with strength and vigor, as if new resolutions and new ambitions are felt. The second subject has a suggestion of love, and the movement is in the sonata form consistently and thoroughly worked out. Toward the end the old subject of darkness and evil is heard for the last time, its influence gradually weakening until it is overcome. Bits of the heroic motive form a fitting coda to the work.

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It has not taken long for M. Alvarez, the new French tenor, to gain the enviable reputation of being one of the most modest and unassuming singers ever heard in New York. Music lovers and opera patrons who have met him are charmed not only by his agreeable personality, but by the evidence of democracy and freedom from affectation of any sort. A recent acquaintance speaking of these traits said: "In private life he is one of the most unprofessional of professionals I have ever met." This is all the more remarkable from the fact that in Paris, whence Alvarez comes, he is the chief tenor of the opera and the acknowledged star of the company, and is lionized accordingly by the entire city. Apart from his appearance on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House Alvarez has made no bid for hero worship since his arrival here. On the contrary, he has shrunk from going on exhibition or frequenting places where he might be too conspicuous to the general public. His apartments at Flouret's were chosen in preference to a suite in a larger, more elaborate hostelry up town, as his mode of life there is no different or more exclusive than that of a prosperous business man. With the exception of a light luncheon in his room on the day that he is to sing, he takes his meals in the main dining room at the regular hours, accompanied by his wife, mother, and little daughter, Yvonne. When friends or acquaintances join him his manner becomes most agreeable and cordial even toward those who have been just introduced to him, with no sign of reserve, and when stories are in order he has one appropriate to the occasion on the tip of his tongue, invariably bright enough to cause hearty laughter among the listeners. Only when the opera is discussed does he show a disinclination to express himself, and if forced to

Some Happenings in Good Society.

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to—

Mr. and Mrs. James Edward Davis, (Miss Elizabeth Tompkins King,) Jan. 17, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustine J. Smith, (Miss Julia Post Hard,) Jan. 18, 1899.

Dr. Frederick Kellogg Hollister and Mrs. Hollister, (Miss Harriet M. Shelton,) Jan. 18, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. William N. Purdy, (Miss Jean Clerke,) Jan. 18, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason Carnes, (Countess Lydia de Bylandt,) Jan. 19, 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud, (Miss Reynal,) Jan. 16, 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard, (Miss Rose Post,) Jan. 19, 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling, (Miss Balestier,) Jan. 19, 1892.

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Only six more weeks of the Winter season remain, and already there are signs of its waning. This may seem a somewhat paradoxical statement at this time, when the programme for the future is as yet only sparsely filled, but there is a change in the atmosphere, felt as well as seen, that foretells the near ending of the season. People when they now meet at the opera, or at receptions, luncheons and dinners, begin to discuss this and that Southern or European trip, ask for the latest news from Aiken, Florida, Egypt, and the Riviera, and are already planning for the Lenten and Spring campaign.

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The week which opens to-day will bring only Mrs. Cowdin's musicale, of which Paderewski will be the guest of honor this afternoon; Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud's wedding celebration, and Miss Josephine Drexel's dinner of 100 covers, which may be followed by informal dancing, both to-morrow evening; the wedding of Mr. Edward McVickar and Miss Edith Speyers on Wednesday afternoon; meetings of three of the dancing classes; Mrs. James B. Lord's afternoon reception on Thursday, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's second "Saturday night," at which vaudeville is to be the feature. This is certainly not a remarkable programme for January's third week, which generally marks the height of the season, and the complaint of the débutante, now everywhere heard, that the season is dull, is not to be wondered at. A year ago the season had already brought a Vanderbilt and Astor ball, a fashionable subscription cotillion, and Mrs. Ogden Mills's dinner dance, and a number of smaller dances.

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There are now on the programme for the further future as definitely fixed events only Mrs. Astor's ball on Jan. 29, and the Second Assembly Ball on Jan. 25, and Mrs. Ogden Mills's annual dinner dance on Jan. 22. Mrs. George Crocker, who is contemplating a ball later on, will give a large luncheon on Jan. 23, while the dancing classes will, of course, keep up their meetings. As has, however, been said, the season does not offer enough in the way of true entertaining and entertainment to satisfy the restless element in society, and unless there is within the next fortnight a marked change, it is fairly certain to break up early, and if colder weather comes the flight to the Southern resorts and to Europe will be larger than for many Winters past.

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The desire to entertain seems more or less to be governed by some unknown law, which allows society to be or not to be swayed by emotions. There are entertainment waves or cycles, and then there are lapses. The state of society in England and on the Continent has inevitably its effect on New York, even though it may be gay or dull "on the other side," for local causes. The gloom which has been universal in England on account of the South African war has made itself felt even in France, where the sympathies are not enlisted, and it has had a decided effect in New York. Whether this, and, in its turn, influences other cities is a question yet to be determined. This Winter would prove the negative. Philadelphia is much gayer, and the recent accounts of entertainments given in Chicago would seem to show that the West is no laggard in social matters.

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Within a few days in Chicago two remarkable entertainments have been given. Both of them were original, planned and carried out with evidences of great good taste. The floral cotillion given a fortnight ago by Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, and already described here, was certainly a beautiful affair, and was both novel and smart. A more recent dance was the electric cotillion given by Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers at the Auditorium, and led by Mr. Chatfield-Taylor. The rooms were darkened so that numerous electric lights played upon the dancers, and at times there was a sudden awakening from darkness and the illumination was simply brilliant. As it was holiday time, there was a Santa Claus to give out the favors, and this revered personage was absolutely up to date in an electric automobile covered with electric lights.

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In smaller cities there has been much entertaining. Washington has been very gay and Senator Depew gave quite a notable dinner there this last week. Albany, the State capital, has had an almost continual series of entertainments, dinners and receptions being the most popular. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt gave a very notable reception during the past week, and Mrs. John Clinton Gray will entertain at a large dinner and a luncheon on Jan. 16 and 17. Besides Mrs. Roosevelt's reception there have been many smaller affairs.

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The penchant is now almost entirely for small affairs, and the movement is toward forming little cliques of a dozen or more, who meet evening after evening and devise some new amusement. It is a mistake to suggest that any of these cliques are inimical to each other. When the occasion comes for a large entertainment such as has been given by Mrs. Drexel last week, and such as are promised by Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Mills, and Mrs. Fish in the near future, there will be absolute harmony, and all these little sets will be well represented. There has also been some effort to establish a few new coteries, and within the new year the John Rockefellers and Frank Gould, at the head of quite a large representation from the west side, have come somewhat to the front. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, however, continue their entertaining at Lakewood, and their house parties are becoming famous. They come up to town for the opera, and Mrs. Gould's gowns and jewels are among the most noticeable in the house.

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The annual Charity Ball, for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, is announced for Thursday evening, Feb. 1. Every preparation has been made to insure a brilliant success for the ball, and we hope a goodly sum of money will be raised for this most worthy charity. Beginning forty-six years ago as a small day nursery, the institution has grown to be a maternity and child's hospital, where last year 303 women and 822 children were sheltered, fed, and clothed. While the institution is, in a measure, supported by the city, all expenses, such as repairs, and various others, as are necessarily incurred in so large an institution, must be met by the generosity of the public. The city institution takes mothers with young children; while the older ones are removed to the country branch in Staten Island, where they are taught kindergarten and primary education, and such manual training as they can acquire before being sent to comfortable homes in the West. It is to carry on this work that the Charity Ball will be given on Thursday, Feb. 1, at the Astoria. The following are the officers: President—Mrs. Sullivan; Vice Presidents—Mrs. W. M. Kingsland; Mrs. W. C. Eglesston; Mrs. Chester Griswold; Mrs. Thomas Hicks; Mrs. George L. Gillespie; Mrs. Joseph Stickney; Treasurer—Mrs. E. J. Berwind; Secretary—Mrs. Robert Nicol. The boxes, which are selling well, are to be had of Mrs. Goddard, 2 East 35th Street.

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Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, whose reception days are Thursdays during January and February, has sent out few cards. At her reception on Thursday last, which was a regular "at home," there were some sixty or seventy people. Later in the season, probably in February, Mrs. Hoffman will give a large musicale in honor of Mr. Hoffman's cousin, the Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord.

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On Monday last Mrs. Philip Brown of 120 West Seventy-second Street gave her daughter Jean, a débutante of this season, a luncheon, to which some twenty young women were invited. Among the guests were the Misses de Peyster, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, and the Misses Delafield.

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"Among the many phases of the expansion idea," says a writer in Vogue, "not the least significant is the broader and healthier definition of society that has, in great measure, supplanted the snobbish estimate so long current. The big S of society has gradually dwindled, while society as the manifestation of a natural and irrepressible gregarious instinct of humanity for work or amusement has grown as a popular appreciation. To illustrate: It is now irrefutable that if any one entertain on a sufficiently abundant plan—that is to say, if food and drink of first-rate quality are lavishly provided, with attendant circumstances conducive to a comfortable intaking—there stand ready a goodly number of personages conspicuous in the world of fashion to accept such hospitality without any particular concern as to where or by whom it is offered. Again: The United States are not dotted with cities of extended commercial influence, wherein the richest and most cultured persons, accustomed to every kind of benefit derivable from education, travel, and luxurious living, are burning with discontent, because they do not happen to be intimately associated with an exceedingly small number of human beings in some other city—beings who are made the subject of the day's gossip through the incessant exploitation of editors who fancy that such gossip is the one thing above all others the American woman demands."

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"And New York, itself," he continues, "having created new dwelling house districts, besides extending the boundaries of old, is no longer a city regardful of a limited and highly provincial society. Where one dance was given by a few hundreds of persons a decade ago, twenty are given now. And the outward and visible signs of the refinements of living are as evident in the twenty as they ever were in the one. Enjoyment depending upon the approval of a few has givtn way to amusement, judged by its actual merits, and, though snobbish views of persons doubtless will obtain always, it is plain that no longer does any group or class stand upon a social Olympus toward which the dazzled multitude gazes spellbound. Else why should sumptuous hotels be thronged with fashionably dressed men and women whose faces convey an impression of satisfaction, why should gay audiences be seen nightly at the play, why should the opera prosper beyond the highest expectation, and why should golf and country clubs have enthusiastic memberships composed of those who unmistakably enjoy life and evince no indication of dissatisfaction with their lot?"

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"Society with a large S is a vain show," is further said, "has passed into the limbo of editorial nonsense, a relic of the past existing only by tradition and serving no purpose other than to stimulate the maunderings of the vulgar. We are classified socially by our amusements. Those flock together who both give and take the same pleasures. Wealth, luxury, creature comforts are the lode stars. This republic is democratic in its social attainments—the best for those who earn it—with rank and title not necessary to nobility."

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Rudyard Kipling is very active just at present in addressing different meetings of volunteers who want to go to South Africa. Mr. and Mrs. Kipling have passed the month of December near London. Mr. Kipling's health is much improved.

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The death of Mr. Dallas-Yorke, the only brother of the Duchess of Portland, from typhoid fever, places another ducal house in mourning in London for this season. By an error it was stated last week that the Duke of Westminster died at the residence of Mr. Eric Barrington. It was Mr. Dallas-Yorke. As Miss Dallas-Yorke, the Duchess of Portland was a celebrated beauty, and she has been one of the conservative leaders in London society and a great favorite of the Princess of Wales.

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Among the recent dinners given at Pau was one by Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Combs of Philadelphia, who had among their guests the Misses Combs and Mr. and Mrs. E. Baldwin of this city.

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Mrs. Hughes Hallett and a large party have reached Tangiers, where Mrs. Hughes Hallett has taken a villa, and where she will pass the Winter. Already plans have been made for a course of entertainments, and among them a fancy dance, which will take place in carnival time.

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At Nice, Mr. and Mrs. S. Blacker-Douglas have been entertaining. They gave a large reception, at which were present American Consul Van Buren and Mrs. Van Buren, Mrs. W. Plummer Day and Mr. Plummer Day, her son, and Sir Gavan Duffy. The William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, have not yet returned from their automobile trip.

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Among the recent arrivals in Rome were Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Mr. and Miss J. Lawrence Lee, and Miss Olga Roosevelt of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Draper have begun their receptions, and the Princess Brancacchio has been giving some charming dinners.

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Lord and Lady Craven gave a large house party on Christmas at Coombe Abbey. Ambassador and Mrs. Choate and Mr. Choate, Jr., were among their guests. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin will also pay a short visit to Lord and Lady Craven.

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Mr. Eugene Higgins is still cruising on the Riviera, and he has been registered at Nice, at Cannes, and at Monte Carlo. He will remain abroad until late Summer, when he will return for the latter part of the Newport season.

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The season abroad is not gay anywhere. The entertainments at Paris have been very few and each Winter city has had its own little specialty, but nothing of great interest. For instance, Pau is deeply interested in fox hunting and golf. There is a small colony of Americans and English people who are devoted to open-air sports and who are extremely active this Winter. Automobiles have been introduced at the meets of the fox hunters, and there are to be automobile races a little later. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Morgan are among the best-known Americans in this little set. At St. Moritz there are preparations for the Winter season, but the hotels are half empty. The Kulm and the Palace so far have but few American visitors. The Kulm promises a number of billiard and pool tournaments, and the golfers and hockey players are very active at the Palace. Lady Clark, who is so well known to many Americans, gave a dinner dance at the Palace Christmas week. But the shadow of the African war hangs heavily over this little community. Many of the visitors of last year are in the Transvaal, and several have fallen in battle. At Arosa there has been started a tobogan club, and skating at Davos has been extremely good. There, of course, the few Americans and English people are saddened by the untimely death of Lady Alice Montagu, the beautiful young daughter of the Duchess of Manchester.

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There is not very much activity at Cannes. So far among the Americans registered there at Christmas were Mrs. and Miss Allen, Hotel des Orangers; Miss Appleton, Hotel Prince de Galles; Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Hotel des Orangers; Mr. Bain, Hotel Prince de Galles; Mrs. and Miss Van Buren, Hotel Montfleury; Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell, Grand Hotel; Miss Cavendish-Bentinck, Hotel St. Charles; Mrs. Edward Crocker, Hotel Wagram; Miss Gunther, Hotel Beau Site; Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Hotel Grande Bretagne; Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Howland, Villa Beau Desert; Mr. and Mrs. W. Hutchins, Hotel Pavillon; Mr. David Kimball, Grand Hotel; Mrs. Kingsland, Villa St. George; Mr. and Mrs. De Navarro, Hotel St. Charles. En route for Italy—Miss Preston, Tuxedo, Hotel Montfleury; Mr. Clifford Putnam, Hotel des Anglais; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sears, Hotel Beau Site; Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Sprague, Hotel St. Nicholas; Mrs. and Miss Gardiner and Mr. D. Gardiner, Hotel Prince de Galles; Mrs. S. Y. Henderson, Hotel St. Charles; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lorillard, Hotel Belle Vue; Mrs. Clarence Martin and the Misses Martin, Hotel Beau Site; Mrs. S. L. Sheldon, Hotel Prince de Galles, and Mrs. Turnbull and family, Hotel Prince de Galles.

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Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer sails for Europe on Jan. 17. She will be absent the entire Winter. She will visit France and the Riviera.

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The news of the death of the Earl of Ava, the eldest son of the Marquis of Dufferin, was received with much regret in this city, where the young man was very well known. The Earl of Ava has been a visitor a number of times to this city, and some years ago he was reported to have been one of the many suitors for the hand of Miss Grace Wilson, now Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. The engagement at one time was rumored, but denied by Mr. Richard T. Wilson, Mrs. Vanderbilt's father. The title "Earl of Ava" was simply a courtesy one. The Marquis of Dufferin is also Marquis of Ava, and his heir held the other title by courtesy. The second son, Lord Terence John Temple Blackwood, married Miss Flora Davis, the daughter of Mr. John Davis, the banker, of this city. Lord and Lady Blackwood are now at Stockholm, where Lord Terence holds a diplomatic position under the English Government. He is now heir to his father, the Marquis of Dufferin, and also succeeds to the courtesy title of "Earl of Ava." Lady Blackwood is consequently a Countess.

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The series of musicales to be given by Mr. Ernest Rudolph Gunther at his bachelor apartments, 1 East Forty-first Street, will begin next Friday afternoon. Mr. Gunther is a delightful host, and his musicales are always one of the features of the Winter season.

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Miss Rita Bronson will visit Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane for a short time. Mr. Robert Van Courtland has taken possession of the Bronson house, on Madison Avenue, which he has leased for the Winter, and where he intends to give some very handsome entertainments. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson sail shortly for Europe.

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Mrs. Sanford Bissell has cards out for two large dinners this week. Mrs. Bissell will also entertain to-morrow evening at an opera party.

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Miss De Forest and Miss Callender will have a few people in this afternoon, as it is usual with them on Sundays, and there will be some music. Last Sunday Mrs. Grenville Snelling sang there some charming new French songs. On Monday, Jan. 22, Mrs. Snelling will give a concert at Mendelssohn Hall, and she will repeat some of them. She has just returned from Paris, where she has been studying répertoire this Summer.

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A recent dispatch from Baltimore announces that Mrs. John Robinson has again become a grandmother. This time the grandchild is the son of her youngest daughter, Mrs. William Boykin, who was Miss Mary Washington Robinson, and whose elopement and marriage to Mr. Boykin was one of the sensations of the year.

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The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, and Mr. John Magee Ellsworth. Miss Van Rensselaer is one of the most popular girls in New York society. She is a great belle in the younger set. Her mother was a Miss Heckscher and a sister of John Heckscher and Mrs Wilmerding of Orange. Her brother, Charles Van Rensselaer, married a few years ago Miss Fitz Gerald of Brookline, Mass. Mr. Ellsworth is a brother of Mr. Duncan Ellsworth and a cousin of Mrs. Louis Boissevain. He belongs to several clubs, is a great favorite, and is very wealthy. Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer and the Misses Van Rensselaer make their Winter home at the Brevoort House, but have a country seat at Orange. No date has been yet fixed for the wedding.

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Mrs. Walter Romeyn Benjamin, the daughter of the Baroness de Saint Seigne, gave a large reception yesterday at her residence at the Langham, 603 Fifth Avenue. The parlors were elaborately decorated with American Beauty roses. Among the guests were the Baroness Fava, Mrs. Louis Sands, Mrs. Charles Stickney, Mrs. Fred Pierson, Mrs. Oliver Cromwell, Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. John Kane, Mrs. Maturin Delafield, Jr., Mme. de Navarro, Mrs. Oscar Livingston, and Messrs. Fitzhugh Townsend, Peyton Van Rensselaer, Peter Marié, Isaac Iselin, the Duke Caracciolo de Cartegeneta, and Archbishop Corrigan.

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Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting have sent out cards for a dance at their residence Tuesday evening, Jan. 23.

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On Friday last Mrs. John Clarkson Jay gave at the Buckingham Hotel a luncheon for her daughter, Miss Edith Van Cortlandt Jay. The young guests included the Misses de Peyster, Miss Hopeton Drake, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Miss Oakley, Miss Fielder, Miss Bartholomew, Miss Estelle Hawkins, the Misses Meredith, and Miss Janet de Kay. Mrs. Robert Hoe gave a luncheon on Thursday last at her residence, 11 East Thirty-sixth Street, for her daughter, Miss Hoe. The guests included the Misses Sibyl and Anna Hubbard, the Misses Elsie and Anita Dominick, the Misses Atterbury, Miss Edith Van Cortlandt Jay, Miss Caroline Stokes, and Miss Angelica Schuyler Church.

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The engagement has just been announced of Mr. Frederick W. Longfellow and Miss Julia Livingston Delafield, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maturin Delafield of 475 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Longfellow is from Boston, and is a cousin of the poet Henry W. Longfellow. Miss Delafield has been a favorite in society.

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The third of the De Coverley dances was held last night in the large ballroom at Sherry's. The guests were received by Mrs. Charles B. Foote, who was gowned in black spangled net, and by Mrs. James H. Benedict. The De Coverley dancers now number nearly 200, and there was an unusually large attendance of members last night, and in addition there were some thirty guests, among whom were Miss Shepard, Miss Willis of Morristown, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Gouverneur Morris, and Mr. Eagle, Mr. F. Raymond Lefferts led the cotillion. There were no favors, as the members prefer using the funds in the treasury for one or more extra dances this season. The next meeting of this class will be on Feb. 2. Among the members present last evening were the Misses Gardiner, Miss Anna Sampson, Miss Alata Rockefeller, Miss Catherine M. Clark, Miss Anna Mead, Miss Katherine McClure, Miss Daisy McClure, Miss Elsie Stanton, Miss Fanny H. Foote, Miss Mildred Carruth Dix, Miss Anita De Bary, Miss Elsie Ladd, Miss Clara Harper, Miss Anna J. Jenner, Miss Eleanore Keyes, Miss Owen, Miss Seacomb, Miss Pickard, Miss Tilton, Miss Westcott, Miss Eidlitz, Miss Cary, Miss Sallie Dominick, Miss Louise Grace, Miss Ruth Hoe, Miss Hoagland, and Miss Josephine Roe, and the Messrs. Arthur S. Wily, A. U. Wadsworth, A. E. Toussaint, W. M. Shaffer, W. H. Powers, H. M. Beekman, Dixon Boardman, J. C. Harriman, D. S. Inglehart, Howard Hasbrouck, H. T. Leggett, Hugh Miller, Ainslie Oakley, S. C. Herriman, Robert Gibson, Jr., E. L. Crawford, Cornelius Bliss, Jr., Herman F. Stone, Duncan Sterling, and Mr. Horace Scudder, Jr.

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Mrs. John E. Codwin of 13 Gramercy Park will give this evening a small dinner of ten covers in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Paderewski. Mrs. Cowdin has had a long acquaintance with both Mr. and Mrs. Paderewski, and the guests invited to the dinner are intimate friends only, including Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mr. and Mrs. Poor, Mr. Gorlitz, and Mr. Howe. After the dinner there will be an informal reception, to which only a few friends have been bidden, as it is in no sense intended as a large or elaborate affair.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The dramatic performance which takes place at Sherry's on Jan. 18 promises to be a brilliant success.

Miss Florine Allen of 163 West Eighty-fifth Street recently gave a theatre party for young men and women.

Mrs. Louis Stern's reception and musicale took place at her home, 993 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, and was a most brilliant affair both socially and musically.

Mrs. D. Du Bois Sahler and the Misses Sahler of 312 Fifth Avenue have sent out cards for Mondays in January.

Mrs. Max Herman of the Brunswick, Eighty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, will receive on Wednesdays in January.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Helen Rothschild and Mr. Heyman of 66 East Eighty-first Street. They will be married on Jan. 24 at Sherry's.

Mrs. Harriott, 454 West Twenty-third Street, has sent no cards out this season. Mrs. Harriott will be at home informally the first and third Fridays until sailing for Paris.

Mrs. Isaac Block of the Majestic will be at home to her friends on Tuesdays in January. Miss Florine G. Marks of the Majestic will be at home the second and third Tuesday during the Winter.

The wedding of Miss Lillian F. Balcom of Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, and Mr. W. Beeman De Mont of Jersey City Heights, whose engagement was announced last July, will take place Wednesday evening, Feb. 14, St. Valentine's Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Cahn and Miss Frances Cahn of 40 East Seventy-second Street sailed last Tuesday on the Columbia for Egypt. They will probably stop on their way at Gibraltar, Genoa, and Naples. On their return from Egypt they will travel in Europe for about a year.

The engagement of Mr. David Rothschild and Miss Dora Stern of 40 East Eighty-sixth Street is announced. Also the engagement of Mr. Simon Weiller and Miss Flora Kaufmann of 11 East Sixty-sixth Street. Miss Kaufmann's brother, Mr. Max Kaufmann, was married last Winter to Miss Schafer.

The Emanuel Sisterhood entertainment and ball took place on Thursday night last at the Astoria, and was a very enjoyable affair. It was not as crowded as usual, however, a great many people being absent on account of the inclemency of the weather and also because so many of its patrons have gone abroad.

Miss Bertha Rosalie Sherry, only daughter of Mr. Louis Sherry, was married on Jan. 6 to Mr. Harry M. Morrell. The wedding was an extremely quiet one, only the immediate relatives of both families being present. The bride is a very young girl and Mr. Morrell is not yet twenty-one. The young couple started on a trip around the world, and will be absent some months. It is their intention to visit Paris during the Exposition.

Under the auspices of Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Miss Georgina Roberts will give a course of eight lectures at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday mornings at 11:30, commencing Tuesday, Jan. 23. Four of these lectures will treat of special subjects; the remaining four will be on current topics. The particular subjects (two or more in each lecture) to be discussed by Miss Roberts in these "Current Topic Talks" will be announced by her from time to time, a week in advance.

A very pretty dance was given in the galleries of the American Art Association, 6 East Twenty-third Street, on Friday evening for Miss Florence Sutton Kirby, a daughter of Mr. Thomas F. Kirby, and who is a débutante of this season. The dance was held in the large gallery on the first floor, and the scene, with the youthful dancers and the walls covered with Henry Mosler's pictures, was a most attractive and pretty one. There were about 100 guests present, for the most part the young friends of Miss Kirby.

The "Merry Wives" are to entertain their men friends at Sherry's Feb. 8. This popular euchre club, of which Mrs. Belden J. Rogers is President, will hold its second annual evening game, to be followed by a supper and dance, on the above date. The "Merry Wives" meet on the second and fourth Friday afternoons of each month. The limit of membership has been reached since the first game of the season. There is now a long waiting list. Among the members are Mesdames E. Fellows Jenkins, Richard Jackson, Whitfield Chandler, Lillian M. Kelly, Frank Fullgraff, Frank B. Drake, D. P. Ingraham, G. S. Whitson, Richard Forester, E. J. Maurer, Henry P. Robbins, Gilbert Seaman, G. E. Montague, William D. May, Thomas Reynolds, John R. Hall, E. B. Goodwin, Walter V. Bishop, Helen Clunn, Frederic N. Collins, John T. Turner, V. M. Johns, P. B. La Roche, Edwin Gutwater, William Oliver, Adolph Reisenberg, Frank D. White, William C. Stewart, John Quinn, and William Harris Boyer, and Miss V. H. Knapp.

A reception of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society of St. Vincent's Hospital will be held at the Astoria on Wednesday evening, Jan. 17. This society was formed four years ago by a few ladies, for the purpose of aiding the charitable work of St. Vincent's Hospital. It has increased largely in numbers since its formation and has been of material assistance in raising funds to carry on the good work of the Sisters of Charity who have the hospital in charge. Last year a concert and reception was given by the society at the Astoria. The initial effort in that direction was very successful, and quite a sum was realized for the furnishing of the new hospital. This year a reception will be given in the Astoria ballroom, for the comfort and maintenance of the destitute sick. There is every promise that the affair will be even a greater success than the last. All the boxes have been sold and additional ones have had to be erected on the floor. It is hoped that the receipts will be larger this year, because the hospital during the past year has been enlarged by the addition of a new building on the Eleventh Street side. The new part contains all modern and scientific improvements for the cure and alleviation of the sufferings of the poor, and is adjudged to be the finest establishment of its kind in the world. There is no public endowment for the maintenance of the institution, and it is almost entirely dependent upon voluntary contributions. The social functions that are arranged by the Ladies' Auxiliary Society for the pleasure and entertainment of those in good health are made the means of providing for the comfort and aid of the destitute sick. The officers of the society are: President—Mrs. M. B. Brown; Vice Presidents—Mrs. F. R. Coudert, Mrs. Charles Phelps, and Mrs. R. B. Roosevelt; Treasurer—Mrs. Stephen Philbin; Secretary—Miss Bessing; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. William Cherry.

NEWPORT.

The rental of cottages for the coming season is already quite brisk for so early a day. Mrs. Ogden Goelet will occupy her villa on the cliffs, and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt will rent a large cottage for the season. The Executive Committee of the Newport Horse Show has claimed the dates of Sept. 3, 4, and 5 next for its exhibition at the Newport Casino.

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The idea of increasing the taxation of the property owners of Newport has been abandoned, but within the present year the City Council will order the Tax Assessors to make a complete revaluation of the real estate of the city, with the view of giving the city more beneficial returns from the property now unequally taxed. The Assessors will also carefully look into the records of the personal taxpayers and ascertain by comparison the names of those of the Summer and other residents who should but do not pay personal taxes.

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Monday evening the School Committee met and organized for the year, and this time Mrs. Victor Sorchan qualified as a member of that body, coming from New York for the occasion, and was appointed on all the most important committees of the board.

WASHINGTON.

The reception at the White House given in honor of the Diplomatic Corps on Wednesday evening was the event of the week and the beginning of official gayety. The small number of invitations issued was a great advantage, and the invited guests of the President were received and entertained in comfort. The rooms were pleasantly filled throughout the evening. Until the last three Winters these receptions were most promiscuous and unpleasant entertainments. Senators' wives and their milliners jostled each other, and diplomats and livery-stable proprietors found themselves cheek by jowl at the receptions that Washington and Hamilton instituted with such courtly and stately decorum. A funny incident happened in Cleveland's last Administration at a White House reception. Senator — was accosted by a very gaudily dressed woman, who, bowing to him, exclaimed: "Good evening, Senator —, you don't recognize me." "Madame, you have the advantage of me," he replied; "your face is familiar, but I do not recall your name." Imagine his surprise and amusement, when she explained she was his cook, Bridget, that she "belonged to a club that rented out dresses, and that it was her turn for the ball dress that night." Another time a lady staying at the Shoreham for a week was asked by a chambermaid there if she were not going to the White House reception. She replied that she had not received an invitation. "But," said the hotel attendant, "that is nothing; we are all going when our work is done," and they actually did go, as she heard the next day from her maid, who had been persuaded to accompany them, and who was enthusiastic over the good time she had enjoyed.

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To enter at the back entrance is a privilege granted only to the Diplomatic Corps, the Cabinet, Senators, and Justices, and allows one to avoid the great crush and fatigue at the main staircase; but none of these passes was given this year to unofficial people. All the distinguished foreigners and the official circle assemble in the Red Room, and the well-known strains of "Hail to the Chief" were thundered forth from the Marine Band stationed in the beautiful conservatory, and the band of the cavalry in the vast corridor, as the President and Mrs. McKinley, followed by the ladies of the Cabinet, proceeded down the stairs, along the hall, through the Red Room, and took their positions in the Blue Parlor, where every one is received. A row of sofas is placed in a line across the room directly behind the Presidential party, behind which protective barrier one can watch the arrivals. First of all came the members of the Diplomatic Corps, who, as the honored guests of the evening, were let in somewhat earlier, and the herald at the door called out the names of the different countries as the representatives arrived, followed by their families and their secretaries and embassies. As each name was repeated, Col. Bingham, United States Army, the Marshal at the White House, presented them to Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, and Col. McCawley, United States Marine Corps, and Major J. A. Johnson, assisted in the Blue Room. Great Britain was the first, and Lady Pauncefote and her daughters, the Hon. Sybil and Audrey, and all his staff, followed the Ambassador. Sir Julian is a typical Englishman, tall and distinguished looking, a combination of the country squire and the statesman, and with his many decorations, and the broad blue sash of the Order of the Bath across his breast, he was a striking figure.

Then followed the other embassies and Legations; the German Ambassador, Baron von Holleben, in gorgeous Court dress and numerous jeweled decorations, with his staff in their brilliant and varied uniforms of the Emperor's Army—Count von Hache and Baron Sternberg being especially fine. The Spanish Ambassador and his charming Duchess were most cordially greeted. The Turkish Minister was stared at, owing to the fez, which he does not remove on State occasions, and his Oriental appearance; the South Americans, some of them so dark in hue as to be mistaken occasionally for the dusky servitors which abound in this city.

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Then came the Chinese in gay brocades, and the Japanese and Korean attachés, all in curious costumes—all nations of the world represented in official costumes, with their many orders and decorations, contrasting strangely with the severely plain conventional evening dress of the American gentleman. Comparatively few army and navy officials were present, and these were in full-dress uniforms. Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Dewey did not put in an appearance, much to the disappointment of many. After this gorgeous procession had passed in, came the rest of the guests. Under the new arrangements made for more space and comfort, the guests arrived and departed without much difficulty. The endless stream of people moving past; the contrast between the superbly dressed society woman in laces and jewels with her faultlessly attired husband, and the women in high neck black stuff gowns and their escorts in black frock coats and white ties, which composed the two-hour-long procession, is only to be seen in this republican country. The affair was over at 10:40 o'clock, and the President and his not very robust consort must have been very tired. Mrs. McKinley received sitting in a chair at the President's right, and did not shake hands with any one. Mrs. Westinghouse, at this reception last year, leaned over and kissed Mrs. McKinley, whom she had never seen before. A witty Senator called it "a Westinghouse break." The supper for the President and receiving party was served as usual in the upper corridor at the end of the reception. No refreshments are served for the majority of the guests.

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Mrs. Wood has gone to Havana to join her husband, the Governor of Cuba. She had taken a house here for the Winter, and her departure has caused great regret among her numerous friends in the city. A series of dinner dances which promise to be delightful have been inaugurated. The first one will be given on Tuesday, Jan. 16, at Mrs. Wallach's. Seven dinner parties will unite at this dance. Among those giving the dinners are Senator and Mrs. McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Legare, and Mr. and Mrs. George Corning Fraser. The second dance will be held at Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean's on Jan. 23. The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, also Senator and Mrs. Lodge, will be among the dinner givers then.

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The Bachelors' cotillion was, as usual, a great success on Tuesday night. The decorations were red, that most becoming color, the walls and ceiling being hung in red cheesecloth, with greens and ferns in the corners and electric lights shaded in the same tone. The stage was banked with roses and carnations, which were used afterward in the cotillion. The Spanish Ambassadress, the Duchess d'Arcos, received, and Mr. George Howard led the cotillion, which began, as usual, promptly at 10 o'clock.

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Senator Depew gave his first dinner party in Washington on Tuesday evening. His niece, Miss Paulding, welcomed the distinguished company in a beautiful gown of white satin and pink trimmings. The entire lower floor was decorated in pink. The guests included the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, Justice and Mrs. Brown, Justice Brewer, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, the Minister from Austria-Hungary and Baroness Hengelmuller, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Senator and Mrs. Platt, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Bayliss, and Mrs. Burke-Roche of New York, Senator Kean, Senator Hanna, and others.

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On Jan. 15 the Charity Ball will be given at the Arlington, the best ballroom in town, and will be much handsomer than this annual affair has ever been before. Senator Hanna and family have taken the Cameron house on Lafayette Square for the Winter. This is the house the late Vice President Hobart occupied.

PHILADELPHIA.

The week just past has been a gay one, and each day has brought with it some large entertainment. On Monday evening a large dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Dulles at their residence. On the same evening Mr. and Mrs. Charles Platt, Jr., gave a dinner at their residence. Their guests included Mrs. Spencer Erwin, Mrs. Edward Robinson, Count Lichtenvelde of the Belgian Legation in Washington, Mr. Hazlehurst, Mr. Robert Leslie, and Mr. William Bodine. On Monday evening also Mrs. Joseph Brinton entertained.

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On Tuesday evening dinners were given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. William Churchman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson, and a large box party, followed by a supper, by Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Voorhees in honor of Miss Crocker of New York. A luncheon was given on the same day by Mrs. Frederic Thurston Mason, and a box party and supper by Mr. C. C. Pinckney Morris. Mrs. Thomas Alexander Reilly also gave the second of her days at home.

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Mrs. Joseph N. Blanchard, wife of the rector of St. James's Church, gave a luncheon at the Acorn Club on Wednesday for her niece, Miss Ellen Therese Richardson. All of the season's débutantes were among the guests from town. A pretty feature of the luncheon was that, in place of the usual luncheon card, each girl was given a flower and found her place at the table decorated with the corresponding flower. The luncheon was served at small tables. Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Evans and Mrs. George Stanley Philler gave a tea on Wednesday afternoon at the latter's residence, in honor of Miss Elizabeth Binney Evans, who has just returned from a tour abroad, and is one of this year's most attractive débutantes. Mrs. George A. McCall gave a tea at her residence, 304 South Tenth Street, also on Wednesday afternoon, to meet Mrs. Charles Sidney Bradford and Miss Maria Carter Renshaw of Virginia.

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Mrs. D. Murray Bohlen and Mrs. Francis Hermann Bohlen gave an elaborate reception at the Flanders on Thursday, in honor of Mrs. Robert Murray Bohlen, who was but a week ago Miss Cassels of Washington. The function was held in the Gold Room of the Flanders, which was elaborately and artistically decorated. On Saturday a tea was given by Mrs. John G. Johnson and her daughter, Mrs. Morrel, in honor of the Misses Turman of Baltimore.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Minnie Fell, to Mr. Robert Kelso Cassatt, on Monday, Jan. 22, at 12 o'clock, at St. Thomas's Church, White Marsh, Penn. A

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TWENTY-SIX PAGES.

THE BRITISH OUTLOOK.

Our London correspondent, in his cable letter published to-day, takes a very gloomy view of both the political and the military situation in and in reference to South Africa. It is not, we are bound to say, gloomier than the known facts seem to justify. A kingdom of forty-odd millions, representing an Empire comprising a quarter of the population of the planet, has been held at bay by two little republics, containing all told not more than half a million of whites. The British armies, so far from making any progress toward conquering these people, have not had an armed man within their borders, and have encountered defeats which have inflicted grievous blows upon British prestige throughout the world.

Our readers know that we regard the impairment of British prestige as an injury to the cause of civilization. But nobody knows better than the British themselves that it has been in fact impaired. That consciousness accounts for the state of public feeling which our correspondent describes. Particularly it accounts for the rage into which he describes the British public as having been thrown by Mr. BALFOUR'S late speeches. In the first place, the British public in general is not in the mood to hear this subject discussed with the flippancy with which Mr. BALFOUR has been discussing it. In the second place, the British "war party" in particular is not prepared for the admission that the Jameson raid has handicapped the British operations and negotiations ever since. This admission Mr. BALFOUR distinctly made, and it is because of his making it that all the organs of the war party have been assailing him. The suspected complicity of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in the raid makes Mr. BALFOUR'S lamentation over the raid seem evidence of a desire on his part to sacrifice his colleague to the public indignation. Hence, no doubt, the rage with which his speech has been received in what are supposed to be "ministerial circles."

All the same, Mr. BALFOUR'S indication of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN as an eligible JONAH may turn out to be "good politics." When Parliament meets, a scapegoat is pretty certain to be demanded, and it is not likely that the demand will be appeased with any or all of the Generals now in the field It is more likely that the man will be sacrificed who urged the nation into a war of which he had so enormously and disastrously miscalculated the progress. And there can be no doubt that that man was the Minister for the Colonies. If the British advance had been the "walkover" which he expected, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN would have expected and received the chief share of the credit. It seems that he should bear a proportionate share of the discredit when things go contrary to his expectations. If the war were plainly just, in the sense of being plainly necessary, he would still be entitled to claim credit for having done his best, but upon this question of the necessity of the war, upon which many Englishmen of light and leading have differed from him, the mass of the nation will be disposed to re-examine its hasty conclusions in the light of the Boer victories. It is, as we took occasion to say while negotiations were still going on, "manifest destiny" that the Afrikanders shall be modernized and brought within the scope of modern civilization, and out of their seventeenth century or Biblical condition, so soon as modern civilization really catches up to them. This inevitable process Mr. CHAMBERLAIN undertook to hasten. It now appears that so far from hastening it, the action which he urged and procured may have the effect of actually retarding it. If the House of Commons takes that view, the Secretary for the Colonies may be moved to exclaim, in the language of the poet:

I sometimes think that it were best to leave the Lord alone.

MR. GAGE AND HIS CORRESPONDENTS.

We think that all reasonable and fair-minded Americans will feel that the course of Secretary GAGE in regard to the Congressional inquiry into his relations with the National banks has been straightforward, manly, and businesslike.

In the facts, as shown either by his report or by the statements of those that are criticising him, there is nothing that is not well within his authority, and nothing that can be said to have any but a sound public motive. It does not appear that the public interest has in any degree or in any direction suffered, and it does appear that it has been served.

Mr. GAGE might have contented himself with the statement of the facts establishing this proposition. It would doubtless have been more agreeable to some of his correspondents if he had done so, especially to Mr. HEPBURN with his foolish reference to his "list of Directors" and their "great political claims," and Mr. STILLMAN with his note to Senator PLATT soliciting his "kind offices" as to the deposit of the Post Office fund. But the course of the Secretary was right, and it was the only right one. It ought to do good. It should make business men more careful about trying to resort to influences that are absolutely improper and it should strengthen the public confidence that with the present administration of the Treasury such efforts will be, as they have been, futile.

PRESIDENT HADLEY ON MORALITY AND TRUSTS.

In a paper published in The Independent President HADLEY of Yale discusses the changes which he thinks must be made in our standards of morality in business and in politics. His text is the remark of an English observer that the "standard of personal morality in America is decidedly higher than in England, that of commercial morality probably a little lower, and that of political morality quite distinctly lower."

Dr. HADLEY thinks that this agrees with the opinion of well-informed observers on both sides of the Atlantic. He accounts for the conditions described by the fact that the American people have traversed in a relatively short period changes that have taken centuries in Europe. We have passed from the frontier stage, in which courage and energy have determined leadership, through the stage of free competition, restrained only by laws made by the competitors and leaving great latitude of conduct, to the stage of combination, where immense powers are concentrated in the hands of a few, where organization is controlling and individual initiative is weak, and where the law can do so little that it must be reinforced by different and more potent standards of morality. Briefly put, the managers of trusts, either those of business or those of politics, must come to regard themselves as trustees.

The following is his statement as to business combinations, which he afterward applies to political combinations, as being practically of the same character:

> What once was regarded as a game has now become a trust, not merely in the superficial and accidental sense in which the name "trust" is now applied to all large combinations of capital, but in a profounder sense—as a trust exercised on behalf of the public, which it is in the power of those who control this capital to use well or ill at their pleasure, without adequate restraint from any quarter. Where competition is thus become a remote contingency, and where law is almost necessarily inadequate unless it be made so strict as to forbid the good no less than the evil in private business enterprise, a new system of ethics is a matter of vital necessity for the American people—a system which shall treat the Director as no longer an individual pursuing private business of his own and with the right to resent the suggestion that he should conduct it unselfishly, but as having moral responsibilities to his stockholders, to his employees, and to the consumers that purchase his goods or his services. In the absence of such an ethical advance, no political or legal solution of the so-called trust problem is likely to be effective.

This is entirely sound, and it is certainly well that it should be enforced on the attention of the public by a man of so much authority as Dr. HADLEY. It may be said, indeed, that it is not so new a proposition as it may appear to some. "Now, it seems to me," wrote CICERO to his brother QUINTUS, the propraetor of Asia Minor, "that all the considerations of those who rule over others should be referred to this object, that those who are under their government should be as happy as possible." There are other precepts in plenty from pagan and from Christian sources enforcing the duties involved in the possession of power, and they apply in all strictness as much to the managers of trusts and of parties as to those in times past who have owed their authority to tradition or to the sword. There is, however, one element of important difference in the situation of the possessors of power in modern times. It is the influence, often slow and tedious and hardly apparent, but in the long run very strong, of public opinion upon their action. This influence is, of course, more obvious in the case of what Dr. HADLEY describes as the political trust, the highly developed party organization, the head of which enjoys for the time all the powers of the party; but it exists also in the case of the commercial and industrial trust, and makes itself felt in a most marked degree at times when it is least expected. Take a prominent instance. Twenty years ago, when the agitation for the regulation of railroads began in a crude and dangerous fashion, those interested in the roads denounced it without measure as an unwarranted attempt to interfere with private rights. To-day the great body of railroad authorities are ready and anxious to seek Government supervision as a means of securing themselves against the perils of constant warring among the roads. Another still more striking instance is the appearance of the head of the Standard Oil trust as an advocate of laws imposing on combinations all the publicity possible without inflicting specific wrongs.

And there is another force that tends to hold the possessors of power to justice toward those affected by it. It is the force of enlightened interest. Take the two classes referred to by Dr. HADLEY in connection with trusts, the workingmen and the consumers. It is gradually being recognized—and most clearly by the most successful organizers of industrial enterprises—that the intelligent good-will of those in their employ is a very valuable asset, and especially that the spirit of confidence and hope, if it can be aroused, yields an appreciable return in profits. Of course, this recognition is not universal or even general, but it exists, and where it is acted on it is a striking object lesson in at least one phase of commercial morality. As to consumers, it is now accepted as a fundamental principle in all large enterprises, that profit depends on the volume of the product that can find a market. To extend the market both cheapness and quality are useful and often essential, and the consumers get the benefit. Here, then, we have enlightened interest working toward the general good. If cheapness and quality are required for the largest success, and if these can be obtained most readily and steadily by the just and generous treatment of workingmen, the practical result is toward sound morality. We are old-fashioned enough to think that this is in accordance with the intention of the Ruler of the universe.

AN AGREEMENT NOT KEPT.

Ninety thousand persons visited the Zoological Garden in Bronx Park between the day of the opening in November and Jan. 1—less than two months. Bronx Park is not at present convenient of access. A round trip ticket by the Harlem Railroad costs 25 cents; a visitor from below the Harlem River who goes by surface cars and trolley, transferring at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, pays two fares going and the same on the return trip; while from Brooklyn three fares are required. The elevated railway sells tickets to Tremont Avenue for 5 cents, and for 3 cents additional gives transfers that take the passenger by trolley cars to within a short distance of the park. It appears, therefore, that the cost of the round trip to the Zoological Garden and return is from 16 to 30 cents, according to the point of departure and the route. The near-by residents, of course, make the trip for 10 cents, It is probably fair and reasonably accurate to put the average cost of the trip at 20 cents.

It follows that the 90,000 visitors to the Garden in November and December paid $18,000 in car fares. But November and December are not the most inviting months for a visit to the collections at Bronx Park. Besides, the Garden has only just been opened, is not by any means complete either in respect to the structures or their contents, is less attractive than it will be later, and is not as yet well known to the people of the city.

Nevertheless, 90,000 of them went to see the bears and birds, the deer and snakes, the wolves and the moose in less than two months in the cold season, at a cost of $18,000. We think it well within bounds to assume that, even with no increase or cheapening of the present transportation facilities, the attendance at the Zoological Garden, as indicated by the figures for November and December, and allowing for the increase in the public knowledge of the collections and in their attractiveness, will reach an average of 75,000 per month, or 900,000 per year. This would involve an expenditure of $180,000 for car fares.

And the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is willing to allow only $40,000 for the annual maintenance of a public institution that the people of the city find so attractive that they will cheerfully pay out of private means more than four times that sum merely to visit and enjoy. To this zoological park of 261 acres, with twenty-four buildings and fifty employés, with its already large and most interesting collections, which are constantly being increased, these enlightened statesmen allot the same sum that they give to the Aquarium at the Battery, with only one building and a small staff.

Is it because the Aquarium has been Tammanyized from cellar to roof, while the Zoological Garden, though maintained by the city, is managed by the Zoological Society?

Whatever be the motive, the action is shameful. The animals and birds and reptiles of this collection are offered to the people of New York free for their entertainment and instruction, by the Zoological Society, a private organization, which agreed to expend $250,000 of its own funds to provide the collections if the city would pay the annual cost of maintenance. The society has raised $160,000, of which $49,000 was subscribed during the past year. It will in good faith fulfill its agreement with the city. But when it applied to the Board of Estimate for $70,000 for maintenance this year, the board first threw out entirely an item of $10,000 for tree planting and forestry, and then cut down the maintenance fund to $40,000, a sum that is entirely inadequate. The collections cannot be properly cared for at less than $5,000 a month.

This is not only a reckless breach of agreement, but it is bad political policy, as well as bad public policy. Of course, if the public officers of the city were men capable of an interest in civilizing things, in the public improvements that make the city more attractive and agreeable as a place of residence, they would meet the Zoological Society with generous encouragement. They would be alive to the popular interest and importance of a first-class zoological garden. It is too much to expect that from a Tammany Government. But the Tammany excuse for this betrayal of faith with the Zoological Society is as shameless as the act itself. They were forced to cut down the appropriation, they say, because of the necessity for rigid economy. And every newspaper in New York City in nearly every issue prints a list of increased salaries paid to Tammany office holders.

The plain truth of the matter is that the Tammany Government is willing to diminish the people's pleasure and their opportunities for instruction in order to accumulate public money for a notoriously unearned increment to Tammany salaries.

THE ETHICAL ASPECTS OF RUSSELL SAGE.

Mark Twain, in a magazine article published not long ago, insisted upon it that honesty was a prime qualification of commercial success, and that commercial success necessarily implied honesty. As a general rule that is no doubt true, and a very cheering truth it is. But, like some other general rules, it requires some exceptions to prove it. We should like to see what the American humorist, who is also a moralist, would make out of RUSSELL SAGE'S little turnover in Standard Gas.

What the co-Directors of that technically venerable man think about it we have all been made aware. What they say is, that Mr. SAGE said publicly that he would use his best endeavors to secure for all stockholders the same advantages, and that he then made haste to dispose of his own holdings on peculiarly advantageous terms. Mr. SAGE does not appear to deny this. His answer is much the same as that of another business man who was accused of breaking his word, and who made answer, "Well, no, I didn't break my word; I changed my mind." Mr. SAGE does not add, but we believe it to be a fact, that there is nothing in the Penal Code of the State of New York which renders his action liable to a fine, or even to imprisonment. He declines to resign the Presidency of the company, with his stock in which he has been induced to part. And his disinclination can be understood when it is explained that the Presidency to which he was elected carries an annual salary of $5,000, and that two months of it are still to run. This may yet prove to be a hard Winter.

The Directors do not seem to have anything which Mr. SAGE would regard as pertinent in answer to the argument that he has not infringed the Penal Code by his action. What they have to say about his action is mainly that which, according to Mr. LABOUCHERE, the American in London said about the conduct of the Liberal Party in a famous crisis: "Sir, hell itself could not be successfully conducted upon such principles as those." This was anticipated by the question and answer of Sir THOMAS BROWNE: "Do the devils lie? No, for then hell could not subsist." Mr. SAGE would doubtless answer, if we understand his position, that this talk is irrelevant and premature, and that what he has now to deal with is not the customs of the lower regions, but those of Wall Street. He might also answer that these malcontents knew his principles of action just as well when they elected him to the Presidency as they do now, and that consequently they have estopped themselves from taking about his conduct any higher or other ground than is taken by the Penal Code, in accordance with the provisions of which, as expounded by his legal advisers, he has never failed to frame his business action.

It may be true that if he belonged to an association of persons whose ways of getting a living were forbidden by the Penal Code, say, of burglars or of sneak thieves, and were to do what he has just been doing, Mr. SAGE'S life would not be worth twenty-four hours' purchase. But, he might justly answer, his mode of livelihood is not forbidden by the Penal Code. On the contrary, it is pursued, as the learned COKE has it, "under the protection of the law and in the gladsome light of jurisprudence." The Penal Code is the standard of conduct, the very Marquis of Queensberry rules of the game. The attempt to hold him to any other standard and to talk about such irrelevancies as honor and honesty, he logically dismisses as "aliunde," having nothing to do with the case.

Thus does the venerable financier meet his enemies in the gate, defy their malice, and vindicate himself. At the same time and from a general and ethical point of view, we ought perhaps to assure our readers that we do not regard as justified the particular wealth which the venerable man may have amassed by this little deal in Standard Gas.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON AT SANTIAGO

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent re-revival of the Schley-Sampson question offers an opportunity to make query upon certain points that have not received the attention to which it seems to me they are entitled, and I shall esteem it a favor if you will give an expression of your views in the matter.

Acting Rear Admiral Sampson, in his report to the Navy Department, dated "off Santiago, July 15, 1898," commenced it thus: "The enemy's vessels came out of the harbor between 9:35 and 10 A. M., the head of the column appearing around Cay Smith at 9:31, and emerging from the channel five or six minutes later.

"The flagship New York was four miles east of her blockading station, and about seven miles from the harbor entrance. She had started for Siboney," (eleven miles distant from the entrance to Santiago Harbor.) "Signal was made simultaneously from several vessels. The New York turned about and steamed for the escaping fleet, * * * and gradually increasing speed until toward the end of the chase she was making 16½ knots."

Capt. Chadwick of the New York in his report states: "The ship started at 8:50 A. M. for the army landing at Siboney. A few minutes after the crew had been called to quarters for Sunday inspection firing was heard. A ship was seen leaving the harbor entrance, * * * the ship headed back for the enemy."

Capt. Chadwick ignores any mention of the time at which the New York "turned back," but that moment is apparently fixed by Sampson's statement to the effect that it "was between 9:35 and 10 A. M."

Accepting the former hour—9:35 A. M.—as the moment at which the Spanish ships emerged from Santiago Harbor, and at which the New York turned about, (which is very doubtful,) we have a period of time—from 8:50 to 9:35—of forty-five minutes.

Sampson reports, then, that at 9:35 the New York was but four miles from the point she had left forty-five minutes before. Is it conceivable that the New York, with a registered speed of 21½ knots, or about 25 miles per hour, and one of the fastest and most formidable vessels of the blockading squadron, should have left that line (thus weakening our force at a time when Cervera was expected to emerge almost hourly) and so leisurely wended her way toward Siboney as to consume forty-five minutes in making four miles, or at the rate of eleven minutes to the mile, when she was capable of making a mile in two minutes and forty seconds?

The inference to be drawn from this, it seems to me, is that the New York was much nearer Siboney than was stated. It has been asserted that she was at Siboney, had stopped in that harbor behind a bight of land which prevented any view whatever of Santiago Harbor, and that the noise and ascending smoke of the engagement between Cervera's fleet and our own were the only intimations that the New York had of anything occurring, and it was then she started back for the scene of battle.

These incidents have been herein cited to show that Sampson could not have been in command of the United States fleet during the engagement, and that the New York's real distance away from the fight was such as to preclude her from any share of prize money.

I shall also be exceedingly obliged, Mr. Editor, if you will enlighten me as to the authority of the Secretary of the Navy to send to the Senate for confirmation, as he did in August, 1898, the name of Sampson for an advance in rank over superior officers. Mr. Long has stated publicly, and there is no doubt of its correctness, that a promotion of the kind referred to, to be legal, can only be made in the case of an officer who has displayed great bravery and heroism in battle and in the face of the enemy or who has received the thanks of Congress for any reason.

As it is a matter of history that Sampson, no matter what he might have done had the opportunity presented itself, cannot be eligible for promotion for any such causes as those required, was not the sending to the Senate of the United States of a name for an illegal promotion somewhat of the nature of an insult to that more or less august body?

Could Sampson, had the Senate confirmed his nomination to an illegal appointment, have held the commission and acted thereunder? INQUIRER.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10, 1900.

THE ENDING OF THE CENTURY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the letter of Robert E. Carter in this day's TIMES, claiming that the twentieth century has begun with the year 1900. He says we can be neither historically nor mathematically exact, because Christ was probably born four or five years B. C. I do not see why we may not be mathematically correct as far as relates to the Christian era, no matter when Christ was born, or whether He was ever born or not. There is no pretense that the Christian era began with the exact day of Christ's birth nor even with the exact year of his birth. We celebrate the 25th of December in honor of His birth and commence our year with the first day of January. But the civilized world has agreed to measure time by days, months, and years within a period known as the Christian era, and to name the days and months and to number the years, each containing its quota of those days and months. If it is reasonable to suppose that in formulating the period known as the Christian era, the space of one year from its starting point was designed to go without a number and the second year was given the number one, and the third year the number two, and so on, then it would be mathematically correct to say that one hundred years had elapsed at the close of the year 99. But is it reasonable to assume that the Christian era was designed to start off with an unnumbered year, leading up to the year 1? What was such a blank year for? Was it for a sort of a running start to get under way for a good jump into the year 1? Is it not more rational to suppose that the year 1 is called the year 1, because it was the first year within the arbitrarily established Christian era?

If the year 1 was the first year of the Christian era, and if it takes 100 complete years to make a complete century, then manifestly the first century was not completed until the close of the year 100, nor will nineteen centuries be completed until the close of the year 1900. Can we consistently make 1900 the last year of one century and the first year of another, and be in two centuries at the same time?

Mr. Carter tells us that for want of a historically established starting point, it is utterly impossible to be correct either by history or mathematics, and scorns the deductions of all who attempt to verify the question either. I believe some other great man once said in effect: "Ask me not to believe history, for history is surely a lie," but most people consider mathematics an exact science; hence most people will be in danger of having their breath taken away by the remarkable rule of thumb which Mr. Carter proposes to substitute for it. He would set aside all rules of arithmetic, length of centuries, and other trifles that the world at large is accustomed to lean upon, and go in for whatever strikes his fancy. He would celebrate the advent of the twentieth century with the coming of the year 1900, because, he says, "Nineteen hundred seems a very fitting time in the absence of any possible accuracy, for, with the coming of 1900, attention is manifestly drawn to the fact. * * * It is sensible for sentiment to accompany the change of figures. So there is no historical accuracy, no mathematical accuracy; there is only custom about it. That is all there ever can be."

But as long as custom has applied mathematics to the question of numbering the years, why should we cast aside the customary rules of mathematics in our deductions? Of course, if a sentimental person likes to call ninety-nine years a century for his own gratification, I would not advocate a law against it, but I would not want to be required to revise my arithmetic to match his. As neither mathematics nor history is to have any place in Mr. Carter's new gospel of sentiment, I am surprised that, instead of moving up the twentieth century one year, he did not put it off 101 years. Then the figures and the sentiment will jump together to perfection. For the next 100 years the world is going to write 1900 in front of every year, and he should stick to it that that sentimentally proves us to be still in the nineteenth century. It might bother practical mahematicians, but in the gospel of sentiment figures "don't count." PETER C. KELLOGG.

New York, Jan. 12, 1900.

PLANTS FOR USING REFUSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been much impressed by the suggestions of Mr. Westinghouse's letter of the 9th published in THE TIMES of the 10th inst. It suggests thoughts far more wide reaching than at first may appear.

The primary principle which underlies its text is that of the combination of all the essential public utilities in such manner as to insure the most economical production possible. This does not, in this case, mean so much a reduction of total costs to the public as an increase of availability of the product for the average citizen. When gas is permanently reduced to 50 cents per 1,000 cubic feet we may all use it in our kitchens and to some extent for heating and in manufacturing, while the city will employ it in making more extended and efficient the public lighting outside the range of the electric light. When the electric light can be supplied at a half or two-thirds its present average cost, the urban lighting of our communities will be doubled in area and efficiency, and the comfort of honest citizens and their safety and the repression of disorder and crime will be vastly greater than now. As is almost invariably the fact, the reduction of price and costs will be met not so much by saving as by extending the benefits of all utilities. When garbage can be made to contribute to our comfort and health instead of being a perpetual menace, our householders will find comfort in that fact, and our taxpayers will be relieved.

In every city in the country this combination of all sources of power in a single centre and the production of heat, light, power, and electricity, and the incineration profitably and wholesomely of all garbage should be provided for. Such a wise and sound method of engineering these enterprises would enable many a small city or even village to supply its people with water and light, and to relieve itself from the dangers of typhoid-charged water and of fever-breeding garbage, whereas it must otherwise wait many years for the comforts of modern life. The gas, electric, and water supply "plants," and the garbage incineration arrangements should all be combined, not so much to reduce costs of product and of necessary expenditures as to make it practicable for our cities to secure well-lighted streets, an ample supply of pure water—artesian if possible—for drinking and industrial purposes, a complete and useful disposal of refuse matter, and all at minimum charge in the tax levy. But it is the wide distribution of these great blessings rather than the reduction of the aggregate cost to the city of such charges that should be sought.

Mr. Westinghouse has himself done much to render this important change practicable, not simply in his contribution to the art of electric lighting, but also, and more extensively and in a more important degree than is generally realized, in his work in the direction of placing beside the steam engine as a source of industrial power a distinctly dangerous rival in the gas engine of large power, gas engines of 500 and 600, and, in a few instances, of 1,500 horse-power, and operating with exceptional economy, having already been produced. The scheme for the conversion of the potential energy of our garbage into useful power, as a part of the larger plan, is by these facts rendered so much the nearer practicable, and the day of this form of industrial extension so much the closer at hand.

We find ourselves, as Mr. Westinghouse himself has elsewhere stated it, in "A New Industrial Situation." Happily, it is one in which all parties to the present and older situation may be advantaged. The realization of this proposed modernization of the city public utilities in this manner will extend the market for the sale of electric light and for gas, and thus increase the profits, as always occurs, on the extended business. It will make our very wastes, by way of the kitchen door, a source of health and profit and free us from some of the most serious of all the risks and disadvantages of crowded city life. Where it is practicable in the usual case—in fact, to introduce the provision of needed power for a pure-water supply in the scheme, the free use of wholesome water will become a continually growing source of health and comfort and godliness.

Nowhere in the world is there a greater opportunity offered for the full exemplification of this plan and its economical advantages than in New York, and nowhere is it possible to accomplish more for a crowded population than in that city. With pure water in plenty for the poorest, liberal use of electricity for light and power, and of gas, where suitable for lighting, and in the now common and economical forms of gas engine of every magnitude, from 1,500 horse power down, with sanitary conditions perfected by proper disposal of garbage and sewage, New York should become an ideal residence city. Nature has there done her best, and it only remains for man to do his very best in the light of modern science.

This is hardly less true of all large cities, but that is not the most or the best possible. The larger proportion of our people, so far as urban at all, live in small cities, and these may, under such ideal conditions as are here contemplated, become at a comparatively early stage in their growth well lighted, healthfully provided with water, and sanitarily insured against danger from refuse, now a source of sickness and death, and at a reasonable cost, may be given all the comforts of city life.

R. H. THURSTON.

Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1900.

THE USE OF REFUSE AS FUEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from Mr. George Westinghouse in your issue of Jan. 10, calling attention to the great advantages that would accrue to the citizens of New York from the use of garbage as fuel, and to what he considers to be the "imperfect knowledge of the subject" shown in the engineering plans for the large power stations about to be erected on the East River, deserves some comment.

Mr. Westinghouse estimates the amount of garbage available daily in New York City at about 500 tons. He implies that this amount of garbage converted into gas and used in gas engines would be sufficient to supply a material part of the output of the great power plants that he refers to. Experiments made in England based on the burning in steam boilers of 26,000 tons of ordinary city refuse show that one pound of such refuse will make one pound of steam. On this basis, assuming the best engines and electric generators, twenty-five pounds of refuse would be required for each unit (kilowatt-hour) output of electric energy from the power plant.

Mr. Westinghouse, however, does not propose to use the refuse for making steam, but purposes converting it into a fuel gas. He gives no data as to the value of the refuse used in this way, beyond the statement that "all the garbage can be converted into a fuel gas of great value." It is simple, however, to give an approximate idea of the possible limit to the efficiency of a process of this kind.

Assuming the analysis of the garbage given—that is, 20 per cent. carbon to 80 per cent. water—the maximum theoretical heating value of one pound of refuse is very approximately 2,000 thermal units; if all this energy can be recovered in the form of a gas—that is to say, if the efficiency of the energy conversion from refuse to gas is perfect, and assuming the ratio of 20 per cent. between the energy in the form of electricity and the theoretical energy of the gas—a high figure—it would require 8.5 pounds of refuse per unit (kilowatt-hour) of electric energy. This figure fixes the maximum theoretical value of a pound of such refuse when converted into a gas and used in a gas engine. It is not probable that the actual commercial duty of the process will equal 15 pounds of refuse per kilowatt-hour.

That is, a consideration of the elementary principles involved shows a probable duty of 15 pounds of refuse per unit (kilowatt-hour) in comparison with 25 pounds, deduced from extensive tests on steam. This difference represents the possible improvement due to the use of gas engines.

Assuming then that a unit of electric energy can be obtained from 15 pounds of refuse, the 500 tons would yield about 67,000 units. As Mr. Westinghouse truly says, the aggregate power of the large steam plants mentioned is approximately 375,000 horse power. The daily output of these plants will be approximately 2,500,000 units; in other words, the maximum result that could be got from the consumption of all the garbage of New York City in the way that Mr. Westinghouse describes, would supply about 2½ per cent. of the daily output of power from these stations alone. This is so trifling that it is hardly worth consideration, now being even sufficient to drive the pumps and auxiliary apparatus in the various power houses.

Looked at from another point of view, the daily demand for power from these stations will call for the consumption of nearly 3,500 tons of the best coal. Mr. Westinghouse proposes to use 500 tons of refuse to do the work of 3,500 tons of good coal.

CARY T. HUTCHINSON, Ph. D.

New York, Jan. 13, 1900.

INDIVIDUALISM AND SOCIALISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your late editorials on "The Suppression of the Individual" and on "The Justification of Wealth," and others touching on Socialism, seem to lack the precision, clear thought, and judicial temperament that usually characterize your editorial page. Yet the discussion would seem to be one in which these qualities were specially needed.

Why say that "trusts are corporations in combination"? Corporations cannot combine—cannot go into partnership with each other. The fact that all such combinations are illegal has driven the modern trust to become simply a corporation. The name "trust" is in itself unfortunate and obscures the situation. To use it, and reason on the assumption that trusts and corporations are two different forms of combination, confuses the matter yet further. The fact is, the modern trust is simply and entirely a large corporation, organized under the same laws as smaller corporations, and having the same form of management and organization, and with no possible distinction to mark off the trust from the corporation.

It is also uncertain what we are to understand by the term individualism. The extreme of individualism, that demands absolute individual liberty and would do away with all Governmental coercion, is anarchism.

A modification of this extreme would allow to Government the one function of protection against the public enemy and the private criminal. This doctrine objects to all tariffs and subsidies, to the Post Office, the public school, the weather departments, Boards of Health, public libraries and parks, the regulation of hours of labor and the employment of children, banking restrictions, restrictions on the sale of intoxicants, restrictions on the practice of professions, and the whole multitude of Governmental activities and regulations that extend beyond the simple function of protection against wrong. To charge THE TIMES with advocating individualism in either of these forms would be manifestly unfair. It would seem to be equally unfair when THE TIMES denounces all who do not believe that trusts and multi-millionaires are unmixed blessings with being Socialists desirous of destroying all individual initiative and ambition. It is possible to believe in individualism without being an Anarchist. It is also possible to believe in Socialism without believing in Government ownership of industrial machinery and the equalization of earnings, although the editorials in question do not seem to allow it.

In truth, of Socialists in the extreme there are as few in this country as there are of individualists in the extreme. The whole trend of the age is Socialistic, and there is no question of individualism as against Socialism, but it is merely of degree in Socialism. The dispute is between those who believe in, say, 40 per cent. of Socialism in the State and those who think we may risk as much as 50 per cent. of Socialism and be the better for it. The man who believes in Governmental Post Office says the man who believes in a Governmental telegraph is a Socialist. The man who is satisfied for the city to manage its water works denounces the man who thinks a city can properly own a gas plant as one who would destroy all individual initiative. The man who believes the State should regulate banking and the issue of currency is horrified at him who thinks the State should regulate hours of labor or the conditions of the employe.

THE TIMES says: "A humane society cannot permit any of its members to go to the wall," which is good Socialistic doctrine. Another says: "The injury of one is the injury of all," which may differ slightly in degree, but nothing in kind, from the Socialism of THE TIMES. Would it not seem, then, that the use of the word Socialism, as a loose term of reproach, is a little inept?

Further, the antagonism to trusts and combinations is for the most part based on the ground that they are anti-individualistic. Our Western brethren, who are most strenuous in their opposition and most lurid in their rhetoric, reiterate unceasingly the charge that the trusts are destroying all competition and crushing out the individual producer. It seems a little queer to style these enthusiasts for the competitive system Socialists. The man who would destroy the trusts to restore small, individual production, could under no circumstance be classified as a Socialist.

On the other hand, there is the best reason to believe that trusts and combinations are the great forces that are making for Socialism to-day. The real Socialist, the extremist, comprehends this well, and is not found denouncing them. He can see that the trust is teaching the marvelous economy of centralized management and the elimination of competition; that it is showing how simply and successfully the industries of a country can be handled as a whole; that it is training a host of managers, Superintendents, foremen, and accountants fitted only to serve as cogs, cranks, and parts of mechanism in a vast industrial organization; that it is accustoming a great population to depend on subordinate, salaried positions for their daily bread; that it is leading the bulk of the people to forget what individual effort or independent aspiration signifies; that it is, in short, doing the pioneer work of Socialism and making the paths straight for universal Governmental control of all the means of production. He looks to the day when all industries are being combined and nearly all voters being merely employes of these vast social mechanisms, the plea of saving opportunity for the individual will have lost all its meaning; when for all these voters it will only be a question as to whether they would rather work for the trust or for the Government; when the only change necessary to inaugurate State Socialism will be to make a few trust managers and officials Government managers and officials and let them continue the work for which the trust has trained them. He can see that as competition has developed the trust that destroys competition, so the trust will develop Socialism that will, in turn, destroy the trust. So, while we bandy words about our Socialistic differences of degree, he, the Socialist of the extreme, laughs in his sleeve and bides his time. He sees, if we cannot, the trusts in their courses fight against individualism, and that, when the real battle for Socialism comes on, its adversary will have been slain and buried, and the living issue for the masses will be subordination under trust management or subordination under State Socialism.

THOMAS CONYNGTON.

New York, Jan. 10, 1900.

Politics and the Boer Mass Meeting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with regret that I read the outcome of the recent meeting held by sympathizers of the Boers at the Morton House. I noticed that the speakers selected for the meeting to be held in the latter part of January are men identified with politics, especially one party. This seems to me a great mistake, as there are members in both parties who have at heart the success of the Boers in this unjust war, and this may seriously hurt the cause we are all interested in.

Although the Administration in Washington tries to hold off, for reasons known only to itself, and has given no sign of willingness to act as arbitrator, I dare say that the majority of the Republican Party are hoping for Boer victories, and that it would be well for the committee to appoint other speakers than those mentioned in the papers. I only have to cite an instance where political sentiments were expressed by the Hon. Bourke Cockran at Carnegie Hall and the effect they had. It is not yet too late to remedy this one error.

A REPUBLICAN SYMPATHIZER.

New York, Jan. 12, 1900.

The Proposed Tax on Mortgages.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposed changes in our tax laws, so far as they seek to separate State from local taxation, are sound in principle, but the renewed attempt to tax mortgages is objectionable on every account. Why cannot our country politicians be made to understand that in the very nature of things it is utterly impossible to compel mortgagees to pay on the money they have loaned?

The rate of interest on mortgage loans is determined by the value of money in the markets of the world, and the inevitable result of the proposed legislation would be a calling in of all such loans, unless the borrower should agree to pay the tax, by an increased rate of interest. This would apply to town and country alike, and those farmers whose lands are already mortgaged at the full legal rate would, of course, be quite helpless and subject to immediate foreclosure.

In place of this additional burden on real estate owners, why would it not be wiser to apply to State purposes the entire receipts from liquor licenses, and also, if necessary, all taxes upon public franchises, the distribution of which among the several counties would be sure to entail so much difficulty and friction? W. H. W.

New York, Jan. 12, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Preferable Plan.

Aged Admirer—Think of all the luxuries a rich husband like me could give you!

Miss De Young—Oh, a rich father would do just as well. Marry my mother.—New York Weekly.

Mixed Those Men Up.

Mr. Stubb—Maria, what do you think of their sending Roberts to South Africa?

Mrs. Stubb—They did perfectly right, John. Any man that has three wives ought to be sent further than that.—Chicago News.

Wholly Inadequate.

"Of course, Alice, I can't regulate your spending money; but we ought to be saving for a home."

"Well, Arthur, $10 will buy me a hat, but you know very well it won't buy a house and lot."—Chicago Record.

His Strait.

"The trouble with you, Orville," said his frugal relative, "is that you always live up to your income."

"No, it isn't!" fiercely responded young Ardup. "All that ails me is that I can't live down to it!"—Chicago Tribune.

The Place for Him.

"I wish we was all over in Kimberley," said little Willie.

"Why?" his mamma asked.

"I heard pa reading last night that bread cost nearly half a dollar a loaf there, so I guess they wouldn't try to keep a person from filling up on cake."—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE LISTENING HEART OF THE WORLD.

Lida N. Diederich in Boston Transcript.

For a singer who stands on the height
With face turned toward the light,
The light that for ever and ever streams
Down from the land of hopes and dreams,
Listens the heart of the world—

For a singer of hope and cheer,
Of courage that conquers fear,
Of love that triumphs o'er loss and grief,
Of pain that is merged in sweet relief,
Listens the heart of the world.

For a voice that shall sing through the night
Of radiant stars alight,
And with ringing notes of gladness speak
Of the dawn that brightens beyond the peak,
Listens the heart of the world.

For the way is weary and long;
And a brooding sense of wrong,
A consciousness that cannot be stilled,
Of bootless labor and lives unfilled,
Burdens the heart of the world.

Not for a bitter strain
Breathing of loss and pain,
Flinging its sorrow and smart
Back on its bruised heart,
Listens the weary world.

But for the voice that saith
"Sorrow and pain and death
Are only a part of the now and here,
Beyond and to-morrow the way is clear"
Listens the heart of the world.

Poised on the heights of time,
Leans the sirger with face sublime,
This song of courage and hope and love
Rises the discord of earth above,
Listen, O heart of the world!

And earth shall take up the song
And the souls that have waited so long
Shall find from their burden a sure release,
And thrill and fill with an infinite peace,
Listen, O heart of the world!

Are the Americans an Anglo-Saxon People?

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By EDWARD E. CORNWALL, M. D.

THE question, Are the Americans an Anglo-Saxon people? is usually answered in the affirmative. Most of the world takes it for granted as a universally accepted fact that they are Anglo-Saxon. But occasionally we hear a protest against taking this for granted, or a denial that it is so. In a recent number of The Forum an Irish writer insists that one-half of the American people have Irish blood; and in recent English newspapers have appeared the following statements: "The fact is, that the people of the United States are a mixed race, and are no more related to us than the Germans." "All the chatter about cousinship, brotherhood, and blood is the merest cant. There may be about 5 to 10 per cent. of the Americans of English descent, and as a Nation they use the English language, but the masses are of Irish and foreign extraction." Of course such statements as these are absurd, but the fact that they are made shows that the Anglo-Saxon character of the American people stands in need of demonstration.

In order to determine definitely whether or not the Anglo-Saxon element in the make-up of the American people predominates to such an extent as to justify us in calling them an Anglo-Saxon people, it will be necessary to make a racial analysis of them. Such an analysis cannot be made with exactness, and is rendered especially difficult by the fact that the European immigration which produced the American people was continued over a period of nearly three centuries, while records of the numbers and racial character of the immigrants have been regularly kept only since 1820. Of the numbers and racial character of those who came during Colonial times and before 1820 our knowledge is necessarily imperfect. At the best only approximate estimates of the relative proportions of the different race elements are possible. But these approximations can be made near enough to definitely answer our question.

Before proceeding to make this analysis we must define the term "Anglo-Saxon," because, as generally used, that term has a wide range of meaning. When used with historical precision, it refers to a people who ceased to exist in their race purity many centuries ago. In its widest sense, it refers to all English-speaking or English-appearing peoples. In this widest sense there can be no doubt of its applicability to the American people, but so used it is without significance as a race name. The only sense in which it is practicable to use it now as a race name is as referring to "all who belong actually or nominally, nearly or remotely to the Teutonic stock of England"—that is, all who have in their veins any blood, however mixed, which is derived, or is supposed to be derived, from the Teutonic invaders who settled in Britain in the fifth and sixth centuries of the Christian era, and in whom that blood has not lost its identity, but is the dominating element. To establish beyond question the right of the American people to the race name Anglo-Saxon we must show that a majority of them have such blood, and that this majority is the dominant racial element.

The Teutonic stock of England was originally composed of immigrants from the German coast country lying between Belgium and Denmark, who settled in Britain between 449 and 577 A. D. This Teutonic people has occupied the greater part of Britain ever since, and, as Freeman says, "it has uninterruptedly retained its national being, its national name, and its national character. But it has at different times assimilated several other elements. The Welsh were, as far as might be, extirpated, but a small Welsh element was assimilated. The Danish element hardly needed assimilating. The Norman, or rather French, element was gradually assimilated. But these assimilated elements were not co-equal with the original substance of the nation, and they were absorbed into the predominant English mass." There has been also a steady absorption, by the English people, particularly during the last three hundred years, of immigrants from Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe, but they were not at any one time very numerous, they were completely absorbed, and the original substance of the nation remains essentially unchanged.

At the time when English colonization of America began the Anglo-Saxon race was established in England, the lowlands of Scotland, and the north and east of Ireland. In this analysis those Americans are classed as Anglo-Saxons whose origin can be traced to England, Scotland, the north of Ireland, (before the American Revolution only,) and the English parts of Canada. This classification includes some Celts from the highlands of Scotland with the Anglo-Saxons, but their number is probably more than equaled by the Anglo-Saxon Ulstermen who came after the Revolution and the descendants of the mediaeval "English of the Pale," who are included with the Irish Celts.

Besides the Anglo-Saxon, only two other race elements are differentiated in this analysis, viz., the Celtic and the Continental Teutonic. Representatives of all other races are grouped in a miscellaneous class. The Celtic class (as here defined) includes all of Irish and Welsh extraction except the descendants of the Ulstermen who came before 1775, and the Continental Teutonic class includes all who derive their origin from Germany, German Austria, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Scandinavia. The miscellaneous class includes representatives of the Latin and Sclavonic races and all not otherwise accounted for.

No account is taken in this analysis of the colored races, representatives of which constitute more than one-ninth of the population of the United States. They never will be assimilated by the whites. The dominant race element in America is making for race supremacy, and its instinct of self-preservation prevents it from fusing with the inferior races. The many Africans and few Mongolians in America dwell there on sufferance only. The Africans are nominally citizens, but actually they are considered and treated as aliens. They have no part in the destiny of the American people. Their outlook is a sad one.

For convenience of analysis we may divide the American people into the following sections, and analyze each section separately: 1. Native Americans of Colonial ancestry; 2. Native Americans of native American but post-Colonial ancestry; 3. Native Americans of mixed native and foreign parentage; 4. Native Americans of entire foreign parentage; 5. Foreign-born Americans.

In 1890 the total population of the United States was 62,600,000, in round numbers, of whom 55,100,000 were white, and 7,500,000 were colored. Of the 55,100,000 whites, 34,500,000 belonged to the two sections of natives of Colonial ancestry and natives of American but post-Colonial ancestry, and 20,600,000 belonged to the three other sections, which include all of foreign parentage or foreign birth. The racial character in 1890 of these last three sections can be determined from the reports of the eleventh United States census. Let us analyze these sections first.

The foreign-born whites numbered 9,200,000 in 1890. These are divided racially as follows:

Anglo-Saxon	1,900,000
Continental Teutonic	4,100,000
Celtic	2,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,200,000

The native-born whites both of whose parents were of foreign birth numbered 8,100,000 in 1890. These are racially divided as follows:

Anglo-Saxon	1,200,000
Continental Teutonic	3,800,000
Celtic	2,400,000
Miscellaneous	700,000

The native-born whites of mixed native and foreign parentage numbered 3,300,000 in 1890. Dividing these according to the race divisions of the foreign-born parent, (which is at least one-half correct, and probably much more than one-half correct,) we get the following proportions:

Anglo-Saxon	1,100,000
Continental Teutonic	1,200,000
Celtic	800,000
Miscellaneous	200,000

There remain to be analyzed the two sections of natives of Colonial ancestry and natives of American but post-Colonial ancestry, which aggregated 34,500,000 in 1890. The first of these two sections represents the natural increase in 100 years of the white population of the United States in 1790, and the second includes all the descendants in the third or a later generation of immigrants who came after 1790. How shall we divide the 34,500,000 between the two sections? From the history of American immigration between 1790 and 1890 we learn that fifteen-sixteenths of all the immigrants during that period came after 1840, and that one-third of the whole number came in the last decade of that century, between 1880 and 1890. It is a necessary inference that the three sections already analyzed include the representatives of nearly all the immigrants after 1790, and that the section of natives of Colonial ancestry includes nearly all of the 34,500,000, and that the section of natives of American but post-Colonial ancestry is comparatively small. Without giving the details of the calculation, we conclude that the numerical strength of this small section is about 2,500,000, and that it is divided among the four race classes in something like the following proportions:

Anglo-Saxon	1,000,000
Continental Teutonic	500,000
Celtic	500,000
Miscellaneous	500,000

The section of natives of Colonial ancestry, which represents the natural increase of the white population of 1790, numbered in 1890 about 32,000,000. The white population of 1790 numbered 3,200,000, and these were descended from a very small number of immigrants; probably two-thirds of them were descended from less than 50,000 who came before 1690, and the total number of immigrants before 1790 could hardly have exceeded 150,000. Franklin estimated in 1751 that the total number of immigrants which the Colonies had received from their beginning to that date (when their population was about 1,000,000) was less than 80,000. This is probably a slight underestimate. During the seventeenth and eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth centuries the rate of natural increase was very large. In some parts of the country the population doubled by natural increase alone every twenty years, and during the fifty years following the War for Independence, when foreign immigration was trifling in amount, the population of the whole United States doubled every twenty-three years. About fifty years ago, contemporaneously with the great increase in foreign immigration, (and, it is believed by some sociologists, largely as a consequence of that immigration,) the rate of natural increase began to fall off. The result is that the 3,200,000 whites of 1790 increased only ten-fold in 100 years, instead of seventeen-fold, as they would have done had they kept up their former rate of natural increase. In order to determine the race proportions in the 32,000,000 of this section in 1890, we must find out what were the race proportions among their 3,200,000 ancestors of 1790.

In 1790 the white population of the United States was distributed in nearly equal portions in the three natural divisions of the country. The New England States contained about 1,000,000, the Middle States contained about 1,000,000, and the Southern States contained about 1,200,000.

The racial character of the 1,000,000 in New England can be determined with remarkable exactness. The first settlers left very full accounts of themselves, and after the first settlers came New England received very few immigrants until the present century. The New Englanders of 1790 were derived from the following immigrant sources: First, 200 English Puritans, who came from Holland in four ships in 1620, 1621, and 1623; second, 21,200 English Puritans, who came from England in 198 ships between 1628 and 1640; third, nearly 5,000 English Puritans, who came between 1640 and 1692, mostly at the time of the Restoration; fourth, a few hundred French Huguenots, who came near the close of the seventeenth century; fifth, 120 families of Ulstermen, who came from Londonderry in 1719; sixth, a very few Dutch, who sifted into Connecticut from the adjoining Colony of New York; seventh, a few hundred immigrants of English and other nationalities, who came mostly in the eighteenth century. Dr. James Savage has estimated that more than 98 per cent. of the population of New England in 1774 were of pure seventeenth-century English stock; that the New Englanders were then, in fact, more purely Anglo-Saxon than the contemporary population of Old England. This percentage holds good for 1790, and the 1,000,000 of that time may be safely classed as entirely Anglo-Saxon.

The 1,200,000 whites of the Southern States in 1790 may be also classed as all Anglo-Saxon. We have not such precise knowledge of the settlement of these States as we have of the settlement of New England, and the immigration which chiefly settled them was extended over a much longer period than was the case in New England, but we know that all their immigrants came from Great Britain, except a goodly number of Ulstermen, (Anglo-Saxons,) who settled mostly in the Carolinas; a small number of Irish Celts, who settled in Maryland; a small number of French Huguenots, who settled in Virginia and South Carolina, and a few Germans, who early made their way from Pennsylvania into Maryland and Virginia. The non-Anglo-Saxon elements constituted such a very small percentage of the white population of the Southern States in 1790 that we may disregard them.

The population of the Middle States in 1790 was of mixed racial origin. New York, which was first settled by the Dutch, contained representatives of nearly every European nationality, though the Dutch and English were in a large majority. Much less numerous were the Huguenot, the Scotch, and the German elements. New Jersey had a population as mixed as that of New York, though the English and Scotch elements made up the bulk of the population. Delaware was first settled by Swedes, but they were soon overwhelmed by the Dutch, English, and Germans. The English were probably in a large majority there in 1790. Pennsylvania was the least English in blood of any of the colonies. It received no considerable number of settlers until the last quarter of the seventeenth century. English Quakers came first. These were soon followed by large numbers of Germans, mostly religious refugees from the Palatinate. Many Anglo-Saxon Ulstermen settled in Pennsylvania during the eighteenth century, and a few French Huguenots, Welsh, and Celtic Irish. It has been estimated by Douglas Campbell that the population of Pennsylvania in 1790 was divided nearly equally between the English, the Ulstermen, and the Germans.

From the imperfect data at our disposal we cannot make a very close estimate of the proportions of the different races in the population of the Middle States in 1790. Perhaps 60 per cent. were Anglo-Saxon, 30 per cent. Continental Teutonic, 5 per cent. Celtic, and 5 per cent. miscellaneous. We will assume that such were the proportions, and divide the population of these States accordingly.

From the foregoing we gather that the white population of the United States in 1790, which amounted to 3,200,000, was divided among the different race classes about as follows: Anglo-Saxon, 2,800,000; Continental Teutonic, 300,000; Celtic, 50,000; miscellaneous, 50,000. Now, dividing according to these proportions the 32,000,000 who were their representatives in 1890 and made up the section of natives of Colonial ancestry, we get these numbers:

Anglo-Saxon	28,000,000
Continental Teutonic	3,000,000
Celtic	500,000
Miscellaneous	500,000

Making a final summary of the results of the preceding analyses, we find that the 55,100,000 white population of the United States in 1890 are racially divided as follows:

Anglo-Saxon of Colonial ancestry	28,000,000
Anglo-Saxon of native American, but post-Colonial ancestry	1,000,000
Anglo-Saxon of native birth and mixed native and foreign parentage	1,100,000
Anglo-Saxon of native birth and entire foreign parentage	1,200,000
Anglo-Saxon of foreign birth	1,900,000
Total Anglo-Saxon	33,200,000
Continental Teutonic of Colonial ancestry	3,000,000
Continental Teutonic of native American, but post-Colonial ancestry	500,000
Continental Teutonic of native birth and mixed native and foreign parentage	1,200,000
Continental Teutonic of native birth and entire foreign parentage	3,800,000
Continental Teutonic of foreign birth	4,100,000
Total Continental Teutonic	12,600,000
Celtic of Colonial ancestry	500,000
Celtic of native American, but post-Colonial ancestry	500,000
Celtic of native birth and mixed native and foreign parentage	800,000
Celtic of native birth and entire foreign parentage	2,400,000
Celtic of foreign birth	2,000,000
Total Celtic	6,200,000
Miscellaneous of Colonial ancestry	500,000
Miscellaneous of native American, but post-Colonial ancestry	500,000
Miscellaneous of native birth and mixed native and foreign parentage	200,000
Miscellaneous of native birth and entire foreign parentage	700,000
Miscellaneous of foreign birth	1,200,000
Total miscellaneous	3,100,000

Given in percentages these proportions are:

Anglo-Saxon	60 per cent
Continental Teutonic	23 per cent
Celtic	11 per cent
Miscellaneous	6 per cent

The foregoing analysis is a rough one; it does not go into ethnology very deeply; it requires a considerable margin for errors; but it shows conclusively that in the American mixture of races the element which is of Anglo-Saxon origin is not only the largest element, but is much larger than all others combined. And besides being the largest, the Anglo-Saxon is the ruling element. It compels the other racial elements to learn Anglo-Saxon ways. It assimilates them. And it has determined and fixed beyond any likelihood of essential change the language, institutions, and National character of the American people and the lines on which their National progress takes place. That the Americans are an Anglo-Saxon people must be accepted as a demonstrated fact.

EDWARD E. CORNWALL, M. D.

Modern Suicides.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Kate Sanborn,

Author of "The Wit of Women," &c.

Suicide has been very differently regarded by various peoples; treated as a venial matter by the Roman law, the subject of panegyric by some of the Stoic philosophers, it is generally regarded by modern civilization as a heinous crime or as proof of insanity.

The suicides of a few generations back were buried at night at four crossroads, sometimes a stake piercing the body, and all Christian rites denied.

Nowadays we allow the class of suicides I have in mind the finest funerals, load the house of the departed one with costly flowers, especially palms, symbolic of victory, and a paid quartet sweetly warble such hymns of sacred meaning and association as "Abide With Me" or "Lead, Kindly Light." The funeral of the modern suicide of "the smart set," at least, is as cheerful and elegant as money can make it.

I do not refer to the common, uninteresting creatures who, crazed by want, unrequited love, or incurable maladies, swallow such horrors as carbolic acid or "Rough on Rats," or hurl themselves into the water, or sever the jugular vein. Not at all; but to the wealthy, scholarly, distinguished, who are killing themselves day by day. Of such is the conscientious suicide. For example: A young lady of overacute conscience and slender stock of reserve force, who insists as a matter of duty on rising dark Winter mornings long before the rest of the family, eating a hurried, insufficient breakfast, and going far down town to teach in a school for foreign children, when it would be wiser in every way to hire some well-informed girl who needed the money to do this work, one who has the nerves to endure the bad air and the necessary fatigue. Instead of a happy marriage comes a year of utter weakness, anxieties for family and fiancé, and serious danger of permanent invalidism. Such foolish exertion is not saintly; it is suicidal and selfish, bringing many into a state of distress and worry.

A more common type is the self-important suicide—the man or woman, from the farmer or mechanic to the educator or Wall Street operator, who imagines no one else is capable of relieving him of even the details of work, and tries to crowd the possibilities of thirty hours into ten.

The Club Woman.—If I were to tell facts in this branch of my theme I could astonish many and alarm more. Insomnia, insanity, death are a gruesome trio that have pursued not a few noble laborers, who have wildly overestimated their capacity for constant responsibility in correspondence, social duties, presiding over large assemblages, traveling hither and thither, endeavoring to keep up with the requirements of a not unreasonable husband and the needs of the children and home.

Friction, differences, discussions are inevitable in club life, and women are but slowly learning to down the emotional and personal in debates. It would require the humor of John Kendrick Bangs to describe the amusement of Shakespeare, Browning, Ibsen, Dickens over the ill-health produced by efforts to comprehend their meaning and honor their greatness.

Akin to this division is the Social Aspirant and Social Duty Suicide, who makes up a difficult if not impossible rôle for herself, and then proceeds to carry it out with unspeakable headaches, heartaches, and general weariness. I think of the women whose clutching fingers were knocked off by brutal men at that awful fire in Paris when I see women just getting a precarious footing on a higher rung of the social ladder only to be calmly knocked off as soon as noticed.

If we could only realize that all find their level, and that no one cares particularly to see us unless we can entertain or assist them we should have an easier time and live longer.

The Unconscious Glutton.—This is a most frequent form of self-destruction. We all eat too much, sitting down with congenial friends and a good appetite. How the goodies disappear and the fat increases! Soon we puff and grow purple in the face, with tremendous girth, and diseases consequent upon overeating soon carry off their victims.

The physicians say it was apoplexy, heart failure, or fatty degeneration, but a decent restraint would save many a valuable life. "Stuff and worry," said the brusque Dr. Abernethy when asked the most prevailing causes of disease.

The Cigarette Fiend, the Cocktail Imbiber, the Coffee Devotee, the Candy Devourer are all doing their best to exterminate themselves.

I listened to a doctor lately, who said he had been consulted and confided in by a young man who desired to break his engagement. "I advised that unhappy youth to give the lady chocolate creams in sufficient quantity, and in less than three months she would break the bond herself."

Yes, there is a distinct chocolate cream diagnosis; the patient is irritable, moody, capricious, unreasonable, given to hysteric tears, with hot head, cold feet, and a torpid liver.

The overnice, troubled-about-many-things Housekeepers, who in their excessive antagonism to dust resolve themselves into it. These types are every-day and commonplace. Then come the Eccentrics, the Balloonatics, who rise and soar only to be crushed in descent or to disappear entirely; the tip-top crevasse-crossing Mountain Climber and Glacier Investigator, who attempts the impossible and also vanishes. The Bridge Jumpers and those who elect to drop off a steamboat are on the increase.

If the biographies of the inmates of dipsomaniac homes and "retreats" for the nervously prostrated could be known we should see that Self was the worst enemy of these unfortunates. Pretty solemn to think of when facts are thus massed.

Add the college girl, who strains every nerve to keep up with her class, neglecting the simplest rules of health, and careless about exercise and food, and the overworked public man, a long list of splendid fellows who have so overtaxed heart and muscle that death ensues. "Why did Theodore Parker die?" asks Mr. Higginson in his "Contemporaries," and thus answers: "He died prematurely worn out, less than fifty years old, but looking seventy; he wore out his life by retailing its great influences to the poorest comer, by habitual study from twelve to seventeen hours a day." Had he been a mere student this had been less destructive. But to take the standard of study of a German professor and superadd to that the separate exhaustions of a Sunday preacher, a lyceum lecturer, a radical leader, and a practical philanthropist was simply to apply half a dozen distinct forms of suicide to the abbreviation of a single life. And the tendency of his career was not only to kill himself, but to kill his companions who tried to imitate his breakneck pace.

The intensity of attention with which our country pursues a hero or favorite of the hour, selfishly insisting upon his presence at dinners and receptions, is akin to murder. But I forget—I am speaking to-day of Suicides. KATE SANBORN.

The Need of Revising New York's Tax Laws.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By PROF. EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN,

Professor of Political Economy and Finance, Columbia University.

THE system of taxation in New York is the result of a long series of changes which have attempted, with only a moderate degree of success, to conform old methods to modern industrial conditions. The basis of the system is still the general property tax—a tax which was originally a good one, and which sufficed fairly well for the needs both of local and of State revenue. About twenty years ago, however, the burden of the general property tax began to be felt severely, and the legislators cast about for additional sources of revenue. As a result of these efforts new taxes have been imposed and gradually increased, until at present the State relies not only on the general property tax, but also on the corporation taxes, the inheritance (or transfer) tax, and the excise tax. The excise tax is divided in certain proportions between the State and the local divisions, the inheritance tax is levied exclusively for State purposes, while corporations are assessed for local purposes on their general property, but pay to the State a special tax levied either on capital stock or on gross receipts. Finally, the recent franchise tax law imposes an additional tax for local purposes on a specific class of corporations.

The difficulties and defects of our present system may be considered under three heads—the taxation of personal property, the taxation of real estate, and the taxation of corporations.

First, the taxation of personal property. As a general principle it seems to most people absolutely fair that individuals should be taxed according to their property. To reach every one in accordance to his means or his ability is the professed object of all just legislation. Now, there was a time, indeed, when a tax on property was an equitable tax. In the early days of American Colonial life most of a man's property consisted of his farm and his farming tools and cattle; the little personal property that existed was in great part tangible and visible; the attempt to reach personalty as a part of this general property was moderately successful, and as taxation itself was light, there was little complaint. But with the middle of the nineteenth century these early economic conditions suffered a great change. The Eastern States, especially, developed from the agricultural stage to the industrial stage. Not only did factories spring up on all sides, as well as the large mercantile houses necessary to act as the middlemen between the producers and the consumers, but the change of industry and the growth of capital led to the formation and prodigious development of private corporations—not alone in transportation, but in all the other forms of industrial activity. Corporations are the creation of the latter half of the present century.

The consequence has been that, with the disappearance of the early and simple economic conditions, personal property is no longer simply an insignificant adjunct to real estate, but is to-day of considerably more importance than real estate. And furthermore, whereas formerly personalty was almost entirely visible and tangible, to-day it is in large part intangible and invisible. Personal property to-day consists mainly of securities of one kind and another—investments in corporate bonds and stocks, mortgages, and public securities. Even the stocks of goods of mercantile and industrial enterprises are more and more largely represented in the capital of the modern trusts. Well-nigh all the tangible personalty that is left in our cities is the furniture and contents of our houses—an infinitesimal part of the whole.

What is the result? As the personal property becomes invisible it escapes the eyes of the most vigilant assessor. Having no means of ascertaining the value of the personalty, the assessor makes a guess. Not only is the guess in the first instance a wild one, but the individual has the right of "swearing off" even this guess. We must not blame individuals too much for doing this. The honest taxpayer would willingly bear his fair share of the burden; but if he knows that other men escape, he cannot concede his obligation to pay these other men's taxes. If we attempt to enforce the law more rigidly by oaths and lists, the only result is an increase, not of revenue, but of perjury. The more developed the modern industrial conditions, the less does personalty contribute to the public charges. The taxation of personal property is in inverse ratio to its quantity. The more it increases, the less it pays. And the more we attempt to make it pay, the greater are the premiums on perjury and the penalty on integrity. And when the tax assessor by chance gets hold of a trust estate which cannot well swear off its taxes, the only result is that the unfortunates have to bear the burdens of the rest of the community that escape. Thus the modern tax on personal property debauches the public conscience and makes a science of knavery, while it presses hardest on those least able to pay. Such is the practical result of a system that at the outset was perfectly just.

The problem is further complicated by the fact that in the rural districts the personal property is tangible, and that the farmer has to bear not only his own share, but also that of the other classes of society. The results of this in practical politics we shall see in a moment.

The second defect of our present tax system is the unequal assessment of real estate. Since the tax on real estate is not only a local tax, but also a State tax, and since the local valuation is made the basis for the apportionment of the State tax among the local divisions, it manifestly constitutes a great temptation on the part of the local assessors to keep their own valuations down to the lowest figures. If the local assessments were a basis simply for the local tax, it would not make much difference whether the assessments were low or high; for, as long as a definite sum has to be raised, a low assessment would mean a high rate and a high assessment would mean a low rate of taxation. But as soon as the local valuation becomes the basis for the general State tax, the lower the local valuation the smaller will be its proportion of the State tax. Hence we see pretty much everywhere a contest between the counties to reduce valuations to the lowest possible point; hence the unseemly annual quarrels which constitute so deplorable a feature of our political life; hence the jealousy and friction between our city and country counties, and the mutual suspicion which prevents any agreement as to the reforms of the more fundamental evil discussed above.

The third difficulty in our tax system is connected with the taxation of corporations. With reference to the State taxes, we are almost between the devil and the deep sea. If we make the taxes low, the corporations will not pay a fair share; if we make them high, they will incorporate out of the State, and we shall lose still more. The chief defects of our present system are the degree of discretion left to the State officials, which affords ample room for "arrangements" with the corporations, and the lack of any correlation between domestic and foreign corporations. As regards the local taxes, however, the facility afforded to corporations to manufacture indebtedness which they can subtract from the value of their stock, as well as the simple remedy of changing their chief office to a place where, by agreement, they will not be taxed, renders the general property tax on corporations almost as much of a farce as that on individuals.

The net result of our whole present methods of taxation is a system whereby those chiefly pay who ought not to pay, and those escape who ought really to bear the burdens.

What is the remedy? It may be said at once that the remedy does not consist simply in the abolition of the personal property tax, as is claimed by so many of our city reformers. The farmers would never consent to this, and they ought not to consent to it, unless the tax is replaced by some other tax which will reach the abilities of those that owe their fair share to the public. The first step in any reform is the separation of State from local revenues. If we can raise the entire State revenues from some other sources than the general property tax, we shall accomplish three great results: In the first place, the unseemly quarrels between the counties will cease. In the second place, since the burdens of the farmer will be diminished by the suppression of the State tax on property, he will no longer feel that he is paying the city man's share, and he will listen with greater readiness to a proposition to divide the purely local burdens more equitably. Third, if we raise the State revenues entirely through the so-called "indirect" taxes on personalty in the shape of corporation taxes, inheritance taxes, and taxes on other forms of securities, it will be a far simpler task to bring about an adjustment of local revenues on the basis not of a general property tax, but of a tax on real estate, together with a few specific taxes on the elements of taxable ability neglected by the State law. If we join to this a reform of the corporation taxes, whereby they will be taxed for State purposes according to a system which will leave no room for arbitrariness or for injustice as between domestic and foreign corporations, and whereby they will be taxed for local purposes only on their real estate, (including in this real estate for certain specified corporations, known as "municipal monopolies," the value of their franchise,) we shall then have made a series of immense steps in advance. For in that way we shall have gotten closer to a realization of the old ideal from which we have departed—a taxation of every one according to his ability.

In the present temper of the American people and in the present condition of American economic and political life it is idle to suppose that any taxing machinery can successfully reach every item of a man's personal income or property through any system of direct personal inquisition. All that we can hope to do is to reach the various classes with substantial justice. If we levy a tax on real estate and join to it a well-considered system of taxes on corporations, inheritances, securities, &c., levied not on the individual, but indirectly on the evidences of property owned by the individual, we shall have gotten as close to justice as is practicable at present. But in order to prepare the way for this system toward which the most advanced American States are slowly groping, the ground must first be cleared; and it can be cleared only and alone through a divorce between State and local revenue. This is the chief practical task to which the New York Legislature must address itself this Winter, if it is really sincere in its demand for tax reform. This once gained, the future steps will be easy. But if we attempt too much at once, the efforts will go the way of all former ambitious and comprehensive schemes, and the net result will be zero. The crying need of tax reform is everywhere conceded: we may differ about the ultimate ideal, but let us all agree on the first step, without which no ideal of any kind can be reached.

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN.

Defects in the City's Educational System.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By JOHN G. AGAR,

Recently a Member of the Board of Education of the City of New York.

THE widespread interest now existing in the common school system of this city is another illustration of how difficult it is to arrest the attention of the community by the statement of a general principle or a universal wrong, and how easy it is to arouse its interest by the presentation of an individual instance of distress or injustice.

The feature of the system now most prominent in the public mind is the hardship which the teachers have been forced to suffer by having their salaries reduced, postponed, and withheld. The recognition by the public of unmerited suffering has stirred it to a long-neglected consideration, touched with indignation, of methods and men capable of inflicting such injuries upon an honorable but too little honored profession.

It is well to direct that attention to the invisible causes of visible defects, with the hope that the interest of the city may extend to the State, and that increased knowledge may bring in its train a part deliverance at the hands of the Legislature.

The moral weakness in the present system is that many of those charged with its conduct forget that the splendid end for which the schools are created is so to train the heterogeneous mass of children morally, mentally, and physically, that they may not be a hindrance but a mighty assistance in the attainment of the manifest destiny of the race.

While none in control may use the system as a means of private gain, many seek it as an opportunity for bestowal of party favor, and many as a chance to find for themselves a means of livelihood, secure from vicissitude, certain in its return, easy in its demands, and indulgent to all the weaknesses of the unambitious.

Such a condition is inseparable from human nature, and raises questions of conscience which cannot be touched by positive law. Its evil influence is felt throughout the department, but it is minimized by the self-sacrificing industry and notable aspirations of the majority of those connected with the schools.

There are, however, defects in the construction of the system more easily reached, and they may be briefly cited:

I. The source of the Board of Education is a political power, which, as a rule, makes itself felt in every appointment. The Mayor of this city, being a member of an organization rigid in its demands, incessant and uncompromising in its exactions, responsible to a power outside of and beyond the electorate, cannot rise above the level of his superior.

The system thus becomes at its source polluted.

The many intelligent and unselfish members of the system, not knowing how to discriminate between the good and the bad, not knowing whether to believe that all is not good when they know so much is bad, become demoralized when they realize that the simplest and most urgent improvements are denied.

As long as the appointing power remains in the Mayor of this city, the system will continue under suspicion, unless it be made so independent that it can be held responsible for its own acts.

Many systems of obtaining the Board of Education prevail in this country; some of them elective, as formerly in San Francisco; some of them appointive, partly by the Governor of the State and partly by the Mayor of the city, as in New Orleans; and one appointive by the Judges of the Superior Court, as in Philadelphia. All of these methods have their objections; the two former because they are political appointing powers, and the third because the power may not be properly exercised by the judiciary. An excellent judge of law may be a poor judge of men.

Undoubtedly the best appointing power would be a non-political but administrative officer, free from partisanship or prejudice, such as the Chancellor of the University is designed to be under the proposed bill to unify the State educational system. Such appointment might be wisely exercised by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Regents.

The objection that such a scheme takes from the city the control of its own department of education is in reality no objection. The city has shown itself incapable of caring properly for its system, and it is the duty of the State to make such laws as will enable, if not force, the city to give its children proper education.

One would suppose that the organization which governs this city would by its constitution be favorable to an unlimited extension of the school system. But the reverse is the fact. Ever since Tammany came back to power revivified by the breath of Croker, in the palmy days of Grant and Gilroy, that organization has refused to assist the schools, has curtailed their salary disbursements, and refused to allow them much-needed funds for the construction of buildings to keep pace with the school population.

This fact admits of no doubt. It can be proved by the records of the Department of Education and of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The same scene is being enacted to-day by the illustrious Captain now at the helm. Not only has he not redeemed the promise of his first message to upbuild the schools, but he has actually delayed when prevention was impossible, and prevented entirely when able, the rapid progress necessary to keep pace with the growth of the population.

The Mayor's message delivered on Tuesday last recites the spending of $7,000,000 for schools during the last two years. But this money should have been spent long ago. More was appropriated by the Legislature in 1897 for the old city alone, and the neglect to disburse it immediately has brought us to our present condition of overcrowded classes, half-day classes, and children out of school.

The school population grows like the grass. It will not wait for easy deliberation nor yield to boasting.

II. The second general defect in the system is the absence of power in the Board of Education over its finances whereby it may make needed increases in the school sites, school buildings, and salaries, and whereby a just responsibility may be incurred if failure follow power.

At present, before needed buildings may be built, leases made, supplies obtained, the machinery of the School Boards, Board of Education, and Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and Controller's office, one and all, must be set in motion to examine the same facts, and recommend and approve the same acts. The result is not only unnecessary labor, unnecessary expenditure, but an absence of responsibility for the failure to obtain the desirable result. The present humiliating contest between the Controller and the Board of Education, and between the Mayor and the various School Boards, as to the responsibility for delay in payment of salaries, is a vivid instance of this evil. Senator Ford, with much intelligence, has presented a bill at Albany which will provide a definite school fund by a special school tax, and will give to the Board of Education such a control over its funds as will enable it to make contracts for supplies, make leases of buildings, and pay its salaries to teachers without interference of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Controller.

But such amendments do not go far enough.

The greatest evil in the system is the want of sufficient school accommodations for the children. This evil is growing. Next year it will be worse than this; the year after more aggravated still. The city administration will not provide adequate funds.

The Board of Education should be endowed with power to direct the Controller to sell a minimum amount of bonds for sites and buildings each year, to provide for the natural increase of school population.

Those immediately in charge of the system know best what is needed for the system and generally are pure in their motives and incorruptible. They can best provide for the demands. If they do not, theirs will be the responsibility, open and proclaimable; and if they fail, the just judgment of the public may condemn them unanswerably.

The checks and guards of the Controller's office may still be retained over the disbursement of the funds. The only change to be made in the charter will be to dispense with the consent of the Common Council and make it obligatory upon the Controller to sell corporate stock of the city to a limited amount when directed to do so by the Board of Education. There is no better way by which responsibility may be fixed, no other way by which the schools may be upbuilt.

III. The other general evil of the system is the want of concentration of power in one administrative head to carry out the most approved methods in teaching and in general school discipline.

The present system is a compromise between what the Charter Commissioners wanted and what they could get. It is cumbrous and inefficient.

Powers are so divided between the Board of Education and the School Boards, the Borough Superintendents and the City Superintendent, that no advance can be made without constant revolutions of the machinery, rusty and out of date.

Senator Elsberg, with an enlightened statesmanship, has introduced a bill, which will largely remedy these evils by concentrating power in the Board of Education and in the Bureau of the City Superintendent, so that progress may be easy, constant, and uniform, and failure may be condignly rebuked and punished.

There is no other time than the present for those who would elevate the school system of this city to that position which its importance demands.

Economy is necessary in all public departments. But curtailments of necessary expenses in this department to add to unnecessary expenses in others, is a crime more important to prevent than to punish.

The observance of the laws securing the sanctities of life and liberty and the safety of property depend immediately upon the intelligence of the people, where universal suffrage is a positive right. The exposure of error depends not so much upon the ability of a few to point out fallacies as upon the capacity of the many to understand argument and apply general principles to the various relations of civil society.

The common schools are the only means given to us to insure general intelligence and the capacity to appreciate the necessity of Constitutional government and the rights of property.

If this be true, no false economy should be allowed to interfere with the fullest development of the schools, both in extent of buildings and the intensity of instruction.

The policy of the State should be so to limit the number of Commissioners of schools for this city, and so to increase their control over their own funds that the dignity and powers and manifest responsibilities of the office shall be enhanced in many degrees; so to enlarge the powers and functions of the scholastic superintendent that his bureau may exert a direct influence over the whole city without danger of being checked by reactionists, and so to reward the teachers that the good may be encouraged and the bad rebuked and left behind.

JOHN G. AGAR.

A PLEA FROM A TEACHER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please put the teachers of this city under additional obligation for your generous support during the recent trouble by publishing this letter? Changes in salary schedules that were never put in operation, promotions blocked through this, delays in salary payments, legality of schedules questioned, driving the teachers into litigation, appropriations cut so that reductions in salaries seem inevitable—all these have made the teacher's lot for the past few years a sorry one, indeed.

The newspapers, and through them the general public, have become aroused to the necessity of ending this intolerable condition of affairs. The most recent development of this muddlesome mass—a threatened hold-up in salaries due to a difference between the School Board and the Controller's office—has made the demand general that legislation be invoked to end this shameful treatment of public servants intrusted with the most important function of the State—the training of the future citizen.

It is unfortunate that even in the matter of legislative relief the same conflict of contending interests that was engendered by defects in the charter, and was responsible for the sufferings of the teachers, should again threaten to make them the victims. Contemplated legislation includes several bills that contain measures of practical relief. But the struggle over the passage of these measures in their entirety will only repeat the history of the past troubles, and embroil the teachers' interests in a strife of personal animosities, borough jealousies, and administration differences.

The teachers ask that measures for their relief be considered apart from questions of school organization. All parties agree that immediate relief should be granted. Then let all insure this by not making measures for this purpose depend upon the passage of bills that are sure to arouse opposition on account of administrative features, dealing with the powers of school officials and school boards. Let the Legislature deal with teachers' salaries first; school administration afterward. The one is immediate, the other should be approached in a cautious, deliberative, and conciliatory spirit. Relieve the present strain on teachers' minds and at once benefit the schools more than any possible change in school administration could do in years.

W. L. ETTINGER,

President New York City Teachers' Association.

New York, Jan. 10, 1900.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
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Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
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REALIZING
4¼% to 5¾%
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NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

American Hide & Leather Company

First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Twenty-Year Gold Bonds.

Total authorized issue	**$10,000,000**
Of which reserved	**1,555,000**
Present issue	**$8,445,000**

CAPITAL STOCK OF COMPANY.

(1) Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock, with preference as to dividends and assets (total authorized issue $17,500,000)	$13,000,000
(2) Common Stock (total authorized issue $17,500,000)	11,500,000
Total present issue capital stock	$24,500,000
Reserved unissued	$10,500,000

Bonds dated September 1, 1899; due September 1, 1919.
Coupons payable March and September.

Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness or its equivalent.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, WITH PRIVILEGE OF REGISTRATION OF PRINCIPAL.

TRUSTEE OF MORTGAGE:
COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK.

SINKING FUND.

The mortgage provides for an annual sinking fund sufficient to purchase $150,000 face value of bonds at not exceeding 115 per cent. If not so obtainable, sinking fund is to be invested in securities approved by the Trustee of the mortgage. This fund with its accumulations will, it is estimated, amount in twenty years to at least the sum of $4,500,000.

Entire issue redeemable at 115 and interest; but no partial right of compulsory redemption even for sinking fund.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

President,
THOMAS W. HALL.
1st Vice-President, W. N. Eisendrath.
2d Vice-President, E. L. White.
3d Vice-President, Theodore S. Haight.
Treasurer, C. W. Tidd.
Secretary, Charles A. Haskell.

Attention is directed to the following letter of Mr. Thomas W. Hall, President of the Company:

OFFICE OF
AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER COMPANY.
NEW YORK, January 4, 1900.

Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Company, New York.

"DEAR SIRS: In answer to your request for information in regard to American Hide and Leather Company First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking-Fund Twenty-Year Gold Bonds, I beg to say that the total authorized issue is $10,000,000 bonds, of which $8,445,000 bonds have been issued, leaving $1,555,000 bonds in the treasury of the Company. Of these treasury bonds, $1,000,000 may only be issued upon the acquisition of new properties which shall become subject to the existing mortgage. The bonds are payable in twenty years from date, namely, on September 1, 1919; coupons are payable March and September; and the principal and interest are payable in gold coin. The Trustee of the mortgage is the Colonial Trust Company of New York. The mortgage provides a sinking fund for the purchase at not over 115 per cent. and interest of $150,000 bonds per annum. If bonds cannot be bought at 115 or less, the sinking-fund is to be invested in a manner satisfactory to the Trustee of the mortgage. Bonds in sinking-fund are to draw interest, which is likewise to be invested or used in purchase of outstanding bonds. The bonds cannot be partially redeemed for sinking-fund purposes, but the entire issue can be redeemed at any time at 115 and interest, upon notice as provided in the mortgage.

The total authorized capital stock of the company is $35,000,000, of which one-half, or $17,500,000, is 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, with preference as to dividends and assets, and $17,500,000 is common stock. Of this capitalization, only $13,000,000 of preferred and $11,500,000 of common stock have been issued, and of this upwards of $700,000 preferred and $350,000 common stock will be held in trust for the company for the purpose of acquiring additional properties or supplying additional working capital. The properties now owned by the American Hide and Leather Company and covered by its mortgage were formerly those of

W. N. EISENDRATH & CO., CHICAGO.	HALL, HAIGHT & CO., New York and Boston.	C. T. ROENITZ LEATHER CO., Sheboygan, Wis.
WM. BECKER LEATHER CO., MILWAUKEE.	STEPHEN DOW & CO., BOSTON.	JAMES SKINNER LEATHER CO., BOSTON.
WHITE BROS. & CO., BOSTON.	BERNARD & FRIEDMAN, BOSTON.	WALKER-OAKLEY CO., CHICAGO.
BUSWELL, HUBBARD & CO., BOSTON.	J. P. CRANE & CO., BOSTON.	E. C. COTTLE & SON, BOSTON.
MIDDLESEX LEATHER CO., BOSTON.	WATAUGA TANNING CO., BOSTON.	J. B. WEED & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
ALLEY BROS. & CO., BOSTON.	M. ROBSON LEATHER CO., BOSTON.	B. F. THOMPSON & CO., BOSTON.
LAMBEAU LEATHER CO., CHICAGO.	JOHN BLAKE, ELLENVILLE, N. Y.	JOSEPH HECHT & SONS. NEW YORK.
WM. TIDD & CO., BOSTON.		

These properties now represent about seventy-five per cent. of the upper-leather business of the United States. The business of the American Hide and Leather Company is that of manufacturing UPPER LEATHER and not sole leather, AND ACCORDINGLY THE COMPANY IS NOT A COMPETITOR OF THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY.

The report of the Audit Company of New York, which has examined the books of these concerns, shows the average annual net earnings of all the properties as operated separately before they were acquired by the American Hide and Leather Company to be the sum of **$1,585,748.42, being more than three times the amount necessary to pay interest on the $8,445,000 bonds outstanding.**

These properties were acquired free of debt and encumbrance, and the Company assumed no outstanding liabilities.

I am familiar with the value of the various plants acquired and now owned by the Company, and in my opinion the conservative value of such plants as going concerns, together with the quick assets and cash now on hand, represents much more than the total amount of the bonds and preferred stock issued.

All of the plants acquired by the Company are now working at their full capacity, and the entire output is sold for at least sixty days in advance at satisfactory prices. The estimated output of the Company will be from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 annually.

The upper-leather industry is well known to be one of the most conservative and stable industries in the country. It has been largely carried on by old-established houses in the Eastern States and in the large cities of the Middle West, where most of the plants acquired are situated. Experience has shown that the industry can be established upon a reliable and paying basis only after long experience and the investment of capital for a considerable period. The value of the good-will of the various concerns which this company has acquired is consequently very great.

The demand for all the articles produced is constant and unfailing, while the records of the business for a period of twenty-five years show fewer failures than in any other mercantile or manufacturing business.

It has been customary hitherto for each factory to produce all or many of the various classes of goods embraced in the trade. Now, each factory acquired by the company manufactures that class of goods for which it is peculiarly adapted by situation and construction. By this division of labor, as well as by the common use of the best patterns and methods of manufacture known to the trade, a better article is being produced at less cost of manufacture. The saving effected in these various respects, and in economies of administration, transportation, etc., will, in the opinion of leading tanners, in which I concur, **increase the net earnings to more than $2,750,000 annually.**

Yours truly,
THOMAS W. HALL, President."

The new Company, according to the above estimate, should therefore make the following showing:

Net earnings, say	**$2,750,000**
Annual interest charge on $8,445,000 bonds	**506,700**
	$2,243,300
Sinking fund, say	**172,500**
Balance available for dividends	**$2,070,800**
7 per cent. dividends on $13,000,000 Preferred Stock	**910,000**
Surplus	**$1,160,800**

Equal to over 10 per cent. on $11,500,000 Common Stock.

The Audit Company of New York have made the following report:

MESSRS. J. & W. SELIGMAN & COMPANY,
Mills Building, New York.

DEAR SIRS:

"We have made an audit of the accounts of the following firms and companies for periods varying in each case from four to ten years, to wit:

W. N. Eisendrath & Co.	Hall, Haight & Co.	C. T. Roenitz Leather Co.
Wm. Becker Leather Co.	Stephen Dow & Co.	James Skinner Leather Co.
White Bros. & Co.	Bernard & Friedman.	Walker-Oakley Co.
Buswell, Hubbard & Co.	J. P. Crane & Co.	E. C. Cottle & Son.
Middlesex Leather Co.	Watauga Tanning Co.	J. B. Weed & Co.
Alley Bros. & Co.	M. Robson Leather Co.	B. F. Thompson & Co.
Lambeau Leather Co.	John Blake.	Joseph Hecht & Sons.
Wm. Tidd & Co.		

In these examinations we have deducted from the profits of the various concerns proper allowances for depreciation on buildings and machinery, and the maximum amount for management. We have added to the profits the amounts paid in each case for interest on borrowed money.

We certify that under these conditions the total average annual net earnings of all the companies and firms named above for the periods stated in each case amounted to the sum of **($1,585,748.42) one million five hundred and eighty-five thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and forty-two cents.**

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
THOMAS L. GREENE, Manager."
Attest: E. T. PERINE, Secretary.
New York, September 19, 1899.

Reference is also made to the following letter from Messrs. SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE and Messrs. SELIGMAN & SELIGMAN:

NEW YORK, October 2, 1899.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER CO.:

DEAR SIRS: We are familiar with the proceedings connected with the incorporation of the American Hide and Leather Company, the issue of its capital stock, the execution of its First Mortgage and Supplemental Mortgage, and the issue of its First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking-Fund Twenty-Year Gold Bonds to the amount of $8,445,000.

We are of opinion that the American Hide and Leather Company has been legally organized; that it has legal power to issue capital stock to the amount of seventeen million five hundred thousand dollars ($17,500,000) par value of preferred stock and seventeen million five hundred thousand dollars ($17,500,000) par value of common stock; that of this capital stock $13,000,000 par value of Preferred and $11,500,000 par value of Common Stock has been issued in due form for property or cash, and that the action of the directors and stockholders in respect of the issuance of such stock is in due conformity with the laws of the State of New Jersey.

We are also of opinion that the Company had legal power to execute its First Mortgage, dated September 20, 1899, and its supplemental mortgage, dated October 2, 1899, to the Colonial Trust Company, as Trustee, to secure its First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking-Fund Twenty-Year Gold Bonds, and to issue bonds thereunder and secured thereby, and that the action of the Company in respect of the execution of said mortgages and the issuance of said bonds is in due conformity with the laws of the State of New Jersey.

We are, dear sirs,
Yours respectfully,
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE.
SELIGMAN & SELIGMAN.

To Messrs. J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., New York.

Copies of the Mortgages may be had at the offices of the undersigned.

Application will be made to have the bonds listed on the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.

OF THE ABOVE-NAMED BONDS **$8,445,000** HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY THE VENDORS, AND $3,200,000 HAVE BEEN SOLD OR WITHDRAWN FOR INVESTMENT. THE UNDERSIGNED **NOW OFFER THE REMAINING $2,800,000 BONDS FOR SUBSCRIPTION AT 101 AND INTEREST,** PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE **Colonial Trust Company, New York,** ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1900, WHEN BONDS WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL BE OPEN AT THE OFFICES OF THE UNDERSIGNED AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1900, AND WILL CLOSE AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. ON THE SAME DATE, OR EARLIER.

ALLOTMENTS WILL BE MADE AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE. THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO ALLOT SMALLER AMOUNTS THAN APPLIED FOR OR TO REJECT ANY APPLICATION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
Mills Building, New York.

E. H. GAY & CO.,
131 Devonshire Street,
Boston, Mass.

January 11, 1900.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

New York Building-Loan Banking Co.

111 Fifth Avenue, New York.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

January 1st, 1900.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash on hand and in bank, and bills receivable	$31,141.83	Liability to shareholders	$5,286,652.69
Loans on bond and mortgage	3,483,954.07	Maturity fund	382,234.03
Real estate purchased for members, secured by deeds and leases	2,352,194.83	Bills payable	10,000.00
Paid on account of uncompleted transactions	6,370.58	Cash payments on account of purchases	130.00
Temporary loans on shares	50,502.06	Due on loans	500.00
Furniture and fixtures	7,758.17	Dividends and interest on mortgages accrued	51,631.79
Interest and premium in course of collection	47,799.45	Interest paid in advance	8,908.21
Taxes, Insurance, &c., in course of collection	17,643.67	Due for taxes, repairs, and insurance	6,329.33
Fees for searches, &c., in course of collection	2,885.37	Real estate sinking fund	14,239.37
Agents' debit balances	2,679.33	Surplus	242,303.94
	$6,002,929.36		$6,002,929.36

We, the undersigned, certify that the foregoing statement of the Secretary has been compared with the books and accounts of the corporation, and that we find the same correct.

JOSEPH TOTTEN,
FRED. M. HARRIS,
WM. H. DRAPER,
Examining Committee.

Comparative Statement Showing the Growth of the Company.

	Total assets.	Total Earnings.	Surplus.
January 1st, '91	$13,895.10	$1,815.13	$8.01
" '92	267,895.42	35,275.19	24,022.21
" '93	516,001.59	84,646.18	45,328.25
" '94	778,571.48	154,522.47	61,672.56
" '95	1,135,887.28	267,108.78	83,587.46
" '96	1,464,497.76	405,897.14	90,923.96
" '97	2,120,014.42	630,233.05	112,227.26
" '98	3,145,960.93	992,036.80	190,849.90
" '99	4,315,029.93	1,381,187.90	206,473.58
" 1900	6,002,929.36	1,933,199.48	242,303.94

The business of this, the largest company of its kind in this country, for the year just closed shows wonderful growth, and amply justifies the wisdom of the policy outlined by its promoters. During the year its assets increased upwards of one and one-half million of dollars; and the par value of its subscribed capital shares upwards of six million of dollars; it selected and accepted $1,839,722 of loans of the $8,032,725 applied for, and from its net profits paid its usual dividends on savings passbook accounts and coupon shares, and carried to its Maturity Fund over $180,000.00 and a substantial amount to surplus.

This company is a burden-bearer to the thrifty. It buys homes, and pays off mortgages for members. It makes the tenant his own landlord. Every dollar it receives is so applied. Every dollar it loans, except on members' shares to themselves, is secured by real estate within the metropolitan district of New York City. Is any investment safer? It offers three kinds of shares for investment. One pays 5 per cent., one 6 per cent. and one more, in dividends from profits. Always the highest rate of profit to the persistent member. Dividend coupons payable through any bank. Remittances should be drawn to the order of the company. Correspondence or personal inquiry solicited.

CHARLES R. HALL, President.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances, subject to check.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Louis V. Bright,	Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark,	Percival Knauth,
George Coppell,	Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick,	Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden,	William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely,	William Schall, Jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart,	John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey,	Ransom H. Thomas,
J. Walter Wood, Jr.	

N.Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus.....$3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. S. Fairchild,	Edward Uhl,
Wm. L. Strong,	Frederic R. Coudert
James J. Hill,	B. Aymar Sands,
Wm. F. Buckley,	John W. Sterling,
Stuart G. Nelson,	John A. McCall,
Hudson Hoagland,	H. Walter Webb,
James Stillman,	James A. Blair,
Edward N. Gibbs,	Frank W. Stearns,
M. C. D. Borden,	Edm. D. Randolph,
Jno. G. McCullough,	Aldace F. Walter.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.

BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

THE STATE TRUST CO.
100 BROADWAY.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits..$1,250,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY H. COOK, }
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Edward H. Clark,	Forrest H. Parker,
Henry H. Cook,	George Foster Peabody,
J. B. Duke,	Elihu Root,
Joel B. Erhardt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Joseph N. Hallock,	R. A. C. Smith,
William Jay,	H. H. Vreeland,
Walter S. Johnston,	Charles E. Warren,
Edwin A. McAlpin,	William A. Wheelock,
Anson G. McCook,	H. P. Whitney,
Andrew Mills,	William C. Whitney,
William A. Nash,	P. A. B. Widener.

The Colorado Coal and Iron Company,
6% MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, successor, by consolidation, to **The Colorado Coal & Iron Company, proposes to extend above bonds at the rate of 6% per annum until February 1, 1902,** the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

Arrangements have been made to purchase the bonds not extended by the holders, and to extend the same. Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of extending the bonds may notify the Knickerbocker Trust Company at once of their intention so to do, and must present their bonds at the office of the **Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 66 Broadway,** New York, between January 15th and January 27th, 1900, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached.

Bonds not extended by present holders should be presented to the **Knickerbocker Trust Company on February 1, 1900,** when the last coupon will be paid and the bonds will be taken at par by a purchasing syndicate.

JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 12 M. of the 15th day of January, 1900, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said Deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of three thousand three hundred ($3,300) dollars.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
of the City of New York, Trustee,
No. 30 Broad St.
January 10th, 1900.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. K. CORBIERE, 2d V.-Prest. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

—THE—
International Zinc Co., Ltd,
PAYS SIXTEEN PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT AT THE PRESENT PRICE OF THE STOCK,
75c PER SHARE
PAR VALUE $1.00.

The only mining company in the United States issuing to its shareholders quarterly statements of earnings and profits, certified to as correct by Chartered Accountants (BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO., Boston), who supervise its accounts.

Send for prospectus.

Application for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the Fiscal Agents:

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
89 State St., Boston.
45 and 47 Wall St., New York City.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

Nat. City Bank Rights,
Nat. City Bank,
Nat. Bank of Commerce,
Morton Trust Co.,
Nat. Union Bank,
DEALT IN.
CLINTON GILBERT,
2 WALL ST.

GENTLEMAN, CONFIDENTIALLY ENGAGED, has extraordinary opportunities making money, seeks acquaintance gentleman of means; object, mutual profit; lifetime opportunity; references exchanged. STOCK EXCHANGE, Box 161, Times Office.

BEFORE INVESTING IN MINING STOCKS write us. We have inside information with regard to several good gold and copper stocks, which can be bought cheap. THE KENDRICK PROMOTION CO., Denver, Col. Highest references.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Central National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Jan. 10, 1900.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held at the banking room on January 9, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

William A. Wheelock,	Woodbury Langdon,
Simon Bernheimer,	John A. McCall,
William L. Strong,	Courtlandt D. Moss,
James H. Dunham,	Henry Tuck,
Edwin Langdon,	Henry Sampson,
Louis F. Dommerich.	

For Inspectors of Election:

Chauncey M. Depew,	Ralph L. Cutter,
Charles A. Hoyt.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. Edwin Langdon was unanimously re-elected President. CHARLES S. YOUNG, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, Jan. 11, 1900.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held Jan. 9, 1900, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors:

J. Edward Simmons,	Robert W. Stuart,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	Richard T. Wilson,
Charles Stewart Smith,	William S. Opdyke,
James G. Cannon.	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. J. Edward Simmons was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. James G. Cannon was unanimously re-elected Vice President. CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of "THE UNITED STATES AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE COMPANY" for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 346 Broadway, on Monday, the fifteenth day of January, 1900, at 3:30 P. M.
ISRAEL STEINHART, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the International Banking & Trust Company, to supply the places of those whose terms expire, will be held at its offices, 149 Broadway, January 17th, at 11 A. M.
JOHN B. DUER, } Secretaries.
T. H. FROEHLICH, }

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

ELLINGWOOD AND CUNNINGHAM.—Certificate of limited partnership.

This is to certify that CHARLES H. ELLINGWOOD, JAMES W. CUNNINGHAM, and GEORGE TRACY ROGERS have entered into a copartnership with each other for the purpose of carrying on a general brokerage business in the City, County, and State of New York; that the name under which such copartnership is to be conducted is that of Ellingwood and Cunningham, and the county wherein the principal place of business is to be located is the County of New York.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of a general brokerage business in stocks, bonds, grain, and other securities or commodities.

That Charles H. Ellingwood, residing at 78 Clinton Avenue, in the Town of Montclair, New Jersey, and James W. Cunningham, residing at 203 Clairmont Avenue, in the Town of Montclair, State of New Jersey, are the general partners in the said copartnership; and George Tracy Rogers, residing at 184 Court Street, Binghamton, New York, is a special partner.

That all the partners are of full age.

The amount of capital which the special partner, George Tracy Rogers, has contributed to the common stock is one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000.00.)

The time at which the partnership is to begin is January eighth, nineteen hundred, and the partnership is to continue four years from that date, and end on the eighth day of January, nineteen hundred and five.

CHARLES H. ELLINGWOOD,
JAMES W. CUNNINGHAM,
GEO. TRACY ROGERS.

State of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this fifth day of January, nineteen hundred, before me personally came Charles H. Ellingwood, James W. Cunningham, and George Tracy Rogers, to me known and known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

DUNCAN EDWARDS,
Notary Public, Kings County, Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

NEW YORK, January 10, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Taintor & Holt is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GILES E. TAINTOR,
GEO. H. HOLT,
G. D. L'HUILIER.

Mr. G. E. Taintor has taken offices at No. 2 Wall Street, where he will continue in business.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The Bank of England has reduced its discount rate. The Bank of France has reduced its discount rate. The Bank of Germany has reduced its discount rate. Money on call at the close of the week has been materially lower on the New York Stock Exchange, and time funds are offered by New York banks at substantial concessions. In this development appears the most healthful sign that Wall Street has found in a long time. Easy money seems now a surer prospect. And only easy money—so they who are optimistic insist—is now necessary to induce security market activity and strength. Bankers of importance, meantime, seem still inclined to be prudent in making money market predictions. In every quarter, though, there appears to be practical agreement that changes which are showing are changes positively upon the side of improvement.

Yet speculative Wall Street has almost wholly ignored the money market betterment shown during the week. Ordinarily a reduction in the Bank of England rate would have prompt sequel here in advancing quotations, and American stocks in London did score substantial gains on the action of the Bank of England on Thursday morning last; but when the New York Stock Exchange opened scant attention anything received other than the notice President Havemeyer had served upon Sugar Trust stockholders as to the uncertainty of dividends when blind pool management prevails. In two days about 25 points were knocked off the market value of Sugar Trust stock with no other disclosed warrant for such demoralization than that the company's chief executive officer officially declared that while the affairs of the Sugar Trust were still to be kept a matter of mystery security holders would get dividends only when dividends were earned. A statement like this—so Wall Street hurried to conclude—could only be dictated by an uncomfortable business situation. The mere fact that doubt could at all be raised over the company's dividend policy was taken to signify that such doubts were pronounced.

Naturally enough, sentiment so provoked as to Sugar Trust had quick communication to practically the entire industrial list. As Sugar goes, so most of Wall Street's trust stocks usually go.

It would be difficult, though, for any sane observer of trustmaking and trust manipulating finance to affect surprise over shocks like that developed at the annual meeting of the Sugar Trust. With mystery prevailing in every department, with masks kept sealed over every account, with no information whatever available to the property's own owners, scant reason is there for astonishment over any movement, however sensational. Outside of the little clique of inside controllers Sugar Trust stockholders have no means whatever for knowledge as to whether or not the company which they own has a surplus or borders upon insolvency. Danger for the Sugar Trust itself extends into its graver dangers, for the reason that Sugar Trust policy is policy pursued by almost every other industrial to which Wall Street has been introduced. They are disguisers and hiders of their condition. And thus, naturally enough, comes the sequence that penalties imposed in the chief trust quarter—made possible largely through blind-pool management—are penalties to be apprehended generally in other trust quarters.

By reason of the Sugar Trust shock and the smash in Sugar Trust quotations, we have had during most of the week disturbance in the whole industrial list. Many industrial shares have gone down under this pressure, when of their own account they should have shown strength. The iron and steel stocks are citable as examples. Most of them are making money, have been making money for months past, have large funds accrued subject to dividend distribution, and prospects ahead of them seem favorable. Yet in the upset of Sugar Trust these fell as well, and largely for no other reason than that they still are laggard in recognition of the fact that investment

DIVIDENDS.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 11th, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings for the calendar year 1899 a dividend of two per cent. on the first preferred stock of this Company, payable to the holders of record of the first preferred stock on February 14th, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1900.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.,
By HARRY BRONNER, Assistant Secretary.

28 Broad Street, New York, January 11th, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for the First Preferred Stock of the Colorado & Southern Railway Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, 1900, and will reopen at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1900. On February 14th, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above Dividend of two per cent., when received by them, at the office of Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.
38 Broad St., New York, December 28, 1899.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable Jan. 31, 1900, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on January 15, 1900.

The transfer books for First Preferred Stock will close January 15, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 1, 1900, at 10 A. M.

W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., December 28, 1899.

The above-mentioned dividend of TWO PER CENT. will be payable on January 31, 1900, to holders of record at the close of business on January 15, 1900, on the books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock will close January 15, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 1, 1900, at 10 A. M.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Ry. Co.,
NEW YORK, January 13th, 1900.

A dividend of one and one-half per cent. will be paid on the common stock of this Company on March 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record February 9th, 1900, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. February 9th, 1900, and re-open at 10 o'clock A. M. March 2nd, 1900.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,
143 Liberty Street,
New York, January 8, 1900.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER per cent. has this day been declared, payable February 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 15th. The transfer books will be closed from three P. M. of Monday, January 15th, till the morning of Monday, January 22d.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
63 Broadway,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of the company, payable Janv. 15, 1900, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close Dec. 30, 1899, and reopen Janv. 16, 1900.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

confidence cannot be maintained where there is secrecy and mystery and blind poolism.

One healthful sign appears in discussions which are becoming definite as to means for inducing the New York Stock Exchange to meet its obligations. Recent developments have had force enough to carry conviction in prominent quarters that there must be publicity in corporation management—such publicity, at least, as will safeguard investment interests. And—of exceptional coincident significance—leadership is to be taken in this movement by financial interests having voice in important industrial circles. One of the biggest of the new iron companies is not only to begin to make regular periodical statements of earnings, but is to put before its stockholders a detailed statement of its condition, a statement certified by auditors of reputation. Tendencies of this sort are worth more than casual attention.

In the railway world more important accomplishments are of record than they who have largest interests care to have immediately made public. Conferences held in this city during the past week have resulted, for example, in the completion of a compact whereby the most important railway managers of the country agree to reduce, and in so far as possible, abolish, commissions paid to outside agents for influencing business. This move is of far greater consequence than ordinary observers will be likely to estimate. The rule has been that the railroads have competed with one another in making to the agents of other companies at originating points substantial allowances for directing the course of travelers. A tourist from New England, for instance, desiring to go far West will be likely to have preference as to route as far as Chicago; but thence the relative advantages of competing lines are, as a rule, but vaguely understood, and the local agent of the Eastern line can influence the selection of route. It has heretofore been worth handsome compensation to exert such influence. So enormous, indeed, have been commissions paid on this account that abolition of the custom will result, it is estimated, in savings of hundreds of thousands of dollars a year apiece to every Western system.

This compact is of itself of consequence enough to challenge applause from investors, but it is of greater importance even than on its own account, for it betokens developing tendencies in railway management — tendencies toward economy and common-sense principles. It is such policy as this elimination of commissions to outside agents which promises reduction in railway operating expenses to points where lasting profits can be calculated.

As to immediate stock market conditions, most depends upon the disposition of a few strong interests. If two or three conspicuous groups of financiers are ready to give out big buying orders quotations can be so lifted perhaps that a public following will be commanded. Unless some influential effort be put forth, however, there seems slight probability that Wall Street will immediately enjoy the favorable activity that tangible good times warrant, for the public generally seems intent upon following the advice of conservative authorities who for the present counsel a waiting and watching policy. Practically every business element in the situation is encouraging, reflects prosperity. Eventually there is bound to be natural improvement in market values. But there are times when even bargains go begging—for a while.

SATURDAY.

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 13	244,364
To date this year	5,517,715
Corresponding date last year	9,403,731

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 13	$1,432,500
To date this year	$16,572,100
Corresponding date last year	$57,582,940

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@3½ per cent.; at three months, 5@5½ per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed	½	Mobile & Ohio	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref	½	Nat. Steel	½
Am. Tobacco	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	4¾
Anaconda Copper	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Canadian Pacific	½	2d pf.	1½
Chi. Cons. Tract	¾	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi. & N. W	2	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Chi. Term. Trans	½	Pressed Steel Car	1
Chi. Term. T. pf	½	Reading	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf	1	Rep. Iron & Steel	½
Del. Fuel & Iron pf	1	Southern Ry. pf	½
Consol. Gas	½	Tenn. Coal & I	2
Del. & Hudson	2½	Third Avenue	1
Del., Lack. & West	½	Union Bag & Paper	1½
Federal Steel	¾	Un. B. & P. pf	1
Federal Steel pf	¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1¼
General Electric	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf	1
Great North. pf	1¼	Wis. Central	1
Int. Paper	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy	½	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Sugar Ref	1⅜	Pacific Coast	2
C., C., C. & St. L	1	U. S. Leather pf	⅞
Met. Street Railway	1¼		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1	Ore. Short L. con. 5s	1
Erie 1st con. 7s	1	St. L. S. W. 1st	1¼
K. C., P. & G. 1st, 1. f	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1	Stand. R. & T. 1st	1
Om. & St. Louis 4s	5	Wabash 1st 5s	1¼
		West. Un. coll. tr. 5s	1¼

There were no declines.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement yesterday, issued shortly before the close of business, fully came up to the expectations and hopes of even the most sanguine, showing an increase in surplus reserves of little less than $5,000,000, the figures, to be exact, being $4,949,625. Legal tenders increased $3,768,800 and specie $1,264,400, while there was a decrease in loans of $1,558,900.

Not one of these items was unexpected; the rather by careful observers of the situation, they were firmly counted upon. It was known that there had been a gain to the banks during the week, from the Sub-Treasury and the interior, of something over $8,750,000, while it was likewise known that the gold exports of the week previous, which were too late for that week's statement, and would therefore show in this week's, amounted to $4,000,000. With this certain knowledge, and allowing for the decrease in loans which was evident from the falling off in speculation, the statement surprised few observers.

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Yet in the face of this exceptionally good showing—the best for weeks, and materially improving the position of the banks—the market was treated to one of its illogical surprises when, following the statement, a vigorous bear raid was begun. The result was that in a very few minutes many of the stocks had not only lost all their early gain, but had declined lower still. Coming so soon after the statement, with easier money in sight and with better news from South Africa, the decline showed the more striking. Apparently strong holders were not active in the market.

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This week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same period in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$676,238,100	$716,846,000	$610,992,600
Deposits	749,287,400	835,805,700	691,612,900
Circulation	16,316,400	15,608,100	15,091,300
Specie	145,266,100	178,184,400	108,639,000
Legal tenders	58,763,100	89,029,900	90,233,000
Total reser.	$204,029,200	$237,214,500	$198,672,000
Reserve req.	187,321,850	208,951,425	172,903,225
Surplus res.	$16,707,350	$28,263,075	$25,968,775

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Discussing the statement and the financial situation generally, the President of one of the National banks said: "The showing made was very gratifying, but what we all expected. Next week should show another good gain, inasmuch as the return flow of money from the interior has now certainly begun in earnest. Of course the easier money will undoubtedly result in a revival of speculation—in so far as the banks will allow it—and the not unnatural result will be that rates will get firmer again."

CONFIDENT OF THE FUTURE.

President Mellen of the Northern Pacific is still as hopeful as ever of the business outlook. He says:

"I see nothing to make me change my views of the situation. The future looks just as promising as ever, and I expect our earnings to continue to show good increases. The West was never so prosperous.

"As for the many reports about the Clearwater situation, I have but to say to you what I said some time ago, that, while no definite arrangements for a permanent truce with the Oregon Navigation Company have yet been made, I have no doubt they will be. It should be remembered that the present truce does not expire until February 5 next.

"It is a fact that we purpose to disregard the ruling of the Inter-State Commerce Commission regarding the long and short haul clause as applied to our Duluth-Twin City service. We shall fight the matter in the courts and hope to secure a decision in our favor.

"The recent sale of land to the Weyerhauser syndicate is in addition to the sale from which we received the money to retire our old mortgage bonds. The money from the new sale—some millions—will go as provided—for mortgage payments, &c., and for betterments and improvements."

MUCH BUSINESS AHEAD.

In few words President Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé effectually sets at rest some recent statements to the effect that the earnings of the Granger roads might now be expected to fall off, as compared with last year, because of smaller crop movements. Mr. Ripley says:

"The outlook for the Granger roads is very promising. There is now much more business in sight than there was this time last year. Those people who talk of a falling off in the crop movement do not know of what they talk. The truth is, none of the corn crop has yet been moved, and while much of it will go to feed there will nevertheless be a vast amount to move. Then, too, general business is so good that the roads will continue to benefit in that way also.

"Our relations with other roads are getting better and better. Indeed, the tendency of the times is for better relations among all the roads, all of which are showing less disposition to 'scrap.' And that's how it must be if we are going to live."

GOOD TIMES IN THE SOUTH.

Discussing Southern railway and business conditions, F. Q. Brown, Second Vice President of the Plant system, says:

"It is so well known a fact that the South is having a wonderful period of prosperity that it would seem to be quite unnecessary to repeat the story. As a matter of fact, there is an astonishing revival in every way and in almost every line in the South. New manufactories are springing up, while the boom in the lumber and phosphate industries is as substantial as it is gratifying.

"As might be expected, the railroads are sharing in this increased business, while the opening up of Cuba and Puerto Rico is helping us very much."

SUGAR'S RISE AND FALL.

Sugar Trust stocks were yesterday again the conspicuous feature of the market, no less for the number of shares dealt in than for the range of prices. The dealings involved more than 50,000 shares, while the quotations varied from 120¾, the high mark, to 116, the low.

Many people have been predicting that the decline in the stock was over, and the opening yesterday appeared to warrant the belief, the quotation being a full point above the closing high figure of Friday. From there it went higher still to 120¾. Around those figures it hovered until shortly before the close a bear raid began, a number of stop loss orders were uncovered, and in a very few minutes the quotation had fallen to 116. The close was three-eighths better—a net loss for the day of 1⅜ points.

WAITING FOR BETTER PRICES.

C. C. Cobb of St. Paul, Minn., is another firm believer in the present good times, as witness what he says, as follows:

"There is a very much better feeling in our district, with money easy, work plentiful, and manufacturers, farmers, and artisans alike busy. One noticeable thing, which to me is a sure sign of prosperity, is that the farmers are holding back their wheat for better prices—a sign that they must be in a reasonably comfortable position, else they could not afford to wait.

"The lumber cut of St. Paul this year will be the greatest it has ever been in the history of the city, while practically all our industries are correspondingly active."

HARDWARE MEN BUSY.

A. C. Adams of Sargent & Co., whose manufacturing establishment at New Haven, Conn., is one of the largest of the kind in the country, says:

"I suppose every one agrees that we are having good times now. Whoever would dispute such a statement would simply fly in the face of facts.

"I know that the hardware men are kept busier than they have been in a long time, while at our factory we are running up to our full capacity and are pressed to fill our orders.

"From what I can see and learn the good times are general, and apparently have come to stay."

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

The local traction stocks, with the exception of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which early in the day showed strength, were weak and erratic yesterday. Metropolitan declined 1¼ points on sales of 3,200 shares, Manhattan ¼ on sales of 3,400, and Third Avenue 1 on trading barely totaling 500 shares.

As for Brooklyn Rapid Transit, traded in to the extent of some 21,000 shares, it was strong the greater part of the morning, the quotation at one time reaching 70¼. The stock, however, suffered in the final decline and closed for the day at 68¾, the identical figure at which it had closed twenty-four hours before.

BETTER EARNINGS IGNORED.

After selling in the early part of the day as high as 61¾, Big Four stock declined yesterday to 60½, a net loss for the day of a full point. The decline was rather remarkable in that it came only a few minutes after the publication of an official statement showing that in the first week of the new year the earnings of the road were $252,330, an increase over the same week last year of $20,810.

LONDON'S FEW PURCHASES.

London was only a limited buyer of stocks yesterday, the purchases being confined almost entirely to Southern Pacific, St. Paul, and Louisville and Nashville. As a result all of these stocks were substantially strong, though they suffered somewhat in the general decline toward the close of the day.

During the day Union Pacific was sold by London, but for what reason was not apparent.

REPORT NOT VERIFIED.

The strength of Pressed Steel Car yesterday was due to a report that the company had secured an order from France for 7,000 cars, at a contract price in the neighborhood of $6,000,000.

In the absence of President C. T. Schoen, no verification of the report could be obtained at the offices of the company in this city.

TENNESSEE COAL STRENGTH.

Tennessee Coal and Iron was easily the strongest of the steel and iron stocks on the list yesterday, marking a net gain for the day of two full points, on sales of 1,200 shares, a gain of 4¾ points in two days. There was no new news in respect to the property, but more favorable talk of increased earnings was heard.

FOREIGN HOLDINGS DECREASE.

Some time ago it was announced from Louisville that whereas a year ago the foreign holdings of Louisville and Nashville amounted to 65 per cent. of the stock, now it totaled only 35 per cent., the home holdings having been largely increased. Along similar lines, the Street heard with interest that fully 60 per cent. of Pennsylvania stock is now held at home, whereas a year ago the holdings here were but 40 per cent.

NOVEMBER CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The receipts from internal revenue for the month of November last were $24,457,305, an increase as compared with the corresponding month in the preceding year of $2,052,959. The receipts for the five months ending Nov. 30, 1899, show an increase of $11,431,267, compared with the corresponding five months in the preceding year.

The details of the November receipts were: From spirits, $1,022,176, an increase of $483,715 over November of the preceding year; from tobacco, $5,110,277, an increase of $773,258; from fermented liquors, $5,261,718, an increase of $447,695; from oleomargarine, $259,159, an increase of $65,388; special taxes, $47,471, a decrease of $7,719; miscellaneous, $3,756,562, an increase of $200,620.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The coffee market was again active yesterday, the total of the two hours' trading on the Exchange amounting to 27,000 bags. Coffee opened about five points up and advanced rather steadily during the day, closing firm, with a net gain of from 15 to 25 points.

Trading on the Cotton Exchange was dull. Cotton opened up on good Liverpool prices, and later sold off 5 points. Then it rallied and closed with a net gain averaging about 2 points.

Sugar was the most interesting issue on the Consolidated Exchange. It caused considerable activity near the close, developing an unlooked for break after the appearance of what was generally considered a good bank statement.

NEW STAMP TAX RULING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made a ruling in answer to an application from the American Surety Company of New York, showing the relationship to the law of those engaged in the business of fidelity and guarantee insurance; also the tax accruing on the instruments evidencing such insurance, the renewals of such instruments, and the tax accruing when a bond of indemnity is given by a principal and guaranteed by a surety company, and on the renewals of the same.

The decision is to the effect that when one of these companies becomes surety for an employe and he is not a party to the instrument, but one taxation can accrue at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent. of the premium charged. When the employe is a party to the instrument in addition to the surety company, the instrument should be stamped an additional amount equal to one-half of 1 per cent.

National City Bank Importing.

Little interest was stirred up yesterday in the news of the coming import of 100,000 French napoleons by the National City Bank from Paris to this port. The gold will be sent to Cuba to settle French balances. The sum of $400,000 is not so considerable as to cause a sensation in Exchange circles and the reason the money is in French napoleons is that these coins are in demand for circulation in Cuba.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@3½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 5½@6 per cent. for longer dates. Mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½@7½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $200,664,447; balances, $10,004,981; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,634,624.

Money on call in London at 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3¾ per cent. for short and 3¾@3⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83; demand, $4.86⅝@$4.86¾; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.82¼@$4.82¾.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅝ less 1-16@5.21¼ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94¼ and 95; guilders, 40 and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—40c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The market for American securities opened firm and remained so throughout the session. The settlement absorbed the attention of traders.

Consols for money, 90 11-16; consols for the account, 90⅝; Canadian, 84¾; Erie, 12¼; Erie first preferred, 34½; Illinois Central, 114¾; Union Pacific preferred, 76¾; St. Paul, 129½; New York Central, 138; Pennsylvania, 66½; Reading, 9¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 76½; Atchison, 26⅝; Louisville, 82½; Grand Trunk, 7; Anaconda, 8¼.

Bar silver steady, at 27 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3¾ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3¾@3⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.50; Madrid, 28.25; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 7.

Spanish 4s closed at 66½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Prices were buoyant on the Bourse to-day, it being believed that the contango premiums in the forthcoming settlement would be considerably reduced. Government securities were maintained. Rio Tintos opened strong, but closed below the highest figures of the day, owing to realizations. Kafirs rose substantially, being supported by London buying, but toward the close, bear selling led to flatness.

Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 10 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 21¼ centimes for checks.

Spanish 4s, 67.52½.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—On the Boerse to-day prices were firm throughout, the encouraging financial news from western Bourses and New York causing purchases of all classes of stocks. The special feature was the buoyancy in coal, which continued favorable on Industrial reports. Foreign securities were maintained, and Spanish 4s improved. American securities were firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 52½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 13.—Business was cheerful on the Boerse to-day. Internationals and Americans advanced.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$283,561,068
Gold reserve	228,562,484
Net silver	12,790,899
United States notes in the Treasury	18,170,032
Treasury notes of 1890	1,690,726
Total receipts this day	2,217,781
Total receipts this month	19,921,468
Total receipts this year	304,715,463
Total expenditures this day	1,755,000
Total expenditures this month	20,295,000
Total expenditures this year	284,061,560
Deposits in National banks	95,141,680
Silver bullion	94,768
National banknotes received for redemption	666,243
Government receipts:	
Customs	1,022,195
Internal revenue	1,132,379
Miscellaneous	63,206

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Except in Bay State Gas, transactions in yesterday's market for outside securities were in very small amount. The market showed considerable strength, and in some issues closing bids were substantially higher than those of Friday. Here and there selling pressure appeared and brought about declines, but, as a rule, in the stocks traded in at all the demand was somewhat larger than the supply at prevailing figures. At the close prices reacted fractionally, cutting down the advances, yet a number of net gains were recorded.

General Carriage advanced further to 8, and closed at 7⅝ bid, a net gain of an eighth of a point. There seems now to be better demand for the stock, which, when trading in it became active recently, was looked upon with much suspicion on account of last month's manipulation of the stock. Friends of the company are speaking with much confidence of the success of the plans to provide convenient and economical transportation in all parts of the city, and say that the company's project of materially reducing the charge for the use of cabs and other vehicles is sure to lead to very considerable profit. Official announcement of work already undertaken seems to give assurance that the proposed plans are being carried out as rapidly as possible. Trading in the stock yesterday amounted probably to 800 or 1,000 shares, and, with the exception of Bay State Gas, this total was larger than that in any other stock.

Amalgamated Copper was traded in to the extent of several hundred shares from 85¼ down to 84½, and it closed at 84 bid, a net loss of 1 point. The other copper stocks were dull and showed little or no change.

Bay State Gas was more active than on any day since the opening of the year, being traded in to the extent of something over 8,000 shares. It sold up to 4⅝, but closed at 1⅝ bid. The advance which has occurred in the stock during the past few days seemed the result chiefly of manipulative efforts to bring about some improvement in this stock, the value of which seems in the minds of almost every one to be a matter of considerable doubt. Stories of great possibility in regard to Bay State Gas are often heard, but it is by no means apparent on what grounds the predictions are made. Very little seems to be known as to the actual condition of the affairs of the company, but meanwhile the stock appeals to speculators, and it has for a long time been one of the most actively traded in in the outside market.

Worthington Pump preferred showed considerable weakness, and after the purchase of a few small lots, which were wanted at 100, the bid for the stock fell back to 98½, and it closed with a loss of 1½ points.

Cast Iron Pipe remained in good demand, the preferred stock closing unchanged at 43 bid, and the common at 8. The purchases made in the preferred stock between 40 and 44 seemed to have taken from the market practically all the stock pressing for sale, and little of this issue is now offered.

Rubber Goods preferred sold at 79½, and closed at 79¼ bid, and the common stock was fractionally better at 28 bid.

Electric Axle was strong early in the day and sold up to 5½. It reacted at the close to 5¼ and closed at 5¼ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	
New Amsterdam	22½	23½
New Amsterdam pf	46	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95	96

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	30	34
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76	79
American Bicycle	15	19
American Bicycle pf	42	50
American Bicycle bonds	92	93
American Woolen Goods	23½	24½
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	78½	79½
Cast-Iron Pipe	8	
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	43	
Distilling Company of America	6⅞	7¼
Distilling Company of America pf	25	27
Electric Axle Light & Power	5	5¼
Electric Boat	22	23
Electric Boat pf		40
Havana Commercial	17½	19
Havana Commercial pf., ex div.	58½	60
International Pump	16	17
International Pump 5s	63½	64
National Gramophone, ex div.	59	63
National Salt	46½	48
National Salt pf	78	80½
National Tube	43	44
National Tube pf	92	93
Otis Elevator	20	23
Otis Elevator pf	86	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	94	95½
Rubber Goods Mfg	28	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	79¼	80
Sloss-Sheffield	30	33
Sloss-Sheffield pf	69	70½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	491	493
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper, ex div.	84	84½
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	10½	10½
Asphalt Company of America	12¾	13¼
British Columbia Copper	10	11
Chicago & Alton sub	104	106
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	..	65
Electric Vehicle pf	85	95
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	24
General Carriage	7¾	8
Illinois Transportation	2⅞	3¼
*Markeen Copper	6	7
Mexican 5s	97	98
New York Transportation	10½	11½
New England Transportation	6½	7½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20	22
St. Louis subs	128	130
Retsof	26	..
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	13	14
Superior and Boston Copper	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	13¾	15
Trust Company of America	199	201
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	24	28
Whipsaw Copper	12¾	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	220	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. Riv.	108	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	86
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	68	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88	92
Nassau Electric 4s	88	92
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	27½	29
New Orleans Traction pf	100	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	201
North Jersey Street Railway	29	31
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway 6s, p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31½	32½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105	106½

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	108	109
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	39	41½
Denver Gas 5s	80	81
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	63
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	300	305
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	22	24
New England Gas & Coke bonds	74½	75¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54	58
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	96	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	..
Standard Gas rights	1¾	1⅞
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock		15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	102	105
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	27	30
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	93
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	100½	101

Industrials.

American Typefounders	51	53
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Jan. 13, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
12¾	13¼	1,100	Am. Car & Foundry	13½	13½	13	13	− ½
34½	35½	673	American Ice	35	35½	34½	34½	− ⅝
13½	13⅝	767	American Linseed	13¼	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ½
33¾	34	560	American Cotton Oil	33¾	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅛
37	37½	1,274	Am. Smelt. & Ref	37	37¼	36⅞	37¼	+ ¾
87½	88	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	88	88	88	88	
47¾	47⅞	9,400	Am. Steel & Wire	48¾	48⅞	47⅞	48	+ ⅛
90	91	150	Am. Steel & Wire pf	90	90	90	90	+ ⅛
116	116½	50,700	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	119	120⅝	116	116⅝	−1⅜
92	98	11	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	98½	98½	98½	98½	
30¼	30⅝	850	American Tin Plate	30¼	30¼	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
99¾	100	18,220	American Tobacco	98¾	101	98¾	100	+1½
135	140	10	Am. Tobacco pf	140	140	140	140	
39½	39¾	115	Anaconda Copper	39⅜	39¾	39⅜	39¾	+ ⅜
19¾	20	690	At., T. & S. F.	19⅝	19⅞	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅜
60¼	60¼	6,290	At., T. & S. F. pf	60¼	60⅝	60¼	60¼	+ ⅛
59⅞	60	10,175	Baltimore & Ohio	60¼	60½	59¾	59⅞	− ⅛
76¼	76½	6,045	Baltimore & Ohio pf	76⅜	76⅝	76	76⅛	+ ⅛
68⅝	68⅞	22,344	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	69½	70¼	68⅜	68⅝	
145	147	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	145½	145½	145¼	145½	+ ⅝
92	92½	400	Canadian Pacific	92½	92½	92¼	92¼	+ ½
29⅝	29⅞	3,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	29⅝	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	+ ¼
121⅛	121¼	7,650	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	121¼	122	121¼	121¼	+ ¼
39	40	800	Chicago Con. Traction	37⅜	39	37⅜	39	+1½
12	12¼	900	Chicago Great West	12¼	12⅝	12	12	− ⅛
15	15½	450	Chi., Ind. & Louis	14½	15¼	14½	15⅛	+ ⅛
117½	117⅝	4,020	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	117⅝	118⅛	117½	117½	+ ⅜
160¾	162	400	Chicago & Northw	160	161	159	161	+2
106	106½	3,560	Chi., R. I. & Pac	105¾	106⅜	105¾	106¼	+ ⅜
10½	11	100	Chicago Term. Trans	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
35	36	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	34½	35	34½	35	+ ½
60½	61¼	720	C., C., C. & St. L	61¾	61⅝	60½	60½	−1
50	50½	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	50	50	50	50	+1
43⅜	43⅝	1,550	Colorado Fuel & Iron	43¼	43⅜	43	43¾	+1
22	22¾	11	Colorado Midland pf	22	22	22	22	
5⅜	5½	1,000	Colorado Southern	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	
41½	42	20	Col. Southern 1st pf	42	42	42	42	
190	191	100	Consolidated Gas	190½	190½	190½	190½	+ ½
32½	32⅝	3,979	Continental Tobacco	33⅜	33½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
84½	86	200	Continental Tobac. pf	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	
115	116	200	Delaware & Hudson	115	115½	115	115½	+2½
176	177	420	Del., Lack. & West	176½	177	176¼	176½	+ ½
17⅝	18	225	Denver & Rio Grande	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
68½	69¼	310	Denver & R. G. pf	68½	68¾	68¼	68¼	+ ⅛
32⅝	33	200	Erie 1st pf	33	33	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
103⅜	..	400	Erie Tel. & Tel	104	104⅛	104	104⅛	− ⅛
51	51¼	6,715	Federal Steel	51¼	52	51	51¼	+ ⅜
72½	73¼	525	Federal Steel pf	74½	74½	74	74¼	+ ⅛
123	123½	200	General Electric	123	123

surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,330,375	$22,204,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,263,075	25,968,775

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$16,727,350	1895	$41,792,200
1899	28,263,075	1894	92,585,675
1898	25,968,775	1893	15,610,450
1897	28,263,075	1892	24,570,025
1896	82,345,550	1891	19,183,825

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Jan. 13, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1900.	1899.	P. C.
New York	$858,961,956	$1,027,966,415	—12.5
Boston	117,259,869	117,527,204	—0.2
Philadelphia	74,191,977	78,707,742	—5.7
Baltimore	17,880,759	18,596,400	—3.9
Chicago	118,819,169	106,571,502	+11.5
St. Louis	30,097,365	28,346,526	+5.9
New Orleans	6,830,107	10,547,006	—35.3
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,264,943,318	$1,388,262,795	— 8.9
Other cities, 5 days	210,014,403	181,071,413	+16.0
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,474,957,721	$1,596,334,208	— 6.9
All cities, 1 day	312,214,698	328,980,067	— 5.1
Total, all cities, for week	$1,787,172,419	$1,898,314,275	— 5.9

Complete returns for the week ended Jan. 6 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1899, an increase of 5.5 per cent., with the same week in 1898 a gain of 8.5 per cent., and with 1897 a gain of 51.9 per cent. Outside of New York the increase, as compared with 1899, was 6.5 per cent., as compared with 1898 and 1897, respectively, 7.2 and 28.3 per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58⅜@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 3-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .17½, 600 Argentum Juanita at .21, 6,000 Croesus at .01, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .15, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.50, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 2,500 Cosmos at .02½@.02, 1,500 Golden Age at .06, 200 Isabella at 1.35, 300 Mollie Gibson at .23, 100 Portland at 2.30, 300 Sierra Nevada at 1.46, and 500 Work at .32.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.36	Potosi	.12
Adams Consol	.04	Quicksilver	1.75
Belcher	.07	Quicksilver pf	6.50
Best & Belcher	.18	Savage	.15
Bruns. Consol	.28	Sierra Nevada	.49
Caledonia, B. H	.03	Small Hopes	.90
Chollar	.22	Union Consol	.23
Crown Point	.08	Utah	.01
Chrysolite	.05	Victor	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va	1.35	Yellow Jacket	.18
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Argentum Juanita	.19
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Alamo	.17½
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Anaconda	.40
Crescent	.15	Crip. Ck. Cons	.14½
Catalpa	.18	Cr. Crip. Ck	.16½
Dunkin	.10	Croesus	.01
Deadwood Terra	.55	Golden Fleece	.25
Eureka Consol	.15	Isabella	1.30
Leather Jack	.08	Monte Cristo	.20
Gould & Curry	.18	Mount Rosa	.54
Hale & Norcross	.35	Pharmacist	.12
Homestake	50.00	Portland	2.25
Horn Silver	1.60	Specimen	.60
Iron Silver	.50	Union	.40
Julia Consol	.01	Work	.32
Kingston & Pemb	.25	Damon	.27
La Crosse	.12	Ekkton	1.15
Leadville Con	.07	Findlay	.14
Little Chief	.14	Gem	.15
Mexican	.25	Jackpot	.16
Moulton	.25	Pinnacle	.25
Ontario	7.25	Tornado	.46
Ophir	.60	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.17
Occidental	.14	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15
Plymouth	.08	Ala. Fdy. No 4	.15
Phoenix G. M Co	.01	Grey Forge	.15

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Ariz. Cop. Smelt	14.50	Golden Fleece	.29
Empire Copper	.17.00	Isabella	1.37½
Gold Monster	.00¾	Justine	.01¾
Good Samaritan	.10¼	Mascotte	.01
High Five Gold	.15	Markeen Copper	.06¼
Independence	.65	Mollie Gibson	.25
Jennie Blanche	.05	Mount Rosa	.54
L. G. M., B. C.	.25	Old Gold	.01
Morenci Cop. pf	2.02	Pande Basin	.15
Anaconda	.42¾	Portland	2.30¼
Paradox G. M	.01	Sentinel	.00¾
Cannon Ball	.00½	Sup. & B. Cop	.10
Copper Rock	.00½	Union Gold	.42
Crip. Ck. Cons	.15¾	Work	.31
Elkton	.17½	Monterey	.61¾
Garfield Con	.17	Retsof M. Co	.20

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
520	Am. Steel & W.	48¾	48¾	48¾
35,000	Am. Sugar Ref.	119½	120½	116
1,980	Am. Tobacco	99⅜	101	99
1,130	A., T. & S.F. pf.	69⅜	69⅝	60
10	Balt. & Ohio	60	60	60
13,850	Brook. R. T.	69¾	70½	68⅞
80	Ches. & Ohio	30	30	29⅝
2,380	Chi., Bur. & Q.	121¼	122	121
2,280	C., Mil. & St. P.	117½	118¼	116¾
50	Chi., R. I. & P.	106¾	106¾	106¾
20	Chi. Gt. West.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
230	Cont. Tobacco	33⅝	33⅝	32⅞
1,410	Federal Steel	51⅝	51¾	50⅞
20	Fed. Steel pf.	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
710	Louis. & Nash.	80⅞	80⅝	80⅛
50	Manhattan	94½	94⅝	94
450	Mo. Pacific	40⅝	40⅝	40⅛
180	N. Y. Central	134⅜	134⅝	133½
10	North American	14½	14½	14½
130	Nor. Pacific	51⅞	52	51⅞
60	Pacific Mail	43⅞	44¼	43⅞
1,090	Pennsylvania	129½	129¾	128⅝
150	People's Gas	104¼	104¼	103½
30	P. Steel Car	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
20	Reading	18	18	18
100	Reading 1st pf	51½	51⅝	51½
1,100	South. Pacific	38¾	38¾	37⅜
30	Southern Ry.	11½	11½	11⅛
110	Southern Ry. pf.	54	54	54
100	Stand R. & T.	94½	94½	94½
30	Tenn. C. & I.	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
380	Union Pac.	46¾	47	46½
10	Union Pac. pf.	74¾	74¾	74¾
610	U. S. Leather	16⅞	16⅞	16½
30	U. S. Leath. pf.	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
63,200				

BONDS.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$9,000	Am. Gas 5s	95	95½	95	95½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.09	.09
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.22	.21
Bullion	.01	.03
Caledonia	.47	.48
Challenge Con.	.18	.19
Chollar	.26	.26
Confidence	.61	.60
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.35	1.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.10
Gould & Curry	.22	.22
Hale & Norcross	.39	.39
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.29	.29
Occidental Con.	.17	.17
Ophir	.65	.65
Overman	.06	.06
Potosi	.26	.17
Savage	.16	.17
Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.43	.42
Standard	3.00	2.80
Syndicate	.05	.05
Union Con.	.08	.08
Utah Con.	.26	.26
Yellow Jacket	.22	.22
Silver bars	.59	.58⅝
Mexican dollars	47½@48¼	47½@48¼
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 13.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	40¾	41½	41⅞	42
Alamo	17¼	18	18	18¼
Anaconda	42	44½	41½	43¾
Anchoria	80	85	72	80
Argentum	18	21	19	22
Bankers'	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝
Battle	32½	35	33½	34½
Blue Bell	12	14	12	12½
Coin	240	250	240	250
Columbine	19½	19¾	19½	19¾
Consolidated	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16
Damon	28⅝	29	28⅝	29
Elkton	119¼	120⅞	120	121
El Paso	34½	35	35	35¼
Findlay	14⅜	15	15	15¼
Fleece	25	31	25	31
Garfield	16½	17	16⅜	17
Gibson	20	26	23	26
Gould	32½	33	32½	33
Isabelle	138	138½	136	137⅞
Independence	50	51	49⅜	51
Jackpot	59¼	60	59	59½
King	100	101	100	101
Moon Anchor	70	73	73	75
Matoa	28	30	27	30
National	11⅜	11½	11¼	11½
Ophir	60	65	60	70
Pharmacist Con.	13⅞	14	13⅞	14⅜
Pinnacle	28	28¼	27⅝	28
Portland	235	236	235¼	238
Raven	84	84⅞	84	85
Rawlings	30	32	29⅜	32
Rosa	61	62	60	61
Sovereign	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝
Tornado	49⅝	49¾	49	49⅝
Union	43⅛	43¼	43¼	43⅝
Vindicator	155	165	155	165
Work	29¾	30⅜	30¾	31
Zenobia	22	22¾	21⅝	22

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

Following is the New York Clearing House bank statement in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Per Cent.
$2,000,000	$1,999,200	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$12,033,000	$2,282,000	$1,078,000	$12,541,000	26.8
2,050,000	2,114,100	Bk. Manhattan Co.	17,996,000	3,214,000	3,128,000	21,329,000	29.7
2,000,000	1,162,700	Merchants' National	11,899,900	2,795,300	1,459,900	12,248,700	29.9
2,000,000	2,197,100	Mechanics' National	9,906,000	1,600,000	1,058,000	9,775,000	27.2
1,500,000	2,814,200	Bank of America	17,933,000	3,923,200	1,345,500	20,221,300	26.1
1,000,000	252,500	Phenix National	4,047,000	945,000	210,000	4,071,000	28.3
1,000,000	4,938,700	National City	31,765,300	23,187,600	4,032,700	105,198,400	25.9
600,000	6,560,100	Chemical National	23,458,500	5,398,900	2,521,600	24,995,600	31.8
1,000,000	207,000	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,419,600	905,400	478,300	5,935,100	27.5
1,718,000	129,800	Gallatin National	7,942,100	1,066,600	652,700	6,386,600	26.9
800,000	161,000	Nat. B. & Drovers'	1,058,300	278,600	44,300	1,143,800	28.2
400,000	129,800	Mech. & Traders'	2,122,600	260,000	212,000	2,225,000	20.3
200,000	168,600	Greenwich	923,000	102,900	191,100	865,600	34.0
600,000	505,300	Leather Mfrs' Nat.	3,033,400	798,300	444,300	3,800,600	32.7
300,000	200,300	Seventh National	3,082,700	512,100	416,200	4,229,800	21.5
1,200,000	528,000	Bk. State of N. Y.	3,798,400	470,300	381,300	3,436,000	30.6
5,000,000	2,651,800	American Ex. Nat.	27,982,000	2,965,600	1,942,000	21,261,000	22.9
5,000,000	3,778,800	Nat. Bk. Commerce	26,028,500	2,083,500	2,977,400	18,508,300	27.2
1,000,000	1,024,500	National Broadway	5,890,400	1,075,200	200,300	5,081,200	25.1
1,000,000	1,084,800	Mercantile National	10,068,700	2,066,800	838,800	12,035,800	29.1
422,700	492,200	Pacific	2,696,300	390,100	472,600	3,222,400	26.7
1,500,000	974,100	Nat. Bk. of Republic	16,358,300	3,438,500	1,182,900	17,653,200	26.2
450,000	591,300	Chatham National	5,975,900	634,600	974,700	6,076,300	26.5
200,000	298,400	People's	2,186,400	176,400	437,400	2,785,700	22.4
1,600,000	633,300	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	12,095,800	2,602,200	915,300	13,818,800	25.9
1,000,000	2,711,900	Hanover National	32,114,300	11,380,100	1,932,600	42,139,200	31.6
2,000,000	412,200	Irving National	4,022,000	795,500	452,000	4,437,000	28.1
500,000	509,000	National Citizens'	2,517,000	512,000	169,400	2,977,100	22.9
500,000	264,800	Nassau	2,402,300	379,800	324,400	2,746,900	22.0
900,000	1,017,900	Market & Ful. Nat.	5,776,700	1,023,400	597,300	6,035,100	26.9
1,000,000	170,100	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,382,800	685,700	294,000	3,807,400	25.7
1,400,000	1,731,500	Corn Exchange	15,953,000	1,611,400	2,939,000	18,329,500	24.8
1,000,000	531,600	Continental Nat.	5,019,200	1,136,700	355,700	5,970,300	25.0
1,500,000	395,600	Oriental	2,125,800	190,200	402,100	2,172,100	27.3
5,879,800	5,879,800	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	23,750,000	4,467,000	1,151,000	23,440,000	24.0
2,000,000	3,339,500	National Park	37,683,000	11,069,000	1,924,000	44,573,000	29.1
250,000	148,200	East River Nat.	1,382,200	237,500	164,300	1,518,500	26.5
3,000,000	2,471,800	Fourth National	23,913,800	3,815,800	1,192,600	22,242,900	23.7
1,000,000	534,500	Central National	9,199,000	2,902,000	966,000	12,765,000	30.3
300,000	776,900	Second National	7,722,000	1,596,000	450,000	8,368,000	24.5
750,000	172,100	Ninth National	2,646,300	407,400	215,200	2,853,000	25.0
500,000	7,767,300	First National	61,036,800	6,449,600	1,234,100	24,249,000	26.3
300,000	78,100	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	2,190,200	312,300	332,900	2,880,600	27.0
300,000	629,500	Bowery	3,326,000	623,900	249,100	3,631,000	24.0
250,000	1,292,800	German American	5,323,300	552,700	239,100	3,444,000	23.9
1,000,000	1,211,500	Chase National	28,645,100	5,876,499	5,022,500	36,212,200	30.1
200,000	585,000	Fifth Avenue	8,321,000	1,996,500	465,000	9,340,400	29.4
200,000	774,600	German Exchange	2,588,900	220,700	775,000	3,410,500	29.2
700,000	848,200	Germania	2,775,800	402,700	600,000	4,289,400	23.4
200,000	979,100	Lincoln National	10,035,500	2,009,200	928,800	11,326,400	25.9
200,000	321,800	Garfield National	5,941,900	1,481,100	443,300	7,148,100	26.9
300,000	911,600	Fifth National	2,116,100	407,400	187,600	2,247,200	26.5
200,000	393,300	Bk. of Metropolis	5,518,200	1,068,000	563,100	6,537,500	25.0
500,000	629,500	West Side	5,677,000	467,000	288,000	2,870,000	24.2
2,100,000	1,292,800	Seaboard National	9,552,000	1,258,000	1,652,000	11,401,000	25.5
300,000	529,000	Western National	27,134,000	9,356,600	1,437,900	34,715,300	31.1
1,200,000	1,301,700	First Nat. B'klyn.	4,072,000	460,100	591,000	4,302,000	25.3
500,000	445,900	National Union	12,089,100	2,782,400	387,100	12,806,900	24.7
1,000,000	329,900	Liberty National	4,634,000	896,000	222,500	4,298,000	25.1
250,000	297,400	N. Y. Produce Exch.	3,490,900	462,500	332,000	3,928,000	25.3
350,000	191,400	Bk. of N. Amsterdam	3,428,300	659,700	351,400	3,843,200	26.3
500,000	252,500	Astor National	5,807,000	538,500	393,200	4,040,000	23.1
		Hide & Leath. Nat.	2,205,000	169,800	372,400	1,633,100	33.2
$48,000,000	$46,438,300	Total, National Bks.					
11,422,700	14,541,900	Total State Banks.					
$59,422,700	$60,980,200	Total	676,238,100	145,266,100	58,763,100	749,287,400	27.2

*As per official reports—45 National banks, Dec. 2, 1899; 19 State banks, Dec. 4, 1899.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$4,250,657.00	$29,325.00	$95,701	$149,965.00	.....	$1,322,987.00
Columbia	300,000	2,378,000.00	168,000.00	108,000	159,000.00	$5,000.00	2,285,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,184,809.43	37,547.70	53,550	204,065.31	.....	1,355,187.35
Gansevoort	200,000	678,565.67	16,887.72	42,542	145,700.00	951.63	582,143.62
Hamilton	200,000	1,289,500.00	55,900.00	89,900	80,800.00	.....	1,370,400.00
Home	100,000	904,600.00	49,800.00	61,000	42,600.00	700.60	616,700.00
Mutual	200,000	1,370,025.52	53,316.32	106,536	193,038.79	3,877.15	1,419,554.19
19th Ward	100,000	955,632.00	28,843.00	127,692	230,222.00	673.00	1,349,848.00
Riverside	100,000	868,485.63	16,976.62	64,163	79,488.10	.....	893,718.73
State	100,000	2,721,000.00	244,000.00	121,000	118,000.00	182,000.00	3,254,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,178,000.00	29,500.00	144,900	84,600.00	35,000.00	1,439,200.00
Union Square	200,000	2,076,319.09	61,970.20	228,119	305,791.42	.....	2,617,488.21
Yorkville	100,000	1,602,300.00	75,700.00	86,400	75,000.00	16,600.00	1,595,630.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,014,929.00	22,829.00	101,490	181,285.00	100,000.00	1,217,315.00
Broadway	100,000	1,337,382.63	14,761.35	109,556	211,769.33	481.74	1,469,150.97
Eighth Ward	100,000	354,000.00	14,000.00	24,160	49,300.00	1,000.00	290,800.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	568,500.00	30,300.00	.....	22,900	45,600.00	501,900.00
Mfrs' Nat.	200,000	2,624,600.00	250,900.00	236,000	706,300.00	14,800.00	3,340,900.00
Mech. & Trad's.	200,000	915,427.52	62,497.00	19,476	71,485.83	7,248.36	858,317.91
Merchants	100,000	368,393.72	5,019.94	15,482	40,316.33	644.76	322,265.49
Nassau Nat.	300,000	4,177,000.00	184,000.00	418,000	455,000.00	33,000.00	4,177,000.00
National City	300,003	2,308,000.00	165,000.00	267,000	356,000.00	48,000.00	2,983,000.00
North Side	100,000	703,163.76	12,457.71	54,183	36,316.74	23,415.00	634,547.54
Schermerhorn	100,000	465,154.00	22,862.00	24,160	49,813.00	50,000.00	452,398.00
17th Ward	100,000	437,652.00	9,473.00	21,607	36,894	66,401.00	383,285.00
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,088,000.00	88,700.00	10,000	171,000.00	11,694.00	951,000.00
23d Ward	100,000	437,159.00	12,769.00	16,057	47,186.00	8,500.00	442,231.00
Union	200,000	302,234.00	8,527.00	17,054	33,112.00	3,185.00	217,706.00
Wallabout	100,000	653,900.00	28,500.00	22,800	37,500.00	2,000.00	637,700.00
Borough of Richmond.						32,500.00	
First National	100,000	655,597.00	31,809.00	20,820	99,483.00	.....	644,229.00
Bank of S. I.	25,000	434,350.00	14,380.00	20,983	73,650.00	8,000.00	507,700.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,891,200.00	177,600.00	257,400	641,400.00	92,400.00	5,710,300.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,138,730.00	95,552.00	71,338	312,075.00	115,740.00	2,096,317.00
Second National	250,000	1,326,300.00	79,700.00	27,660	224,200.00	.....	1,158,800.00
Third National	200,000	903,206.99	26,887.21	56,646	135,031.76	84,899.85	936,356.73
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	1,918,200.00	118,800.00	29,600	124,900.00	53,300.00	1,622,900.00
Second National	125,000	712,752.00	60,500.00	60,000	99,100.00	55,500.00	843,500.00

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U. S. 3s, registered
6,000 ..... 109⅞
U. S. 4s, coup., 1907
13,000 ..... 114½
Atch. Top & Santa Fe gen 4s
1,000 ..... 99½
Adjustment 4s
2,000 ..... 79⅜
1,000 ..... 79¾
Aus & N'w'n 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 95½
Balt & Ohio 3½s
113,000 ..... 93½
20,000 ..... 93¾
5,000 ..... 93⅝
7,000 ..... 93¾
15,000 ..... 93¾
Balt & Ohio 4s
14,000 99
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n
1st 6s, 1925
11,000 88
5,000 ..... 87⅞
10,000 ..... 87⅞
15,000 ..... 87¾
2,000 ..... 87⅝
5,000 ..... 87⅝
5,000 ..... 87⅞
48,000 ..... 87½
B'klyn Un Elev 1st
8,000 ..... 95¼
B'klyn, W & W H 5s
5,000 75
Canada So. 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 106⅜
Cent of Ga con 5s
1,000 ..... 89¼
1,000 ..... 89⅜
Cent of N J gen 5s
1,000 118
4,000 ..... 118½
5,000 ..... 118⅝
Registered
1,000 ..... 117⅜
Cent Pac gtd 3½s
10,000 ..... 82¼
68,600 ..... 82½
Cent Pac gtd 4s
18,000 ..... 98¾
10,000 99
Ches & O gen 4½s
10,000 ..... 96½
1,000 ..... 96¾
Ches & O con 5s
1,000 116
2,000 ..... 115½
Ches & O 6s, 1911
1,000 118
Chi, Bur & Q. III Div 3½s
1,000 ..... 102½
Chi, B & Q con 7s
1,000 ..... 110¾
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A
32,000 109
Wis & M Div 5s
1,000 ..... 117¾
Chi & N'w'n gen 3½s
5,000 ..... 107½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
20,000 ..... 104¼
C, C, C & St L gen 4s
2,000 95
Clev & Mar 4½s
5,000 ..... 109½
Col Coal & Iron 6s
5,000 103
Col & South 1st 4s
1,000 85
Det, Mon & Tol 1st
1,000 121
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 1st 5s
1,000 115
Ellz, Lex & Big S 5s
3,000 ..... 101½
Erie 1st con 7s
3,000 139
Erie 1st gen 4s
6,000 ..... 68½
Flint & P M con 5s
1,000 102
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B
5,000 7
Hock Val 1st 4½s
13,000 ..... 99½
12,000 ..... 99⅝
Hous & Tex Cent gen 4s
9,000 ..... 84½
Int & Gt Nor 3d 4s
5,000 ..... 60½
Kan City, P & G 1st, tr rc ctfs
10,000 68
Knoxv & Oh 1st 6s
2,000 118
Mex Cent 2d inc
6,000 ..... 10½
Mo Pac trust 5s
5,000 98
11,000 ..... 96½
4,000 ..... 96⅝
5,000 ..... 96¾
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
1,000 ..... 111¾
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
3,000 93
7,000 ..... 93½
Mex Intern con 4s
10,000 ..... 87½
Mich Cent con 7s
1,000 ..... 108½
Mo, K & Tex 2d 4s
5,000 ..... 68½
Nash, Chat & St L 1st 7s
4,000 ..... 127⅜
N Y Cent & Hud Riv, Lake Sh col 3½s
10,000 ..... 97⅜
7,000 98
N Y Gas & Elec L, H & P pur m'y 4s
9,000 93
Norf & West con 4s
56,000 ..... 91½
500 ..... 91⅝
1,000 ..... 91¾
10,000 ..... 91½
10,000 ..... 91¾
31,000 92
1,000 ..... 91½
North Pac gen 3s
10,000 66
North Pac 4s
20,000 ..... 103½
500 ..... 103¾
2,000 ..... 103¾
6,000 ..... 103⅝
9,000 ..... 103¾
Omaha & St L 1st 4s
1,000 65
Oreg Sh Line 1st 6s
10,000 129
Oreg Sh Line 1st con 5s
5,000 112
Peo & East 1st 4s
3,000 87
Peo & East Inc 4s
10,000 ..... 27¾
10,000 ..... 27½
20,000 28
Pitts, C, C & St L gtd 4½s, Ser B
4,000 ..... 114¾
Reading gen 4s
9,000 84
2,000 ..... 83¾
8,000 ..... 83½
Rio Gr West 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 95¼
3,000 95
St L, I M & So 4s
9,000 79
St L & I M gen 5s
2,000 ..... 110¾
6,000 110
St L & S F gen 5s
3,000 ..... 106¾
St L S'w'n 1st 4s
6,000 ..... 87¾
25,000 88
25,000 ..... 88½
5,000 ..... 88¾
15,000 ..... 88⅞
10,000 89
St L S'w'n 2d 4s
20,000 55
5,000 ..... 55¼
7,000 ..... 55⅜
10,000 ..... 55½
St P & Dul con 4s
1,000 98
San A & A P 4s
1,000 ..... 76⅞
13,000 77
Sav, F & W 1st 6s
10,000 ..... 126½
South Pacific 4s
33,000 82
So Pac of Ariz 1st 6s
10,000 110
So Pac of Cal con 5s, stamped
6,000 ..... 105⅝
Southern Ry 1st 5s
20,000 107
Standard R & T 6s
11,000 88
Tex & N O con 5s
5,000 ..... 102½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 111⅜
Union Pac 1st 4s
22,000 ..... 102⅜
500 103
40,000 ..... 102¾
10,000 ..... 102⅝
Wabash 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 114¾
Wabash deb, Ser B
20,000 ..... 36¾
15,000 ..... 36½
20,000 ..... 36¼
5,000 36
45,000 ..... 36½
10,000 ..... 36¼
West Shore gtd 4s, registered
3,000 111
Wis Cent 1st 4s
10,000 ..... 89½

Total sales $1,432,500

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$4,250,657.00	$29,325.00	$95,701	$149,965.00	.....	$1,322,987.00
Columbia	300,000	2,378,000.00	168,000.00	108,000	159,000.00	$5,000.00	2,285,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,184,809.43	37,547.70	53,550	204,065.31	.....	1,355,187.35
Gansevoort	200,000	678,565.67	16,887.72	42,542	145,700.00	951.63	582,143.62
Hamilton	200,000	1,289,500.00	55,900.00	89,900	80,800.00	.....	1,370,400.00
Home	100,000	904,600.00	49,800.00	61,000	42,600.00	700.60	616,700.00
Mutual	200,000	1,370,025.52	53,316.32	106,536	193,038.79	3,877.15	1,419,554.19
19th Ward	100,000	955,632.00	28,843.00	127,692

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

After Ten Years.

If I could make a poem that was full of life and wit,
Of freshness and of force enough to make a brilliant hit,
To stereotype for ages the lovely and the true,
And eclipse all previous efforts, I'd make it, love, for you.

If I could paint a picture with a pencil new inspired,
Which in every part and pigment was unfeignedly admired,
And sweet as morning baby from her bath of silver dew,
I'd paint that witching comeliness personified in you.

If I could write a novel with a wonder-working pen,
Its situations striking, and its heroes living men,
I would not have to rack my brains nor search the world through
To find the noblest heroine; she's found, my love, in you.

If I could do a valiant deed which all the world would praise—
A deed to bring to life again the old heroic days—
I would not value honors, the many or the few;
I'd feel myself ennobled by doing it for you.
—A. MacDonald in Chambers's Journal.

The Public and a War.

From The Spectator.

This is the first serious war that we English have fought under a microscope, and some of the consequences of that new condition are by no means reassuring. The people, though quite resolute, are betraying an amount of nervousness sure in the end to react upon the Generals. In the wars of the beginning of the century people at home heard of victory or defeat pretty quickly, but always from sources more or less official, and as regards results exceedingly accurate. The total loss in killed and wounded was also known, but details, except as regarded very great personages, straggled home slowly, very much as they now straggle to Boer villages and farmhouses. The general effect of the news, therefore, was but little broken into fragments, and the people judged results very much as historians do, instead of judging them, as at present, like members of a family who have suddenly heard of a calamity befalling their own kinsfolk. There was little opportunity of criticising Generals, and none of watching individual officers, both of whom were therefore left free to pursue their own plans and do the best they could with the means available.

To-day all this is changed. Our Generals fight under showers of detailed criticism, and our officers hear the shouts of the people almost as clearly as the roar of the batteries. It is almost impossible for Generals to feel independent, or for officers to forget that millions of eyes are following them, and that if they are recklessly daring millions of voices will applaud. Correspondents by the half dozen are present in all camps. The smallest moves are reported as soon as made. The cables so annihilate distance that news even two days old is considered belated, while the competition among journals is so fierce that nothing reaches the public except in most misleading snippets.

Wild Fruits.

From Longman's Magazine.

The cultivation of currants and gooseberries was unknown among the Greeks and Romans and dates only from the sixteenth century. It has been a matter of dispute whether these shrubs should be considered as genuine natives of Great Britain, but, in the light of further research, this claim to be indigenous, at least in the north of England, will now hardly be denied. In the southern counties, though the species are now common enough in woods and thickets, it is possible that they may be escapes from cultivation. It is interesting to notice that the illustrious John Ray speaks of black currants as "squinancy berries," a name which shows that they were commonly used then, as now, in cases of sore throat. He also mentions the bush as growing wild "here in our neighborhood by the Hoppet Bridge, near Braintree," in Essex, where, however, it is no longer to be found.

The fruit of the wild elder, which, says old Culpeper, need not be described, "since every boy that plays with a popgun will not mistake another tree instead of elder," is still gathered by country people for the purpose of making elderberry wine, which is held to possess considerable medicinal virtue. "If," says John Evelyn, "the medicinal properties of the leaves, bark, and berries of this tree were thoroughly known, I cannot tell what our countrymen could ail for which they might not find a remedy from every hedge, either for sickness or wound." These so-called natural remedies are now seldom employed; it is therefore the more interesting to notice that elderberry wine is still frequently used by poor people in country places.

No Panic in England.

G. Leveson in The North American Review.

One of the most striking features of the present situation is the steadiness and freedom from panic shown, not only, as is natural, in military circles, but by the British public at large. This has been equally noticeable upon previous occasions when partial and preliminary reverses had occurred in the initial stages of a campaign. Military students, of course, are aware that to meet with unchecked success in a contest with a brave and well-armed enemy is a piece of good fortune too good to be relied upon, for, in spite of the skill of commanders and the valor of troops, isolated checks and reverses are as probable in a military campaign as in the conduct of complicated business transactions. Especially must this be the case where troops are dependent upon a long line of communication in the presence of forces numerically their superior, and where relatively small bodies of men are operating over a field of vast extent and are necessarily occasionally isolated from each other.

Life in Santo Domingo.

From The International Magazine.

The homes of the peons are very primitive, merely huts built of palm boards split into strips about 2½ inches in width, and fastened with vines to four posts some twenty feet apart. The ground serves for a floor, while the roof is made of a network of poles, forming a peak in the centre and covered with several layers of palm leaves, fastened down with ropelike strips of the same palm leaf. Back of these huts they usually build a small shed, where the cooking is done over little iron pots in which they burn charcoal. This pot is about as large as a good-sized washbasin, and has a hole in the bottom for draught. The houses are furnished with a rough board set upon sticks for a table, one or two small native chairs, and a cot covered with cowhide. Here the peon lives with his wife and more or less naked children huddled together with his pigs, dogs, and gamecocks.

The native's one staple dish is known as sancoche, a stew of rice, beans, cassava, manioc, pork, plantain, chicken, and other convenient ingredients. With this and a joint of sugarcane he makes his dinner and dessert. Any morning in the market place one may see him looking over heaps of sugarcane and selecting from them such sticks as his judgment dictates. If he has a trip to make, he does not bother with a lunch basket, but takes two or three joints of sugarcane. Having stripped the cane, he chews the pith and nourishes himself with the juices therefrom.

Sham Antiquities.

From The Art Amateur.

A few years ago, in Soho, London, there was a factory for antique coppers which is probably still in operation. The legitimate business of the place was the manufacture of stewpans and kettles; but when trade was dull in that way any sort of antiques for which there happened to be a demand was produced instead. An old incense burner, for example, would be reproduced by the dozen by hammering over a chuck. If ornamented with pierced work, the copies would be coated with asphaltum, through which the design would be traced, when it would then be eaten out in an acid bath, saving the time which would be required to cut out the pattern with a piercing saw. The bath leaves thin edges, by which such work may be detected. The work would then be annealed, and would be permitted to oxidize and scale. Pickling with muriatic acid and salt, to produce a good coating of verdigris, would complete the job. Sometimes these "antiques" would be purposely broken, and would be clumsily mended with solder, or with pure tin if the piece was to pass for a very ancient one. Chiseled metal was reproduced by casting and "dubbing" over with the hammer, then pickling, annealing, and bending. In such ways helmets, copper and brass castings for antique furniture and the like were made.

Old lead work, such as the garden statues once fashionable in England, was made by beating the lead over a carving first made in hard wood. The sharp edges of the old work would be imitated by hammering at random without much regard to accuracy, and the copy would be pickled in dilute sulphuric acid to give it a weather-beaten appearance.

Gorgeous Swords.

From Chambers's Journal.

Of gorgeous swords which are not so much weapons as settings for precious stones, the most valuable in England is said to be the one presented by the Egyptians to Lord Wolseley and valued at £2,000; but this sum is comparatively little for a bejeweled sword if the value of the sword brought over to Europe by the late Shah of Persia on his first visit—namely, £10,000—can be taken as a standard of what a diamond-hilted weapon ought to cost. Those who can recall that wonderful sabre will be somewhat skeptical about the existence of the Gaikwar of Baroda's gorgeous blade, which is supposed to be worth more than twenty swords of equal beauty and value to the Shah's; but it is popularly supposed that the diamonds, rubies, and emeralds with which it is thickly incrusted bring up its value to about £220,000, which at 4 per cent. represents an income of almost £9,000 a year and renders the possession of such a sword something more than a mere luxury.

Memorial Service.

From The Academy.

This is what I saw in St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday afternoon at the memorial service for those who have fallen in the war:

The fog hung over the city. The churchyard was thronged. The steps of the cathedral were hidden by a dense, black mass, moving up, up. I joined them and slowly was carried in. Then—what did I see? Choir, band, preacher, silent, seated congregation? No! I saw only the great dim north aisle, stretching before me like some vast avenue. The time-stained pillars streamed upward into dimness, the fog and the gathering darkness mingled, illumined here and there by a bare jet of flaring gas. To the left hung the tattered colors of some who fell in the Crimea, and through the fog loomed their mute monument. In the aisle, the public, all in black, were wedged together, motionless, absorbed, fading beyond into the fog. All stood silent, listening. I had expected to hear Chopin's "Marche Funèbre," but it so happened that when I entered, the Cathedral echoed to the sad melody of a simple hymn that carried back and touched old chords. "Brief life is here our portion" sang the choir, and as the verses slowly followed one another, rising mysteriously from lips we could not see, one by one citizens took up the refrain, each singing it quietly to himself, each with his own thoughts, for we were mourners. The effect was almost unbearable, and many stole away. As I went down the steps two soldiers were passing by. Each carried an outfit parcel. Their brown puttee-swathed legs peped from beneath their long cloaks, and lower gleamed their spurs. So it was. There, in the Cathedral, Grief and the Past; here, in the street, Grit and the Future—the ways of War.

South African Names.

From Notes and Queries.

Take Joubert. The Daily Mail tells its readers to call it "Choo-bare," but Household Words gives it as "Yowbert." The former is a somewhat ineffectual attempt to indicate the French pronunciation; the latter is Dutch. We read about Viljoen, but few pronounce it properly, with the ending "joen" like the "yune" in "picayune," "Flil-yune." One often, perhaps generally, hears President Krüger and the Tugela River pronounced incorrectly, with soft "g" instead of hard. There are two ways of mispronouncing Mafeking, which are both commonly heard: one is in two syllables, (rhyming with "safe king,") the other has the correct number of syllables, (three,) but is falsely accented Mafèking. The consonantal termination "ng," frequent in Bechuanaland names, invariably draws the accent to the last syllable; thus the names of two powerful tribes, Batlaping and Barolong, as well as the towns Mafeking, Shoshong, and others of like ending, should all be stressed on the final.

In Zulu names the consonants "c" and "x" represent clicks impossible to any one but a native; names like Cetywayo and the tribal name Xosa are, however, generally called "Ketshwáyo" and "Kósa" by the whites. Ekowe, the capital of Zululand, is pronounced, and latterly often written, "Etshówe." The "k" in this name is a solitary relic of the orthography invented for the Zulu language by the Norwegian missionary Schreuder. Ogilvie wrongly accents the first syllable instead of the second in the appendix to his dictionary. All Zulu words ending in a vowel have penultimate stress. JAMES PLATT, JR.

Paris Journals and Editors.

From The Spectator.

In Paris the identification of a journal with its editor and chief writers is complete. In the brilliant days of the July Monarchy nobody thought of the Presse or the Constitutionnel; these were mere counters, and hardly that; people thought of Emile de Girardin and Adolphe Thiers—they provided educated men with their politics, as somewhat later on Sainte-Beuve and Jules Janin provided them with their literary ideas. When the republic was founded Gambetta started the République Française, and though it had many able writers, France identified that journal with the great orator, and millions accepted its every utterance as oracular. To quote a lesser instance, L'Intransigéant, with its hysterics and heroics, could be nothing without the personality of M. de Rochefort. And L'Autorité is simply M. Paul de Cassagnac.

Wo Die Goetter Nicht Sind, Walten Gespenster.

Where gods are not, ghosts reign. When Phoebus fled
Forth from his laurel-girt Parnassian shrine
With hollow shriek, that shivering o'er the brine
Thrilled through earth, air, the news that Pan was dead;
Dragons and demons reared their obscene head
From fanes oracular, fierce serpentine
Hissings, in lieu of Pythian runes divine,
Poured on the night perplexity and dread.
Thus, in the temple of man's mind, when faith,
Hope, love, affection, gods of hearth and home,
Have vanished; writhe dim sibilant desires,
Phantasmal superstitions, lust the wraith
And greed the vampire, sphinxlike fiends that roam
Through ruined brain cells, ringed with fretful fires.
—J. A. SYMONDS in The Academy.

Hawks.

From The Spectator.

One female bird in her first season took three hundred and twenty-two rabbits, three hares, and two magpies; and in the next year two hundred and ten rabbits, two leverets, eleven partridges, four magpies, and two squirrels. One owned by the late Mr. T. J. Mann, of Sawgridgeworth, caught in one season one hundred and twenty rabbits, nine pheasants, one hare, one partridge, three squirrels and thirteen water-hens. Another, which belonged to Sir Henry Boynton, three hundred and sixty-four head. A goshawk will go on catching rabbit after rabbit, or take five or six birds in succession, for they do not tire like falcons. Nothing comes amiss to them. Hares, landrails, pheasants, rabbits, water-fowl, ducks, rats, stoats, weasels, mice, even a hedgehog is not despised. Their headlong courage is simply astonishing. They will charge into a quick-set hedge till they have to be cut out, or dive among rocks and boulders. Captain Bland, of Draycott, near Stoke-on-Trent, had a goshawk which stuck to a hare till it twice rolled head over heels. Then the hawk flew after it again, and was shaken off, while the hare escaped into a flock of sheep. The same bird, pursuing a rabbit, flew right down a large hole in the side of a quarry and dragged the rabbit out of it. The "smash" with which a big hen goshawk goes into an evergreen tree after a pigeon sounds as if a football had been violently kicked into the branches.

The Armored Train and Motor Car.

From Collier's Weekly.

The constant references to the reconnoitring of the enemy's position by the British armored trains have created considerable discussion among military engineers and officers as to the actual value of these new engines of war. The first test of the armored train was made by the British in 1882. In the attack on Alexandria, a British naval officer, Capt. (now Admiral) Fisher covered an engine and also a train of cars with boiler plates. These were loaded with sharpshooters and heavy field and Maxim guns. When everything was ready the armored train steamed out of the British camp and plunged down upon the Egyptians, who, unused to such engines of war, were completely routed.

Since then regular armored trains have been built by the engineers of the British Army, and they have rendered some conspicuous service in South Africa. The destruction of one of these trains by the Boer artillery early in the war displays some of the weak points of the otherwise dangerous invention. The Boers tore up a few sections of the rail in the rear of the train, and it was then put completely at their mercy when the artillery was brought up.

Several armored motor-cars have also been sent to South Africa for experimental work. These iron-clad motor-cars are proof against the bullets of the enemy, and as they can constantly change their position it would be impossible to get the range on them with artillery. They are not dependent upon railroad tracks for a retreat. But at least fair roads are considered essential to their successful travel over the country, and among the mountains they would be of no use whatever. On the veldt they may settle the disputed points as to the relative merits of army bicycles, motors, and similar inventions, the names of which are legion.

The Ninety and Nine.

"Come in," to the new; and "Farewell" to the old,
Ring out—or ring off, as may hap,
Connect us with one nine naught naught; we would hold
A century's talk with the chap.
Now hail to a cycle as yet unattached;
Not platted with figured design,
But big with the years that are soon to be hatched—
Good-by to old Ninety and Nine.

My good resolutions, fresh born with last year,
Where are they? Where are they? Ah, where?
To bet, nor to play, nor to taste of the beer;
To spend, nor to smoke, nor to swear.
They have passed with the months. With the century's sun
They have set, (ne'er to rise, I divine.)
And living to-day there is never a one
That wasted old Ninety and Nine.

Shall I start a new hundred with record as new?
Shall I clean everything from my slate?
Shall the ciphers betoken a life pure and true?
Shall I virtues galore reinstate?
Alas! for the faults I have nurtured so well—
Alas! for the foibles of mine—
Alas! for the vices too many to tell—
Oh, darling old Ninety and Nine!
—EDWIN L. SABIN in Leslie's Weekly.

An Antarctic Oasis.

F. A. Cook in The Century.

Being still unwilling to advance into the unknown region before us while enshrouded in mist, we drew near a prominent mountain peak to make a debarkment. This peak was a perpendicular cliff, free of snow to the seashore. It was one of a number extending far into the southeast, as we learned on the following day. We made a debarkment at its base. Here was life in profusion, as indeed there was on every rock where life could gain a footing. The noise from the birds, which re-echoed from cliff to cliff, was deafening. The lower rocks were lined with snoring and grunting sea leopards. Columns of vapor rose above the water, followed by a hiss like that of a steam engine, and a second later the blue back of a whale, with its long fin and ponderous tail, lashed the water into a foamy whirlpool. The great wall of land ice rose to each side of the black cliff, which gave us a shelf as a landing place. From this wall came frequent sounds like the explosion of a cannon, which were followed by a splash and a commotion in the water. With such reports parts of the wall would constantly break away and fall into a million pieces, strewing the water with small fragments of ice, but not with icebergs.

Above us rose a cliff to an altitude of about 2,000 feet; out from this were projecting mantellike rocks, which served as resting places for cormorants and sea gulls. Here the young ones, dressed in gray down, coaxed their mothers for food. We expected to see the little things drop from the narrow resting places, to be destroyed on our heads or on the rocks below, but such an accident rarely happened. Our greatest surprise here was the discovery of large quantities of moss and lichens, which gave the spot an unexpected appearance of vegetable life and color. After seeing nothing but ice and black rocks for so many days, this sight of green and brown and red amid an endless expanse of icy desert was a great relief. It was an oasis in a snowy wilderness.

Mausers and Lee-Enfields.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The Boers use the Mauser. The chief distinction between the two is this—that while the Lee-Enfield has a magazine which is inserted underneath the body through the trigger guard and secured by a catch, and is provided with what is called a "cut-off" to prevent the cartridges from rising, so that it can be used as a simple breech-loader for single firing until the magazine, which contains ten cartridges, is ordered to be used, the Mauser, on the other hand, has a magazine which, though not absolutely fixed, is only intended to be taken off for cleaning, and does not need a "cut-off" to use as a single loader. The magazine contains five cartridges, but whereas the cartridges for the Lee-Enfield have, when the magazine is charged, to be each put in separately, the magazine of the Mauser is filled at once by placing against the face of the magazine a set of five cartridges held in a clip which falls off when the cartridges have been inserted in the magazine. Thus if each weapon were at the beginning of a fight empty, the Mauser would permit of more rapid fire because it could be loaded five cartridges at a time while the Lee-Enfield would take cartridge by cartridge as long to load as a single breech-loader. On the other hand, the times when a very rapid discharge of fire is desirable are not numerous, and for these the Lee-Enfield has ten cartridges ready against the Mauser's five.

Epitaphs.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The following is to a member of Oriel College, Oxford:

Randolph Peter
Of Oriel, the Eater.
Whoe'er you are, tread softly, I entreat you,
For if he chance to wake, be sure he'll eat you.

On John Adams of Southwell, a carrier, who died of drunkenness:

John Adams lies here, of the parish of Southwell,
A carrier who carried his can to his mouth well;
He carried so much, and he carried so fast,
He could carry no more—so was carried at last;
For the liquor he drank, being too much for one,
He could not carry off—so he's now carri-on.

Taking the Chances.

From "Aids to Scouting for Non-Commissioned Officers and Men," by Col. Baden Powell.

When in doubt as to whether to go on or to go back think of that, and of the Zulu saying: "If we go forward we die, if we go backward we die; better go forward and die."

It is also like a game of football. You are selected as a forward player. Play the game; play that your side may win. Don't think of your own glorification, or your own risks—your side are backing you up. Play up and make the best of every chance you get. Football is a good game, but better than it, better than any other game, is that of man-hunting. But, like all other games, it is no use your going in for it without previous training, and I hope that what I have said above may be of some use in helping you to take a distinguished part in the best sport in the world, namely, scouting.

Growth of Language.

Charles Johnston in the Contemporary.

The principle of growth in language, as in all else, is variation. And when the early races felt that variation had been carried far enough within the limits of the vowel language, rich as it was in tone and melody, a new direction for growth was unconsciously sought. It was found by adding semi-vowels to the already existing vowels—that is, by partially closing the lips, or bringing the tongue near the teeth, or palate, or throat, while the vowels were being spoken. This would give words like wawawa or yayaya, and the like, and so with other vowels. Let me give a few words which still survive from this epoch, in Polynesian, which are rich in pure vowel words: ahi, aho, hau, hihi, ha, hae, wa, wai, which mean fire, light, wind, ray, breath, envy expanse water—all elements or elemental emotions.

Liquor and the Labor Question in the Transvaal.

Interviewing John Hays Hammond in the Engineering Magazine.

There has been heretofore not only lack of good legislation, but utter laxity in the enforcement of such law as there is. To this is attributable the deplorable condition as regards the liquor traffic. The statutes are nearly prohibitive, so far as the sale of liquors to natives is concerned; but there is not even a pretense of enforcing them. It is no uncommon sight to see on a Sunday afternoon a hundred Kafirs, miserably intoxicated, with broken heads and eyes nearly knocked out as the result of drunken fights. The liquor is an abominable whisky of local manufacture, made and supplied often by the very men who preach religion and temperance to the negro.

The peculiarly bad conditions affecting the mining industry are confined to the Transvaal. In the other Dutch republics such flagrant abuses do not exist, and the consequent change in governmental conditions will be correspondingly less. But there will be an indirect benefit at Kimberley from reduced cost of political administration, which will not be without influence.

An Appreciation of Heine.

From "Literary Reminiscences" by Edward Grenier.

Heine was a man of about forty, rather stout, and of middle height. He wore no beard and had long fair hair, a high forehead, half-closed eyes which kept perpetually blinking, especially when he was reading. There was nothing about him of the poet or the artist, much less of the man of the world. In fact, he looked like a good northern bourgeois, with a slight German accent.

He was not an Adonis, whatever Theophile Gautier may say, and his appearance was certainly the reverse of dandified. His tastes in love affairs led him into very different surroundings. His famous Mathilde, Frau Mathilde, whom he had just married, and whom he described to the Germans as the type of a witty, fashionable Parisian, was simply a good honest creature of the dairymaid style of beauty with whom he had fallen in love, and whom he had picked up, Heaven knows where, on the streets of Paris. She had neither wit nor education, and was as handsome and indolent as an odalisque. They lived very plainly, I may say shabbily, in a flat in the Faubourg Poissonnière. In their home life Germans hardly ever feel the need of comfort or refinement. Heine certainly never felt their need, and his flat was the acme of second-rate dowdiness."

The Boy of All Work.

From "Recollections of 1832-1886," by Sir Algernon West.

Lady Fitzwilliam told her husband he ought not to be so entirely in his servants' hands, and should sometimes visit his offices, which the next day he did, and, finding a boy as the solitary occupant of the lower regions, he asked him who he was. "Why," said he, "I am the boy who does all the work in this 'ere 'ouse, and who the devil are you?" Lord Fitzwilliam told his wife that he had done as she asked him, but he could hardly say it was a success.

Women in Persia.

From Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Life is sad in Persia, especially the woman's life. The law of Islam allows each man to have four wives, and as many concubines and slave girls as his hand can hold. His wives, also, he may divorce at will. Our word "bosh" is the Turkish word by which a Moslem divorces his wife. It does not count if he says it only once or twice, but if said the third time the woman must go, and there is no recourse. Down along the Caspian the men often marry their wives in the Spring, so as to have the benefit of their labor in the rice fields, and divorce them in the Fall so as to escape supporting them during the Winter. At Meshed, where the pilgrims come, is a large population of temporary wives who are married to the pilgrims, far from home and families, for as long a time as the pilgrims remain at the shrine—a day, or a month. The Mohammedan priests draw up the contracts for these temporary alliances. Lord Curzon, who has been there, says Meshed, though the holiest city in Persia, is the wickedest in Asia. There are no words for wife and home in Persian. There are no homes and few wives. It is curious to hear a handsome woman say: "I have told my husband if he marries another wife I shall poison him, and I intend to do it." Or to ask a woman about her home life, and get the answer, "I love my husband? Oh, yes, I love him. I love him as much as a sieve holds water."

The Arm-Chair Warrior.

Ye amateurs of England
Who keep your native seats
And criticise so bravely
The fighting man's defeats;
Ye turkey-carpet warriors
Who ventilate your view
Of what could be accomplished
If things were left to you:

My paper-map civilians!
One cannot but admire
With how sublime a courage
You face the clubroom fire;
With what prophetic wisdom
You speak the warning word,
Choosing the happy moment
When things have just occurred!

There runs an ancient proverb,
Good for the swollen head,
How fools rush in serenely
Where angels fear to tread;
But here the common mortal,
The stroller down the street,
Knows better than to follow
Your rash, intruding feet.

Is not our task enough, Sirs,
To bear the present hurt,
That you on wounded honor
Must dump your little dirt?
You, from your padded armchair,
Safe in a seat-locked land,
While those you smirch are holding
Their lives within their hand.

When we are short of critics
To sum the final blame,
We'll ask a fighter's verdict
Upon a fighter's game;
But you who pass opinions
On work but half begun,
Please give us your credentials,
Show something you have done!
—Punch.

Attack by an Eagle.

From The Cornhill.

Most readers must have felt doubts as to the stories of eagles attacking men, even when their nests were being robbed. But an instance of such an attack, made in the open and not near a nest, occurred to Mr. Turner-Turner, a well-known sportsman and amateur fur-hunter in British Columbia. During an expedition into North British Columbia he had been trying unsuccessfully to get a shot at a band of caribou. Seeing an eagle in the distance, he stood still to watch it, as he had not seen one in the neighborhood where he was shooting.

"The ground was covered with six inches of snow, except on the summits of the mountains, where it was deeper," writes Mr. Turner-Turner, "and I was therefore a conspicuous object. Presently I was surprised to see how close the bird was approaching, but concluded that it must have mistaken me standing still for a stump, and would immediately discover its error. It never deviated from its course or changed its position, except to drop its legs slightly when about ten yards off, and in line with my head. These it quickly drew up again, flying directly at my face, which so took me by surprise as to leave me hardly time to throw up my rifle as a guard, and to wave my left hand. This caused the eagle to pass above me with the rush of half a dozen rockets. Up to this time the thought of harming the bird never occurred to me. But I then faced about and fired at my retreating foe. Then with a rapid wheel it turned to renew the attack, this time making an undoubted and intentional stoop at my head, in which it would have been successful had I not suddenly ducked. It was not a common bald eagle, but, as I afterward learned, a mountain or golden eagle."

The "Wold Woak."

From Good Words.

How has it happened that while it has long been fashionable to speak of being "at one", as if the words were written "at wun," no one has ever ventured to suggest that we should make "atwunment" for our misdoings and shortcomings? Evidently "atone" and "atonement" must have passed into acceptance as independent words, the formation of which had been forgotten, before the "w" sound was given to "one." But how did it happen that the "w" got into "one"? In his engrossing book "The Philology of the English Tongue," Prof. Earle refers to the prodigal disposition in the sixteenth century, especially in the West, to impose an initial "w." Hot became whot; home, whome; rapt, wrapt, hole, whole (whole it is and will be to the end of the chapter, I suppose), and even Raleigh (Sir Walter), Wrawly; and this West-country habit got into standard English.

In Somersetshire may be heard "the wonn en the wother" for "the one and the other;" in Dorset "the old oak" is "the wold woak," "oats" becomes "woats," and "once," "woonce," and "one," "woone." One feels tempted to jump to the conclusion that the Armada and the mighty men of the west and southwestern shires must have been in a great measure responsible for this popularizing of the "w"—perhaps indeed they were—but it must be borne in mind that in the earliest issue of Tyndale's New Testament, which reached this country in 1526, one is repeatedly spelled won.

The Mad Maid's Song.

Good-morrow to the day so fair,
Good morning, Sir, to you;
Good morrow to mine own torn hair,
Bedabbled with the dew.

Good morning to this primrose, too.
Good morrow to each maid
That will with flowers the tomb bestrew
Wherein my love is laid.

Ah! woe is me, woe, woe is me!
Alack and well-a-day!
For pity, Sir, find out that bee
Which bore my love away.

I'll seek him in yuur bonnet brave,
I'll seek him in your eyes;
Nay, now I think they've made his grave
I' th' bed of strawberries.

I'll seek him there: I know ere this
The cold, cold earth doth shake him,
But I will go, or send a kiss
By you, Sir, to awake him.

Pray, hurt him not though he be dead!
He knows well who do love him,
And who with green turfs rear his head,
And who do rudely move him.

He's soft and tender (pray take heed)
With bands of cowslips bind him,
And bring him home! But 'tis decreed
That I shall never find him.
—ROBERT HERRICK.

Struggle with a Python.

From "Wild Animals in Captivity," by Edward Bartlett.

Some few years since I was invited to the house of a surgeon who had just returned from Ceylon, to see a freshly imported serpent of this species. Upon arriving at the house I found that the doctor was absent, and that his wife and maidservant were the only inmates.

Upon mentioning the nature of my visit, I was told that the serpent was in a large box in the greenhouse. I was handed the key of the box and informed that there was no danger in opening it, because the serpent was below wire netting, and therefore I would be able to see it without the chance of it making its escape.

I accordingly proceeded to the greenhouse, unlocked the box, and opened the lid. To my utter astonishment the snake was coiled up on the top of the wire netting, and with the quickness of lightning darted at me; I had just time enough to seize it by the neck, when it instantly wound itself round my right arm, and I had not the power to disengage myself from the grip this serpent had made upon me. The two women were horrified, and nothing would induce them to come to my assistance. My only chance of getting rid of this powerful brute was by trying to strangle him, to do which, with both hands, I strove my utmost. It appeared to me, at the time, that I should not be able to accomplish my efforts to squeeze his life out.

The constant increase of the pressure he put upon my arm caused me to fear that I should entirely lose the power of my right hand, as I was grasping the brute just below the head with all my strength.

The time appeared to pass very slowly without any visible diminution of its extraordinary grip. However, I felt some relief on finding, after a time, that it was slowly relaxing the pressure, and presently it gradually slid off my arm until its tail touched the ground. So soon as I found the snake sufficiently disengaged from my arm I dropped it into the box, apparently more dead than alive. After this I did not consider it worth while to purchase the reptile, although I heard from the owner that it was none the worse for the squeezing I had given it.

Horse Racing on the Stage.

From Cassell's Magazine.

In racing scenes the horses do run at full speed; they run, however, not on the fixed stage, but on what may be called treadmills, which keep the horses in front of the house for longer or shorter periods according as they are moved quickly or slowly. A picket fence, placed between the audience and the course, not only makes the scene more realistic; it also hides the mechanism of the treadmills. This fence has contributed in another way to add to the effect by being moved in opposition to the direction of the horses, and so lending to their apparent speed. As to the sounds made by the footfalls of horses to be heard as though passing outside an interior scene, they are reproduced by the dried hoofs of dead horses, or wooden imitations mounted on handles and hammered against surfaces of stone, gravel, sod, or whatever the occasion may demand. They are also more elaborately manufactured by revolving a cylinder with pins protruding from the surface. These pins are arranged, like the spurs on a hand organ roller, to imitate trotting, galloping, or walking when struck against other substances. If the sound of a carriage is to be added to the trampling of horses, wheels are run on sand.

Torpedo Boat Destroyers.

From Blackwood.

The demands upon the officers and men of a torpedo boat destroyer are enormous. Comfort as it is understood in a big ship is quite unknown. Even in what is known as moderate weather cooking is almost an impossibility, though this is less to be regretted, for the dura ilia of the most inured seafarer often give way, and he feels a certain distaste for food when, besides the extremely lively motion given by the waves, the whole structure vibrates and trembles under the strokes of the engines and the kick of the propellers. The duties which torpedo boat destroyers would be called upon to undertake in war time are desperate in their risks.

The little ships are the enfants perdus of the fleet. Even if they can carry their dread assault to a successful issue, it will only be by the greatest chance that they themselves escape destruction. The torpedo boat destroyer officers look coolly upon death as their more than probable fate in action, but each thinks that everything—himself, his ship, and crew—will be well lost if he can only plant one deadly stroke which sends a battleship to the bottom. It is a comparison between a few thousand pounds' worth of structure, its armament, and a crew of less than fifty all told, against a floating castle which represents more than a million of money and carries 700 or 800 of an enemy's seamen.

A Boer Girl's Wedding.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

"A wedding is always an event of almost national importance and is really a most picturesque ceremony. The friends and relatives may arrive a day or two ahead of time, according to the distance to be traveled, and the Boer homestead becomes a most animated scene. Scores of ox-teams are scattered about the surrounding plain; negro servants are bustling around; guns are fired promiscuously whenever more guests arrive; dancing, feasting, and coffee drinking are carried on in the cottage and everywhere around it; impromptu shooting matches and horse races are decided, and joy is unconfined. After the ceremony, and after all the guests have kissed the bride and bridegroom, the wedding feast is eaten, and then the guests spend the night in dancing and playing games. It would be a breach of etiquette for any of the guests to depart before the dawn, and, indeed, the fiddler's music and the sound made by the dancing feet are often heard until noon of the following day. The wedding tour consists of a journey to the cottage and farm which the husband has secured from his father and which adjoins the old homestead."

Hindu Arrogance.

From Chambers's Journal.

I was having my lesson in Hindustani from my high-caste munshi, whom I employed on first arriving in India, who dilated with great bitterness on the arrogance of Europeans. Presently, wishing to give some orders to my low-caste sweeper about my dogs, I asked the munshi to interpret for me, and, among other things, to hand the sweeper two rupees, and to give my directions as to certain purchases. Instead of placing the money in the man's hand, the munshi threw it on the ground, and the sweeper quite contentedly gathered up the coins, saluted respectfully, and withdrew. I asked the munshi how it was that he, who resented the arrogance of Europeans so much, was so insulting in his behavior to the poor sweeper; and he explained that the latter quite understood their respective positions, and did not expect a high-caste man to run any risk of touching him, well knowing the penalty of fine and troublesome purification which would be thereby entailed.

Mast Bread.

From Longman's Magazine.

In Saxon and mediaeval times, even after the introduction of wheat and other cereals, there can be little doubt that acorns were regularly used by the poorer peasants for the purposes of making bread, and not only in seasons of scarcity, but as a general article of food. Oak trees were then chiefly valued because of the acorns which they produced. In The Anglo-Saxon Caronicle for the year 1116 which is described as 'a very calamitous year, the crops being spoiled by the heavy rains, which came on just before August and lasted till Candlemas,' it is expressly recorded as an aggravation of the "heavy time" that "mast was also so scarce this year that none was to be heard of in all this land on in Wales." The days of mast bread are happily gone forever; and even barley bread, in common use during severe Winters not so many years ago, ...as now everywhere given place to that of "the finest wheat flour." The fruit of one member of the same order is, however, highly valued. We refer, of course, to the hazel, so abundant in our woods and hedgerows. To go a-nutting is still as popular a pastime as in former years; but the old customs in connection with it are as obsolete as the use of acorn bread. No one will now be found, with the good Vicar of Wakefield and his honest neighbors, to "religiously crack nuts on Michaelmas eve."

The Kaid Said El Giluli.

From "In Moorish Captivity," by Henry M. Grey.

A fat old man of between sixty and seventy years of age, with a short, white, pointed beard and fair complexion, he gave no suggestion of being the fierce and intrepid warrior that the stories of the Shoovas had depicted him; yet it was said that in battle he displayed the activity of a young man and the courage of a lion. His face wore an almost benevolent expression, and I thought I detected the embryo of a smile upon his thin lips as we ranged ourselves before him.

What struck me most was that his eyelids were darkened with kohl just under the lashes, his cheeks were painted like those of some old Jezebel of the streets at home, and the tips of his nails were stained brown with henna. His dress was superior to anything I had yet seen in the country; his jelaba was of cashmere of the finest possible texture, having almost the appearance of white silk, ornamented with a broad olive-green scarf, over which he wore a sulham of dark-blue melton. On his bald or shaven head, of course, he wore a large white turban. Such was Kaid Said El Giluli.

A HOME COMPLETELY FURNISHED AT $125.00

WE WILL FURNISH A 4-ROOM FLAT AS ITEMIZED BELOW:

PARLOR. Satin Damask Parlor Suit, five pieces; Pier Mirror, French bevel glass; Parlor Table, brass feet; handsome Lamp, silk lamp shade; pair of handsome Pictures; large Oriental Rug, 7.6x10.6.

BEDROOM. White enamelled Dressing Case and Washstand; elegant brass trimmed steel enamelled Bed, woven wire Bed Spring, soft-top Mattress, pair Feather Pillows, Comfortable, 1 enamelled Chair, 12 yds. Matting, English Toilet Set, 10 pieces.

ONE DOLLAR A WEEK OPENS AN ACCOUNT.

EVERYTHING FOR HOUSEKEEPING.

DINING ROOM. Oak Sideboard, bevel mirror; 5 oak cane-seat Chairs, oak Dining Table, English Tea Set, 56 pieces; handsome Table Cover, 15 yards Matting.

KITCHEN. Oak Kitchen Closet, glass doors; Kitchen Range, 3 Kitchen Chairs, set of Tinware, Kitchen Table, 12 yards Oilcloth.

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HYOMEI.

The Doctor, Lawyer, Minister, Broker, Merchant or Clerk with every thought concentrated on his work, and a Hyomei Inhaler in his mouth, carries to all parts of the head, throat and lungs with each breath, the only known germicide that can be inhaled, and which will destroy at once the germs causing disease.

The Mechanic, Salesman, Laborer, or every workingman and woman, no matter how employed, take their treatment without interfering with their labor. They simply breathe and the air passing through the inhaler is impregnated with Hyomei, dealing instant death to all disease germs. Coughs, Colds, Catarrh or Consumption cannot exist where it is used.

In Your Own Home an atmosphere is created in which disease germs cannot live. Mother, wife, sister, brother and children cannot inhale Hyomei and suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption. Even nursing babies who cannot use the inhaler, are cured of Coughs, Colds and Croup by placing ten drops of the new germicide on their clothing, where they inhale it with every breath.

Children are Protected Against Infectious Diseases. The little ones do not need to be coaxed into using Hyomei. It is no bother or care, and they soon become aware of the fact that with the little inhaler in their possession, they are insured against Coughs, Colds, Croup and infectious diseases. If father and mother

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

This is about the proper time in the year for the man who intends trying canoeing, to pick up a bargain in second-hand craft. The canoeist who proposed indulging in a new boat next season has placed his order, and is debating whether he will brighten up his old cruiser and sell her, or thoroughly overhaul her and retain her for second best. While decision is pending, the boat lies neglected on the clubhouse rack, and an immediate offer of cash would secure her very cheaply, before the smartening up process had added considerably both to her price and the difficulty of discovering in just what condition she actually is, as a little varnish and wood filler will often make a leaky old tub appear nearly new.

Horse dealers are not the only ones who know how to "doctor" a cripple.

A style of canoe which is gaining popularity is constructed of wood in the ordinary manner and covered with canvas, which is tightly stretched and then painted and varnished. They first made their appearance in the open paddling models, but already decked craft of this style are seen, and it is probably only a matter of time before row and small sail boats of a similar construction will be found.

A peculiar fact connected with this variety of craft is that they all seem to hail from a few shops down East and that none of the boat builders of the Middle or Western States is making them, although they seem to be pretty well liked, and there is a good demand for them.

As a matter of fact, while there is nothing prettier than a well-built cedar canoe, well finished and varnished, there is a large class of canoeists who are not willing or able to give such a craft the care and attention necessary to keep it at its best. They want one which they may leave in a hot loft or roasting in the midsummer sun, and which will not require revarnishing in the Winter or loving care during the Summer months, and which will remain watertight after any amount of abuse. To meet the demands of this happy-go-lucky contingent, several methods of construction by which seams might be avolded have been tried. The first, inaugurated years ago, was building the craft of three-ply veneers, making each side of the boat in one piece. The canoes were leak proof enough, but wood is an unyielding material in some ways, and the craft turned out in this manner were without the hollow lines obtained when narrow strips of planking are cut in varying widths to take certain curves. In fact, the veneer canoe was a horribly "bulgy" looking affair, and was voted "no good" by those to whom insurance against leakage failed to compensate for canal boat proportions. Wood being found unsatisfactory for such construction, metal which might be pressed into shape concave or convex at will was tried, but a galvanized steel craft was too heavy, and aluminium, while fairly satisfactory in fresh water, corroded rapidly in salt. The real solution of the problem seems to be the canvas-covered boat mentioned above. Its siding of narrow planks cut to shape gives any model desired, and the canvas covering renders it absolutely water-tight under all circumstances.

While canoeing undoubtedly seemed to suffer during the recent craze for wheeling, it is a question whether it has not really benefited by that sport. For many reasons, chief among which are the difference in cost of an outfit and scarcity of storage facilities, canoeists have been and always will be inferior in number to bicyclists. The great number of wheelmen encouraged the production of many articles adapted to the use of both classes which the number of canoeists would never have made it profitable to manufacture, and now the canoeists, who are increasing rapidly in number, are reaping the reward of the wheelman's patronage.

When the pioneer canoeists of this country—Alden, Gibson, Vaux, Oliver, and the rest—desired outfits they either made them or had them made to order at a cost that was something awful to contemplate, and even then their equipments were of a character that would make the most modest cruiser of to-day shake with unholy mirth. Now, thanks to the cyclist, who demanded and was numerically strong enough to get what he asked, the canoeist's "duffle" is a marvel of compactness and economy. A journey along South Street will show one, in the windows of boat outfitters, the arrangement the canoeist once used as a sailing light. It is a huge affair, weighing eight pounds, and costing a dollar per pound. The bicycle lantern, with its red and green sidelights, weighing a few ounces, and costing a few cents, has taken its place. The folding and magazine cameras, originally made for wheelmen, are now in evidence at every canoe camp.

The waterproof silk tent, occupying little space and almost without weight; aluminium camping sets and portable cookers, pocket and small-bore take-down rifles, concentrated foods, and tobacco packed in convenient pocket cases are a few of the blessings for which the paddler must thank the pedaler. And yet some canoe builders grow red in the face and use language not nice to hear when the wheel is mentioned, declaring that it has killed their business. Hurt them it certainly did, but only temporarily, and it has brought into use conveniences undreamed of in the old days; conveniences that will enable ten men to cruise where one did before, and they are the final gainers.

The comfort of living in camp and afloat has progressed so wonderfully of late that at the Sportsman's Show, to be held next March at Madison Square Garden, the "Amateur Sportsman" will occupy 1,000 square feet, just to show the public how luxuriously the modern canoeist lives under canvas, from the pair cruising tandam in the big seventeen-footer and sleeping on folding cots under an awninged marquee tent and cooking over an oil stove to the solitary individual who sleeps on an air bed aboard his craft and keeps his kitchenware under his forward hatch.

There is a place in the market for a small-bore single shotgun adapted to a canoeist's use, and the first manufacturer to fill the want with one of correct model will find a good demand for his wares.

Some very pleasant cruising grounds, where small game may be found in moderate quantities, lies too close to the semi-civilization of country seats to make shooting with even a small bore rifle a pleasant or safe amusement for the canoeist who may only be acquainted with the lay of the land from the water side, perhaps not even that.

The so-called ladies' shotguns of .44-calibre now on the market occupy too much room when set up, and require too much time to assemble when carried taken down. The same objection holds in regard to the single guns of the same calibre, while the cartridge is a poor one for shotgun use.

Some time ago a Belgian firm consigned to a New York dealer a few single guns of .44-calibre. They were beautifully made, little side snaps with a low, centrally hung hammer, and by the ingenious arrangement of a long fore end and wide opening hinge the end of the twenty-four-inch barrel, which folded back under the stock, came flush with the butt plate. They were, as I remember them, the best guns yet made for a canoeist's use, and I was surprised to find that they are no longer on the market.

There were, it seems, two objections—the calibre and the price. The .44-40 shell does not carry enough powder to make a very effective aim. The import duty of 35 per cent. and $1.50 per weapon added to the original cost raised the net retail price to $14.50 each. No wonder that a second order was not placed.

If some American gunmaker would turn out a lot of these arms, without checking or fancy stocks, of .45 calibre, to use the .45-90 or .50-110 or .45-70 late Government shell, he would find that the demand for canoeist's and bicyclist's use would be a pretty large one.

My preference for the .45 or .50 calibres is that the ordinary .20, .16, or .14 gauge shell is difficult to procure and occupies considerable space in a canoeist's or bicyclist's equipment. Besides being too light a charge, the .44-.40 cartridge had no room for shot inside the shell, and it was therefore carried in a wooden case projecting in the same manner as a bullet, and the cost of these cases made quite an item when the expense of reloading ammunition was considered, while the .45 shell is easy to procure, takes up very little room, and properly loaded would prove very effectual on small game at reasonable distances.

The folding model described above could be carried in an open-ended canvas case at the canoeist's right side, whence it could be instantly withdrawn and closed, and if provided with an extractor similar to that of an automatic ejecting revolver no trouble would be experienced in seating the cartridge home, or even leaving it in the barrel when folding the gun together. If a stop similar to that of the old model S. & W. .38 calibre revolver were added, pressing would render the ejector inoperative at will.

One of these guns, weighing from four to four and one-half pounds, would carry a load of from 50 to 55 grains of black powder very nicely, leaving plenty of room for shot inside the shell.

Reloading would be extremely easy, and the expense would be light, the costly wood shot case of the .44-.40 being unnecessary.

When this century was in its infancy, and our grandfathers stalked pompously around, arrayed in swallow-tailed coats and painfully tight trousers, it was considered a refined and gentlemanly accomplishment to be able to puncture another equally pompous individual at twenty paces. It is rather odd that men who were short of temper, when it came to a difference of opinion, ever preserved the patience necessary to acquire good marksmanship by the painfully slow and tedious process then in vogue.

Imagine Walter Winans, A. A. Webber, or any of the modern cracks, carefully measuring the powder, seating the wad, and then ramming it down until the rod told the trained fingers that the charge was sufficiently packed. Imagine them seating the .50-calibre ball with loving tenderness, priming the charge, and then trusting that the whole affair would not miss fire—a common occurrence in those days. The man who could make a fairly good target in 1800 worked hard to attain his proficiency, while the revolver shot of to-day has everything made easy for him. Then look at the difference in the cost of weapons. A pair of dueling pistols by Manton was worth a couple of hundred at least, while to-day a brace may be had for $30.

One of the most noticeable changes in revolver shooting of late is the adoption of double-action or self-cocking weapons. Until very recently shooters were greatly prejudiced against arms of that style for anything that savored of accurate work. Of course, no one attempted using them as self-cockers when shooting at a mark, but even when the hammer was cocked by the thumb and the revolver used as a single action there was an unpleasant dragging sensation perceptible to the delicate touch of the expert that had a tendency to mar the accuracy of his aim. This has been obviated in the later models of revolvers.

The English revolver is, generally speaking, a pretty poor affair. It is rather strange that, while the English are a nation of sportsmen, we are far ahead of them in the matter of all firearms, with the two exceptions of hand-made shotguns and elephant rifles, and the only reason that they excel us in these is that we don't make the two latter.

Two distinct models of target revolvers are being made. One has a side swing ejector—that is, upon a spring on the left side of the frame being pressed forward the cylinder drops to one side, and upon pushing a short rod the empty shells are all thrown out at one time. This model is of .38 calibre, and, with a six and a half-inch barrel, weighs about forty ounces. It is a double action arm that may be used as a single action for fine shooting. The other, and by far the prettier, model is made with a tip-up barrel that ejects all the shells automatically and simultaneously, and there is a rib along the top of the barrel. These revolvers take the .32, .38, or .44 cartridges, have six and a half-inch barrels, and weigh from forty to forty-three ounces.

Their peculiarity is that all the calibres have the same size frame and barrels, the only difference being the size of the bore in barrel and cylinder. The .32 calibre therefore weighs the most, and is the one to select should one desire the heaviest weapon with the least recoil. The blued finish in target revolvers is always best to select, as there is no glare and glisten to dazzle the eye when taking aim. As now made, many target revolvers are fitted with elevating rear sights, not for the purpose of allowing for ranges of various distances, but to accommodate the use of various charges of powder in the cartridges.

The recoil of the charge in a pistol barrel throws the barrel up in the air, the throw increasing in proportion to the amount of powder used. To counteract this one must aim at a certain distance below the object which it is desired to hit when using a full, or at a lesser distance when firing a reduced charge. By elevating or depressing the rear sight to suit different loads one may continue to see the sights point at the same spot, and yet really have the bore pointed high or low. With fixed rear sights the allowance must be made on the target and not on the arm. The above-described revolvers are rather expensive, but th man who imagines that in order to indulge in revolver practice he must invest from $12 to $15 is a very much deluded individual, and one who loses a lot of cheap enjoyment.

When Uncle Samuel decided a few years ago to equip the navy with the present regulation revolvers there were retired from the Government service a lot of weapons that were practically as good for shooting purposes as when new. These were bought up by a Broadway firearms dealer, and placed on the market at $6 and $5 each, respectively. They are weapons weighing spectively. They were weapons weighing two and one half pounds, and with seven and one-half inch barrels, and made to take the .38 calibre long or short cartridges, and are heavy enough to secure pretty accurate shooting.

Until one has mastered the knack of holding, and allowing for the upward "kick" which the barrel gives, upon the bullet leaving the muzzle, the short cartridge, with its 15 grains of powder and 125 grains of lead, will be found much pleasanter to handle than the long, with 18 of powder and 150 grain bullet. But as soon as the shooter becomes accustomed to the recoil of the heavier charge, the long cartridge will be found superior, for the reason that it may be obtained in the variety known as "inside lubricated," while only "outside lubricated" cartridges are made for the short. Now the difference between the two is as follows:

The lubricant—a mixture of beeswax and cylinder oil—which fills the grooves or cannelures of the bullet, to prevent the leading of the barrel, is outside of the shell of the "outside" variety, and consequently unprotected. This does not so much matter with cartridges that are kept carefully in their original boxes in a cool place, until used, but, if carried loosely in the pocket, the lubricant is apt to rub off and almost certain to hold small particles of dust and dirt, both of which are apt to spoil the rifling. With the "inside" variety the shell is made long enough to entirely cover and protect the grooves in which the lubricant rests, and the cartridges so made can stand almost any amount of rough usage without being damaged. Should the shooter use a great amount of ammunition, it is much cheaper, as in rifle shooting, to reload his shells, and by reducing the charges of powder the inside lubricated cartridges may be used with loads of powder equivalent to the short cartridge.

A set of reloading tools, consisting of powder measures, bullet mold, or capper, decapper, and bullet seater, may be purchased for 60 cents; a set adapted to the inside lubricated comes higher, $3 being the price; but it will be found that the latter give so much better results that their purchase is advisable. Ammunition ready loaded may be had at $1 per 100 for the 15-grain, or $1.10 for the 18-grain cartridges. One pound of rifle powder at 30 cents will reload 385 of the 18 or 466 of the 15-grain cartridges, while primers cost $1.20 per 1,000, and one can get 40 150-grain bullets from one pound of lead, or 56 of the 125-grain bullets. So it will be seen that considerable expense is avoided by reloading one's own cartridges.

It is well never to use an iron or steel rod for the purpose of cleaning a pistol barrel. The best instrument is a brass rod with a revolving wooden handle and tipped with a bristle brush of brass wire. The brass will not injure the rifling, which may be damaged by contact with the harder metals.

E. T. KEYSER.

ICE YACHTING SEASON ON.

How the Sport Differs from Sailing Water Craft—Some Prominent Yacht Clubs.

Ice yachting has been more thoroughly enjoyed during the present season than has been the case for many years past, and racing has been a daily programme at Orange Lake, back of Newburg, and at Red Bank, N. J., on the broad stretch of the Shrewsbury. Up to the present time, however, there has been no racing on the Hudson River, although a score of boats of the Carthage, Hudson River, and New Hamburg Ice Yacht Clubs are set up on the river bank and ready to be launched.

As soon as the preliminaries can be arranged and the river in the vicinity of Hyde Park is frozen over a series of races for the championship pennant will take place. This emblem of championship is a silk flag 30 feet long, with the words "Ice Yacht Challenge Pennant of America" in gold letters on a blue ground. It is a perpetual challenge flag, and can never become the individual property of any club. It is at present held by Archibald Rogers's sloop-rigged boat Jack Frost, carrying 911 square feet of sail. She is enrolled in the New Hamburg and Hudson River Ice Yacht Clubs. A challenge was issued for the pennant last Winter through the Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club, but the absence of suitable ice made the race an impossibility.

Sailing an ice yacht is a totally different science from that of managing the ordinary vessel that sails through water. The highest speed can be made on smooth black ice from which all particles of snow have been swept, and, contrary to the prevailing opinion among laymen, the ice yacht makes her fastest time when both side runners are on the ice, and not when the windward one is six feet or more in the air, as the average draughtsman depicts her. The principal difference between the method of sailing an iceboat and that of sailing an ordinary yacht is when running before the wind. The Summer yachtsman just eases sheets until the boom is broad off, and steers a straight course. Not so with the ice yachtsman. He never eases sheets on his craft, and it is a fact that on nearly every boat in the fleet the sails have been hauled aft as flat as they can be brought, and the sheet made fast on a cleat and never altered during the entire season. The ice yacht can never sail directly before the wind, but is compelled by a series of jibes to tack to leeward, first taking the wind on one side and then on the other. The reason for this is that there is so little resistance to the forward movement of an ice yacht that she would quickly run out of the wind and be taken aback suddenly, with disastrous results, both to the rigging and the men who, even under ordinary circumstances, must cling to the backbone with all their strength. On other points of sailing the ice yacht behaves similarly to the craft whose mission is to plow the deep, except perhaps a matter of speed.

The method of stopping the craft is by throwing her up in the wind, when the action of the breeze quickly brings her to a standstill. The rudder is then jammed hard over, so that it is at right angles with the runners at the extremities of the cross-beam. She is then as securely anchored as though held by a chain cable.

The oldest ice yacht club in the United States is the New Hamburg Club, which was organized in 1869, and which has its station at New Hamburg, Dutchess County. Its flag officers are: Commodore—Irving Grinnell, one of the prominent members of the New York Yacht Club; Vice Commodore—William Van Wyck; Rear Commodore—Charles E. Sands. Among the noted iceboats enrolled in the club fleet are the Avalanche, owned by Charles E. Sands; Blitzen and Jack Frost, owned by Archie Rogers of America's Cup fame; Cyclone, owned by J. R. Roosevelt; Phantom, owned by R. Stevens; Zero, owned by Commodore Grinnell.

The North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club was organized in 1882, and incorporated the following year. Its flag officers are: S. W. Morford, Commodore; Charles D. Warner, Vice Commodore. Its station is at Red Bank, N. J., and among the most noted yachts that carry the New Jersey club's colors are the Dreadnaught, owned by Pierrepont Anger; James B. Weaver's Kittie and Scud. L. F. Chevalier's Get There, Capt. George Coley's Rocket, William Chandler's Typhoon, Edward Asay's Daisy, S. W. Morford's Flaw, and Charles Burd's Zip.

The Carthage Ice Yacht Club, with a station at Carthage Landing, was organized in 1881 and incorporated nine years later. Benjamin Merritt, its Commodore, is considered one of the most expert ice yacht sailors in the country, and there is seldom a race on the upper Hudson or at Orange Lake where one of the "Merritt boys" does not pilot one of the competing yachts. Stephen Glass is the junior flag officer of the club. Harry C. Higginson's Cold Wave, Shadow, and Windward, Richard Knight's Haze, H. Suydam's Isis, Charles Sands's Magic, I. Miller's North Star, Merritt brothers' Ranger, J. B. Weaver's Scud, Irving Grinnell's Whistler, and J. Sturges's White Wing are the most noted racers in the club.

The Hudson River Ice Yacht Club, with stations at Hyde Park and Roosevelt Point, is the largest organization of its kind. It was organized in 1885, and for several years the blue ribbon of championship has been a fixture in its clubhouse. Archibald Rogers, owner of the champion Jack Frost, is the senior flag officer, and Dr. J. C. Barron, who is also a member of the New York Yacht Club, is Vice Commodore. Its principal racing fleet, in addition to the Jack Frost, includes H. P. Rogers's Arctic, Charles E. Sands's Avalanche, T. Newbold's Blizzard, Harry Higginson's Cold Wave, Shadow, and Windward, J. T. Tower's Dragon, J. L. Breeze's Flash, J. A. Roosevelt's Icicle, Dr. Barron's Northern Light and Polaris, G. E. Ruppert's North Star, P. G. Landon's North Wind, and Irving Grinnell's Zero and Whistler.

The club that enjoys more real sport than all the others combined is the Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club. It was organized in 1888, and the following Winter was incorporated. From the position of the club course, a lake on the summit of a mountain back of Newburg, the members have ice longer than any of the clubs whose stations are on a level with the ocean. As early as the middle of November they begin setting up their boats ready for the first bit of thick ice, and there are more close struggles for the mastery on that little lake than at any other place where ice yachts are rigged.

Harry C. Higginson, a most enthusiastic devotee of the sport, is Commodore, and he has gathered around him a score of experts whose equal would be hard to find. Willett Kidd, whose flier Snowdrift has a national reputation, is Vice Commodore. Both have held office for several years. The home of the club is the same as that of the Pine Point club, a noted fishing organization. The membership of the two clubs is practically the same, and their pleasure is divided between fishing in the Summer and sailing their favorites over the frozen surface that covers one of the best fishing lakes in New York State in the Winter.

In the club fleet are many of the most famous yachts in the country. Commodore Higginson's three fliers, Cold Wave, Shadow, and Windward, head the list, with Willett Kidd's Snowdrift, Robert Kernochan's Troubler, E. Walsh's Arctic, Homer Ramsdell's Ice Queen and Esquimau, Frank G. Wood's Flying Jib, Charles M. Stebbin's Ice King, B. J. Quinlan's Impulse, and H. N. Kniffen's Tony so closely contesting for the laurels that it is anybody's race until the finish line is crossed.

The most popular rig for an ice yacht is the sloop, with a single head sail and pole mast, although the catrig and lateen have many admirers.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

Recent advices from Bristol show that the principal work in the Herreshoff shops this Winter is the construction of the one-design twenty-foot water-line sloops that will, it is hoped, attain as much popularity as have the one-design thirty-footers in the past four years. The work on these boats is being pushed rapidly forward, and one of them is already almost completed, the deck laid, and many of the metal fittings riveted in position.

The second one is about two-thirds planked up from the lead keel, and judging from the army of workmen employed on her both boats will be ready for launching about the same time. The others will not be completed until about the middle of April.

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George H. Saunders of Bristol is at work on a large cruising yawl for a yachtsman at Canandaigua, N. Y., which may be seen on Long Island Sound before being shipped to the interior. Her midship section shows a hollow line near the keel, and in type she is similar to the up-to-date shallow fin.

Saunders is also building a cruising keel catboat.

Commodore Joseph E. Fletcher of the Bristol Yacht Club has decided to dispose of his sloop Nymph and purchase a large racing craft for the season of 1900. The Nymph is laid up at South Brooklyn.

The steam yacht Jathniel has been sold by H. A. Hutchins to a New York yachtsman whose name has been withheld for the present. Mr. Hutchins is negotiating for a larger steamer, and has retained Capt. G. E. Nutter, who commanded the Jathniel, as skipper of the new craft.

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Stuart & Co. of Wollaston have received a commission from a member of the New York Yacht Club for a thirty-five-foot cruising knockabout. This boat will be one of the largest vessels of that type ever built, as they are essentially small, handy craft. The new boat will be 55 feet over all, 34 feet 9 inches on the water line, 12 feet 6 inches beam, and 6 feet 6 inches head room in the cabin, with a draught of 6 feet. She will be equipped with all conveniences, will have one stateroom, and will carry 2,500 square feet of canvas.

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The latest bit of gossip from England is to the effect that Capt. "Bob" Wringe, who was second in command of Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock, has canceled his contract with the owner of one of Fife's new twenty-raters and accepted the position of commander of one of the seventy-footers now building at Bristol, and his racing during the coming Summer will be between Execution Light and Brenton's Reef Lightship, off Newport. If some owners of the other craft act likewise in securing the best professional skippers to sail their boats, devotees of the sport may expect a series of great races with such men as "Hank" Haff, John Barr, Uriah Rhoades, "Nate" Watson, and other of America's experts against Capt. Wringe.

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The noted schooner Constellation is being thoroughly overhauled at South Boston preparatory to an extended cruise to the Bahamas and West Indies. Among the principal repairs are a new deck and new teak rails and water ways.

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Many Chicago yachtsmen are looking around for fast boats that have made reputations in the East, with the object of having a fleet of fliers on Lake Michigan that shall be second to none. Inquiries have been made for particulars, prices, &c., of a dozen or more of the most speedy ones that have been raced on Long Island Sound. Mr. Burt H. White of the Chicago Club has for some time been casting about for a bigger boat than Josephine, the trial race competitor which was built at Muncie, Ind., to enter the lists for the cup ultimately won by Genesee. In this venture he was associated with D. D. Griffiths of this city, and it was Mr. Griffiths who was commissioned to keep a weather eye for a good boat on his trip East last Fall. After looking about for some time Mr. Griffiths is said to have decided that the old Glorianna of 1891 would nicely fill the bill for the purpose required, and it is not unlikely that this famous boat will find its home at Chicago at no late date. Kestrel, the more modern Fife boat, is probably second choice. There is also said to be a general looking over of a number of Eastern boats by Western yachtsmen, and it is at least possible that a purchase or so may be made besides that above suggested. The Hussar is another racer that will probably be seen on the lakes next Summer. J. D. Baird, who paced her last season, is building a fifty-one-footer at Thomas Webber's shops at New Rochelle.

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The annual meeting of the Yonkers Canoe Club is scheduled for Feb. 1.

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Will Fife, Jr., designer of the Shamrock, has been slowly recovering his health, but it is only within a short time that he has been able to discard the cane which replaced the crutches which he was obliged to depend on during his convalescence. He is now busy with plenty of work at his Fairlie yard.

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The Hydrographic Bulletin issued by the Government dated Jan. 10, contains a goodly amount of information that is invaluable to yachtsmen contemplating a cruise either across the ocean or along the coast. The reports from the various stations along the coast include new marks and buoys for wrecks, a list of the recent losses at sea, with the probable position of the derelicts, ice reports, and the following forecast for the weather during the remainder of the current month for the North Atlantic Ocean:

Stormy weather along the transatlantic routes, with frequent strong westerly and northwesterly gales. Frequent gales north of the thirty-fifth parallel, extending southward to the thirtieth parallel west of the fiftieth meridian; occasional gales as far south as latitude 25 degrees north. Northers in the Gulf of Mexico. Occasional fog along and to the northward of the transatlantic routes, longitude 47-70 degrees west. Limits of the trades moving southward. Ice probable as far south as Cape Race. Recent indications point to an earlier ice season than usual.

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Two new Racine motors for small launches that are on exhibition at 318 Broadway have been inspected by many yachtsmen during the past week.

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The Sachem's Head Yacht Club, one of the most popular organizations at the eastern end of Long Island Sound, is at work on a petition to the Governor which it hopes will result in the building of a breakwater from 500 to 1,000 feet long off the mouth of Sachem's Head Harbor. This breakwater would make a land-locked harbor one-half mile square, with a mean depth of water of twenty feet. This would be of great value, not only to yachtsmen, but to coasting vessels that may be compelled to seek shelter. The committee in charge, consisting of Edward C. Seaman, Frederick C. Mitchell, and Frank D. Howell, Jr., has secured the indorsement of all the yacht clubs on Long Island Sound, as well as a score of shipping agents whose vessels at times are compelled to put into harbors along the coast during the severe storms.

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The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound is scheduled for Wednesday evening at the Hotel Manhattan. Representatives of the Atlantic and Larchmont Clubs will meet the committee in order to agree upon a uniform measurement and classification rule.

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The advent of four new raceabouts in the twenty-one-foot water line class will be watched with interest by yachtsmen on Long Island Sound. Two of the designs have been made by E. B. Crowninshield, whose racers have always been in the front rank, and the other pair are from the board of Clinton Crane.

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Harrison L. Drummond's steam yacht Sapphire was reported on Wednesday morning, at daylight, passing out to sea from Charleston, S. C., where she was joined by her owner. She cleared for Cuba and the West Indies. The Sapphire flies the New York Yacht Club flag.

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Isaac Stern's new steam yacht Virginia has started on a long European cruise, the itinerary of which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday. The yacht has been lying in the Hudson River, off Thirty-fourth Street, since her arrival from Bath, Me., and workmen have been busy putting the finishing touches to the interior cabinet work and decorations. On Wednesday she dropped down to the Pocahontas coal pockets and filled her bunkers for the voyage, returning to her anchorage late in the afternoon. The Virginia's first stop will be Bermuda, where she will take on board several friends of the owner and then sail direct to the Mediterranean. Mr. Stern and his family have already started abroad and will join the yacht at Alexandria early next month. The voyage will extend until the latter part of May.

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The steam yacht Barracouta, New York Yacht Club, owned by Mr. Edward Kelly, is at Norfolk awaiting orders.

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An army of workmen is busy completing the interior cabinet work and decorations of George Lord Day's new schooner, Endymion. The yacht is lying alongside the long wharf at Tebo's Basin, foot of Twenty-third Street, South Brooklyn, and as soon as she is ready for sea Mr. Day will start on a long cruise in European waters.

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The following ticket has been nominated by the Board of Trustees of the American Yacht Club for election at their annual meeting, which will be held Jan. 16: For Commodore—J. Murray Mitchell, (cutter Bedouin;) for Vice Commodore—Henry W. Eaton, (yawl Audax;) for Rear Commodore—George W. Quintard, (steamer Saranac;) for Secretary—Thomas L. Scovill; for Treasurer—William Porter Allen; for Fleet Surgeon—Samuel B. Lyon, M. D.; for Measurer—H. de B. Parsons; for Consulting Engineer, George W. Magee, United States Navy; for Trustees, Class of 1903—J. Howard Wainwright, Thomas L. Scovill, and Charles A. Gould.

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At the annual meeting of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, which was held last Wednesday evening at the Hotel Manhattan, the following officers were elected without oppsition: Commodore—C. T. Wilis, (sloop Acushla;) Vice Commodore—George G. Tyson; (schooner Nirvana;) Rear Commodore—Alfred Peats, (steamer Lorelei;) Secretary—Charles Wright Kirby; Treasurer—R. Outwater; Measurer—Frank Bowne Jones; Trustees, to Serve Two Years—Henry E. Doremus and Alfred Peats. Regatta Committee—F. Bowne Jones, Chairman; Charles E. McManus, D. Willis Merritt, Thomas A. Mead, and Charles Frederick Kirby. The Secretary's report for last year showed a membership of 265 and a fleet of 86 yachts.

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The annual receiption of the Greenville Yacht Club will be held on Wednesday evening, Jan. 31, instead of Jan. 23, as previously announced, in Belvedere Hall, Danforth Avenue and Old Bergen Road, Greenville, which is a part of Jersey City. Tickets for the event have now been issued. The committee in charge are Vice Commodore C. J. Leach, Secretary F. L. Haeuptner, Treasur Oscar Graff, C. N. Pinkney, and William Brown. At the February meeting of the club a committee will be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. Charles Johnson is making some extensive alterations to his sloop Soverin II., which include a new keel and cabin. C. P. Boos has purchased a naphtha launch.

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Commodore Clarence Postley of the Larchmont Yacht Club has sold his schooner Colonia to Lewis Cass Ledyard, the candidate for Commodore of the New York Yacht Club. The broad pennant of the chief flag officer of the Larchmont Club will fly from the steam yacht Colonia, (formerly Alberta,) which was erroneously reported to have been sold to Mr. Ledyard. The flagship of both clubs this year will be named Colonia. Mr. Ledyard has not yet stated his intentions, but it is probable that the noted schooner that will sail under his flag will be raced extensively.

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Why are French, Swiss and Italian makers building and looking for sites on which to erect silk factories? Because American Silks are better, wear better, look better.

This sale is unique in itself. It's the first time that such a great assortment of exclusively American Silks was ever shown, and the only time when such advantageous prices have ever been given. The sale is an assured success even before we've cut a yard of Silk, for we have the goods before us and we know that all Brooklyn is going to be interested.

We are selling fancy colored silks at prices that are really incomparable. Have a look at them while at this great black silk sale.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 89c.—20 inch Black Surah Foulard.
AT 69c. INSTEAD OF $1.25,—26 inch Black Surah Foulard. These are double warp and consequently extra strong; also fine black and lustrous.
AT 79c. INSTEAD OF $1.10.—5,000 yards American Reversible Black Peau De Soie.
AT 69c. AND 79c. INSTEAD OF $1.00 AND $1.25.—4,800 yards 24 inch American Black Crepe De Chines.
AMERICAN BLACK TAFFETAS.—49, 59, 69, 79, 89c. and $1.00. Foreign Taffetas in these qualities would cost 25 per cent. more.
AMERICAN BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE.—69, 79, 89, 98c., $1.25 and $1.50. 25 per cent. less than corresponding qualities of foreign makers.
AT 79c. INSTEAD OF $1.00.—Black Corded Silks. These corded silks come in a variety of fancy patterns.

New Creations in Shirt Waists. Every day is adding to the popularity of these becoming and sensible garments, as is every day adding to our ability to meet your every wish. Our display of new conceits for to-morrow will be found one of the very best ever shown. All the up-to-date materials.
AT $3.98 INSTEAD OF $4.98.—Fine Quality Taffeta Silk Waists in all the best colors, also black; corded front and back; dress waist sleeve.
AT $4.98 INSTEAD OF $6.50.—A choice lot of Taffeta Silk Waists in black and colors, several styles to choose from, corded and tucked effects, all with dress waist sleeves.
AT 50c. INSTEAD OF 75c. TO $1.50.—600 Sample Waists, this season's make mostly, 34 and 36 sizes, in lawns and percales, neat and desirable Waists in every way.
Splendid things in white and colored Waists, in a number of styles, 98c., $1.45, $1.98 to $6.98.
AT $1.98 INSTEAD OF $2.98.—French Flannel Waists in cardinal, royal blue, garnet and lavender, full front, pleated back, dress waist sleeves.
AT $1.79 INSTEAD OF $2.98.—Excellent new things in Brilliantine Waists.

Capes and Skirts at a Reduction. These are those convenient and comfortable garments that come in so handy during skating and out-door exercise time, and these prices are specially low.
AT $6.25 INSTEAD OF $9.75.—Golf Cape with deep flounce and trimmed with fringe, Grey, Blue, Green or Black effect, with reversible plaid linings, finished with hood and high rolling collar.
AT $5.90 INSTEAD OF $9.25—Westbrook Skirts, for skating, golf, rainy-day or general wear, in double faced material, blue brown, or black Oxford mixtures, with rows of stitching around lower part.

Superior Limoges China at Half. And this ware is as staple as Government Bonds. And here we offer it below par. The finest China made in Limoges, France, at one-half Saturday's prices. There is a collection of almost everything made in china. Little lots of several decorations, but most of the goods are the beautiful Holly Decoration laid on green ground in border style. All the pieces are richly embellished with coin gold.
Bread and Butter Plates, 50c. each, reduced from $12.00 dozen.
Dessert Plates, 63c. each, reduced from $15.00 dozen.
Fruit Plates, 75c. each, reduced from $18.00 dozen.
Dinner Plates, 87c. each, reduced from $21.00 dozen.
Mayonnaise Bowls, $1.12 each, reduced from $2.25.
Fruit Comports, 87c., $1.37 and $1.62 each, reduced from $1.75, $2.75 and $3.25.
Chop Dishes, $2.50 each, reduced from $5.00.
Cake Plates, $1.25 each, reduced from $2.50.
Bread Trays, $1.50 each, reduced from $3.00.
Salad Bowls, $2.25 each, reduced from $4.50.
Ice Bowls, $2,87 each, reduced from $5.75.
Sugar Baskets, $1.00 each, reduced from $2.00.

$20.00 for $30.00 Limoges Dinner Sets. To-morrow we will offer twenty-five good Limoges China Dinner Sets at $20.00 the set. The sets are composed of 100 pieces, including Soup Tureens, and are counted a fair market value at $30.00 the set. There are four very pretty floral decorations to choose from. The predominate colors are pink, blue and lilac. There are only twenty-five sets in the lot; wish we had a hundred for to-morrow's selling, so we wouldn't have to disappoint late comers.

$1.98 for $4.50 Jabots and Chiffons. This is a small lot of exquisite things in Jabots and Fancy Chiffon stocks, some with real Duchesse lace ends, all white—$1.98 each for regular $4.50 kinds.

50c. for Warner's $1.00 Corsets. Second Floor. Some 500 pairs of the well known Warner Corsets, warranted rust proof, medium waists, well bound, nichly flossed with silk, and finished with silk edging at top. White and drab, 18 to 30—the style is a little different from the regular—the maker only knows the difference, but it gives them to you at 50c. instead of $1.00.

Colored Petticoats. These are in every way up-to-date, well made, stylishly shaped and comfortable.
AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.59—Genuine Mercerised Petticoats, in black and colors, made deep umbrella flounce, corded.
AT $2.98 INSTEAD OF $4.98—Fine Imported Mercerised Moreen Petticoats, in assorted silk stripes, very deep umbrella flounce.
AT $3.98 INSTEAD OF $5.00—Extra quality Taffetas Silk Petticoats, in plain colors and pretty shadings, deep umbrella flounce, corded.

More Muslin Underwear. The interest in our Annual Sale has continued for two weeks without any lagging interest. We have disposed of carloads of these well-made garments, yet we've many opportunities still.
CORSET COVERS—
Cambric Covers, V shape, handsomely embroidered, 19c.
Cambric Covers, low neck and square back, embroidered, 29c.
NIGHT GOWNS—
Good Muslin Gowns, V shape and high neck, tucked and embroidered insertion in yoke, 39c.
Cambric and Muslin Gowns, embroidered and lace trimmed, 49c.
DRAWERS—
Muslin Drawers, umbrella shape, tucks and ruffle, 19c.
Muslin Drawers, regular shape, embroidered edge, 29c.
PETTICOATS—
White Petticoats, cambric ruffled, 39c.
White Petticoats, some tucked ruffle, others lace trimmed, 49c. and 59c.

Stoves and Other Housekeeping Helps for Little. Coal Ranges of almost every description, and to-morrow we offer a good sized family range with carved doors and cabinet base complete, put up at $6.98.
"Uncle Sam Fortune" Coal Ranges complete, put up at $9.98.
Coal Heating Stoves from $2.15 up.
Gas Radiators, 4 tubes, about 33 inches high, at $1.68.
Pastry tables with flour bin and the latest improvements, at $6.98.
Bissell's "Poplar" Sweeper, 80c.
Bissell's "Challenge" Sweeper, $1.55.
Self-wringing Mops, 20c.
Wood Fibre Pail, 15c.
Acorn Soap, per case of 50, 93c.
Acme Soap, per case of 100, $2.10.
Ammonia, ½ gallon jug, 10c.
Wax tapers, box 30, 4c.
Special sale of Lalance & Grosjean's Agate, Nickel, Steel and Pearl Agate Wares—all strictly first quality.
Demonstration of "Sternau's"